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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION

(See also Entries 3-18388, 18434, 18475)

1. KING, W. J. HARDING. Pioneer desert exploration. *Geog. J.* 77 (6) Jun. 1931: 541-547.—Desert exploration is difficult because of the lack of definite location of wells, oases, or other landmarks. Natives of desert lands are usually adept at determining directions, or remembering land features and trails over which they have ever traveled, but cannot give information sufficiently accurate for charting and mapping. They reckon distances by days of journey from point to point. Since rate of travel depends upon many factors such as the looseness of the sand, the heat of the day, the loads of the animals, etc., the estimate may lead to large error. Likewise direction of travel stated as SW might mean approximately SW. Information may be given in terms of times for prayers by Mohammedan peoples, but their day begins at sunset. Prayers are said at dawn, when the sun is well risen, when noon sun

begins to decline, etc., and consequently vary with the seasons. Maps based upon native information are admittedly inaccurate, but when published on atlas scales, they are of sufficient accuracy to give a general idea of an unexplored region.—*Bert Hudgins*.

2. WASOWICZ, J. *Eksploracje geograficzne w r. 1928 i 1929.* [Geographical expeditions in the years 1928-1929.] *Czasopismo Geograficzne.* 7 (2-3) 1929: 80-88.—An outline of the expeditions of 1928-1929 and their results, is presented for the following explorers: Wilkins and Eielson, Nobile in the Arctic with special references to the services of Chuchnovsky and Amundsen in their attempts to save polar explorers; Antarctic expeditions of Wilkins and Byrd; the expeditions of O. Lattimore in Turkestan and Gobi; B. Thomas in Arabia; H. Rice in Brazil; and of L. Koch in Greenland.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

## SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 60, 695, 712, 719, 770, 815, 828)

3. BOS, MAURICE. La crise mondiale du caoutchouc. [The world crisis of rubber.] *Rev. Écon. Francaise.* 53 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 66-77.—The world production of rubber has followed a development parallel to the extension of cultivated lands, increasing from 53,000 t. in 1900 to 863,000 in 1929. American trusts still retain control of the market price. The crisis in the rubber industry occurred in 1928 with the abandonment of the Stevenson Plan. The various plans of agreement among producers have encountered successive checks. British planters desire the cooperation of the Dutch in their restriction plan, but with the restriction of production, the least recovery of prices would bring forth an excess of native rubber which would, in a great measure, offset the restriction. This question cannot be settled by an international plan, but must be left to the native country. France has two possible sources of supply which should be encouraged to produce rubber for the mother country: (1) Indo-China and (2) French Equatorial Africa. (Tables.)—*F. J. Gladwin*.

4. LOWRY, GEORGE A. A new era for flax. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 77 (3973) Jan. 11, 1929: 231-233.—Normally the world average of flax for year is 15,870,000 acres, 4,447,012 for fibre and 11,432,988 for seed. The overwhelming importance of production for seed is a result of shortage of water, lack of labor, and the objectionable nature of the process of retting the straw. A new machine has been invented by which the farmer threshes and scutches unretted and retted flax in one operation and obtains double the yield of fibre. The fibre is processed at a central point or shipped directly to the spinning mill. The processing involved is that of de-gumming the fibre. The total cost of producing processed fibre by this method is estimated at

\$3.40 for 100 lbs. as contrasted with the old method which cost \$15.00 for 100 lbs. The wide growth of flax in a large number of countries and the introduction of these new methods will tend to favor a marked expansion in the production of the fibre and consequently lead to competition with other fibres including cotton.—*H. A. Innis*.

5. OVERBECK, HERMAN. Der Kampf um die Absatzmärkte als Folge der Neuindustrialisierung der Erde. [The struggle for the world's markets as a result of industrial changes in the world.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (5) 1931: 129-140.—Before the World War the United States had become a strong competitor of European industry. During the war other continents began to build up their industries, especially Asia. The European struggle caused a reawakening of national feeling everywhere, and in its wake a call for economic independence. The localities were shifted. With the spreading of European skilled workmen over the world and the organization and capital available, industries developed in the countries which produce raw materials (e.g., cotton mills in Africa, oil refineries all over the world). Even in Europe a dislocation of industry occurred: For example France developed new water power resources (Grenoble and Toulouse, centers). The United States and Japan rid themselves of European products, and invaded former European markets. In Canada and other dominions, the U. S. became a serious rival of the mother country despite preferential treatment for the latter. A more striking example is presented in import statistics for South America and Far East since the war. India developed steel and textile industry, Japan cotton and textile mills, power plants, rubber factories etc., and even captured foreign markets (e.g., in 1926, 30% of Chinese imports came from Japan) and competed with German toy manufacturers in Germany. Artificial substitutes for natural products (fertilizers, rayon, etc.)

contribute to the serious conditions in industry.—*Werner Neuse.*

6. VOUTE, E. J. Thee. [Tea.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(7) Jul. 15, 1931: 245-251.—Tea was exported from Japan in 1609. The first large consignment of Chinese tea dates from 1667. The tea plant was introduced into Java in 1826. Soon afterwards the first shipment of Java tea was made to Amsterdam. Its cultivation remained a government monopoly until 1864. During the first period of private initiative in the tea industry the acreage increased slowly. The product was inferior and prices low. After 1878, the China type of tea was gradually replaced by the Assam type, and a period of rapid development began, first on Java, and finally, on the east coast of Sumatra. In 1929, the Dutch East Indies produced 73,400,000 kg. tea, 62,900,000 on Java and the remainder on Sumatra. (British India 360 million kg., Ceylon 242 million kg.) Type of tea, soil, climate, and elevation influence the quality. The principal tea market is London. Amsterdam comes second in Europe. In London most of the tea is sold for domestic consumption, in Amsterdam about half is destined for export. Conditions are not as unfavorable for tea as for many other articles since the per capita consumption of tea is increasing.—*Wm. Van Royen.*

7. WARD, ROBERT DeC. Railroads versus the weather. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* 70(2) 1931: 137-166.—Weather and climate exercise striking controls in the construction and operation of railroads in the form of heavy snows, sleet and ice, low temperatures, and strong winds, vegetation, etc. These should be studied for each region since the problems of transportation differ widely.—*M. E. Branom.*

## SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 80, 97, 101, 1621)

8. CHAMBERS, WILLIAM T. Geographic areas of cities. *Econ. Geog.* 7(2) Apr. 1931: 177-188.—The increasing importance of the study of urban geography is emphasized. The study deals with urban characteristics in general through a discussion of cultural segregations. Types of urban areas such as business districts,

manufacturing areas, and residential sections are explained from functional and locational standpoints. (Illustrations.)—*Sam T. Bratton.*

9. DALMADY, ZOLTÁN. Az éghajlat orvosi vizsgálatának meteorológiai alapjai. [Meteorological basis for medical research in climate.] *Időjárás.* 34(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 33-42.—The author deals with the more important problems requiring the collaboration of meteorologists and physicians. The meteorologist must know what observations are required for the medico-climatic aims, and the method of presentation. The demands of physicians are hard to satisfy because meteorological data are utilized for new purposes—nosogeographical, hygienic, industrial hygienic, and clima-therapeutic. It is difficult to give a description of climate fulfilling medical demands because it is difficult to reconstruct from statistical data, the reaction of the human body toward climate.—*Zoltán v. K. Nagy.*

10. SAPPER, KARL. Tropenaklimatisierung in ihrer Bedeutung für Siedlung und Wirtschaft. [Tropical acclimatization in its significance for settlement and for industry.] *Geog. Anz.* 32(1) 1931: 1-5; (2) 1931: 39-45.—Acclimatization may be defined as "wholesome adjustment not only of the first immigrants but also of their descendants." Since an understanding of the factors determining acclimatization is still inadequate and since white settlements in the tropics are recent and scattered, the tropical areas suitable for permanent white settlement cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. A general survey reveals that south Europeans, particularly the Spanish and Portuguese, have met with limited success in tropical settlement though in no case have they remained racially pure. North Europeans have merely established temporary settlements in tropical highlands. Attempts to establish permanent agricultural communities, in which the immigrants hoped to supply their own labor, have invariably failed. The industrial development of the tropics by Europeans has met with much greater success than settlement because indigenous laborers do the physical work while the European superintendent keeps fit by frequent visits to temperate climates.—*Herman F. Otte.*

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### POLAR REGIONS

(See also Entry 2)

11. JOERG, W. L. G. Brief history of Polar exploration since the introduction of flying. *Amer. Geog. Soc., Spec. Publ.* #11, (2nd revised edition). Sep. 1930: pp. 95.—Descriptions of Antarctic exploration include: early plans for exploration from the air, Wilkins-Hearst expedition of 1928-1929 and 1929-1930, Byrd Antarctic expedition of 1928-1930, Norwegian exploration of 1926-1929, Riiser-Larsen expedition of 1929-1930, and the Mawson Antarctic expedition of 1929-1930. Descriptions of Arctic exploration include: precursors of the present period, Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar flight of 1925, Byrd's flights over Ellesmere Land in 1925, Byrd's flight to the North Pole in 1926, the Amundsen-Ellsworth transpolar flight on the Norge in 1926, Wilkins' 1926 and 1927 Arctic flights, Wilkins' Alaska-Spitzbergen flight of 1928, Nobile's flights on the Italia, 1928; the University of Michigan Greenland expedition in 1927-1930, German Greenland expedition of 1929-1930, British Arctic air route expedition of 1929-1930, and northern trans-Atlantic flights of 1924-1930. Flying is discussed as an aid in the maintenance of Arctic sea routes (Hudson Bay, Kara Sea, and Siberian Sea routes), and aerial mineral prospecting in Arctic Canada. Butwash's flight to site of Franklin expedition camps in 1930, and some non-flying Arctic expeditions

since 1925 are considered. Air navigation in the Polar regions, recent developments of the political sovereignty in the Arctic and Antarctic, the two Polar maps (Arctic and Antarctic), and some features they illustrate are discussed. (Maps.)—*I. P. Tolmachoff.*

### ARCTIC

(See also Entry 3-16903)

12. ANDERSON, S. AXEL. Iceland's industries. *Econ. Geog.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 284-296.—About 40% of population is dependent on agriculture including grazing. Potatoes and root crops are produced but in quantities insufficient for the domestic needs. There are no dense forests. The number of cattle (30,000 in 1928) is smaller than that of several centuries ago, but the industry progressed noticeably during the last few years. In 1926 there were 627,000 sheep in Iceland. Since 1900 the number of goats increased from 270 to 2700, and the number of horses from 4,160 to 52,245. Although milk production is insufficient, some butter is exported. Salted mutton is the principal agricultural export (20,800 bl. in 1929 chiefly to Norway). Frozen mutton (700 t. in 1928) was bought almost exclusively by England. Yearly export of wool (U. S. and Denmark) is about 800 t. In 1928, 430,000 salted sheep skins were exported. In 1901, 12% of the population depended upon fishing, in 1922, 22%. Town population increased

from 5% in 1881 to 34.2% in 1924. In 1929 it produced 87.5% of Iceland's exports. Iceland owns her own modern fishing fleet. The total catch of cod was 250,000 t. for 1929 of which 82,000 t. were exported to Spain, Great Britain, and Italy. Frozen fish valued at 3,200,000 crowns was sold to England in 1929, and by-products valued at 3,264,890 crowns were exported. In 1929 644,000 barrels of salted herring were exported. That of inferior quality is manufactured into oil and meal and its export in 1929 was valued at 2,705,340 crowns. Manufacturing is chiefly related to fishing. Handicrafts and domestic industries are steadily decreasing. Small boats are built in Reykjavik. The use of hot springs water for industrial purposes is an important factor of the future industrial development.—*I. P. Tolmachoff.*

13. KEILING, WILL. *Blick über Island.* [Survey of Iceland.] *Atlantis.* (6) Jun. 1930: 337-344.

14. SCHNEIDER, LEONARD R. Meteorological investigations in Greenland during 1930-31. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 58(10) Oct. 1930: 412-413.

15. STAUNING, TH. The new Greenland. *Amer. Scandianav. Rev.* 19(9) Sep. 1931: 524-534.—As conditions change in the several lines of activity by which the native Greenlanders earn their livelihood, the Danish trade monopoly aims to alleviate the hardships of adjustment during the period of transition. For example, as the seals on which the natives have relied have grown scarce, and energies have been diverted to utilize the cod, the monopoly has bought the fish at a price above its real value in order to encourage the necessary improvements in the new industry.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

16. UNSIGNED. Jan Mayen. En oversikt over øens natur historie og betydning. Utarbeidet av Norges Svalbard- og Ishavs-undersøkelser. [Jan Mayen. A survey of the island's history and significance. Prepared from Norwegian exploration of Svalbard and the Arctic Ocean.] *Norsk Geog. Tidsskr.* 2(7) 1929: 411-444.

## THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

### AUSTRALASIA

#### Australia

(See also Entries 3-18889, 18935; 502, 698, 700)

17. BACK, C. D. J. Dairy production in New South Wales 1924-25. *Austral. Geog.* 1(3) May 1931: 45-47. (Map.)

18. BENGSTON, HJALMAR. Australiens sydvästra hörn. Australien är icke endast den stora Torkans och Odeviddernas kontinent. Kustlandet i öster, söder och väster uppvisar stora områden, där markens bordighet i förening med ett utomordentligt klimat skapat bosättningssområden, vilka Tarde fåräknas till de förnämsta i världen. [Australia's southwest horn. Australia is not solely the large drought and desert continent. The coastland in the east, south and west shows large areas where the fields are extensive and continuous with exceptional climate, which Tarde includes among the most excellent in the world.] *Jorden Runt.* 3 Aug. 1931: 491-512.

19. EMANUEL, UNA R. The history and decline of the mining village of Byng. *Austral. Geog.* 1(2) Nov. 1929: 77-81.—At the height of the copper and gold mining boom, about 1850, this village had a population of 1000. Today it supports a small farming community—indicating an adjustment to more permanent resources.—*M. Warthin.*

### ASIA

#### Farther India

(See also Entries 1131, 1384)

20. CAPUS, GUILLAUME. La production du thé en Indo-Chine. [The production of tea in Indo-China.]

*Rev. Écon. Française.* 52(2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 65-80; (3) May-Jun. 1930: 97-106.—The production of tea has shifted from the scene of its origin, to neighboring countries including Indo-China. Here the wild tea grows in the mountainous regions of Tongking, Traninh, and in the Annamite chain, especially in Laos. Native culture has remained elementary, and intervention by the foreigner fails to impress the value of scientific culture. The production of tea presents a threefold opportunity for action: (1) the substitution of home-grown products for foreign importations into Indo-China, (2) the conquest of the metropolitan market, and (3) the conquest of the North African market. (Tables.)—*F. J. Gladwin.*

21. CARDOT, J. Le caoutchouc en Indo-Chine. [Rubber in Indo-China.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 53(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 57-66.—In 1891, Seeligmann returning from a mission on the peninsula of Malacca took back into Indo-China the first plants of *Hevea*. This fact is commonly ignored. In 1897, Raoul and Lemarié sent from Batavia some fresh *Hevea* seeds to M. Capus, then Director of Commerce and Agriculture in Indo-China. The resulting young plants were sent to trial gardens. Belland was the first to begin production on a purely commercial basis. Wild rubber had previously been exported, but this practice was not encouraged. The climate and soil of Indo-China are admirably suited to rubber culture, and most diseases occurring in regions of uninterrupted rainfall are not prevalent there. Recent practice has favored the setting out of seeds in nursery plots from which the heartiest plants are culled. Latex processing occurs on the small plantations as well as on the large, but the former have limited equipment. Scientific methods of culture are being encouraged. (Table.)—*F. J. Gladwin.*

### China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entry 661)

22. HAUDE, WALDEMAR. Siedlungsmöglichkeiten in Zentral- und Westchina unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Wasserverhältnisse des Edsingols. [Settlement possibilities in central and western China with special consideration of the water distribution of the Edsingol River.] *Z. d. Gesellsch f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1931: 192-202.—With the exception of certain limited areas, all agriculture in central and western China depends upon irrigation. Accordingly there is the problem as to the extent to which inner China, excepting northern Mongolia and Tibet, is fit for colonization. Since intensive industrial activities are impossible, population must depend upon the availability of water and its use. The river flow throws some light upon variability in rainfall and possible climatic changes. The Edsingol River has shown striking variations in level during the last 600 years and the ground water level has shown similar fluctuations. This and the rainfall uncertainty seemed at first to be related. However, a careful analysis of rainfall variability based upon historical data and upon meteorological observations from 1881 to the present leads to the conclusion that there has been no material change in climate. The logical conclusion that can be reached is that the reduction in the amount of water available during the last 1000 to 3000 years has been brought about by man himself. Apparently, under proper management, there are possibilities for a considerable extension of cultivated lands in central Asia. These areas in particular are along the borders of the Hwang Ho valley, especially the hill lands of northern Mongolia, the foothills of the Dzungaria mountains, and the area between the Tarim Basin and the Tien Shan mountains as far as 87° E.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

23. LANE, E. W. Controlling floods in China. *Civil Engin.* (3) Dec. 1930: 165-170.—(Describes methods

of flood control employed by the Chinese.)—*Wilfrid Webster.*

24. TODD, O. J. Shensi's highway problem. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 12 (2) Feb. 1931: 3-8.—Of all the provinces of China, Shensi comes nearest to being a liability due to drought, political disorder, and banditry. This occurs in spite of the presence of excellent grain lands north of Sianfu, on both sides of the Wei River. Lingpao, Honan, is the terminus of the Lung Hai Railroad. There are no railways in the province, junks ascend the Wei River only to Weinan during low water. Wheelbarrows, mules, and carts are the chief means of transportation. During the last three years roads near Sianfu have been improved for automobile use. Need for famine relief in 1930 resulted in international assistance in road building—contributions by the Famine Commission amounting to \$250,000 spread over 250 miles of roads, 100 of which were entirely new. (Table describing roads of Shensi.)—*M. Warthin.*

### India

25. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. Fluctuations of river and economic life in a deltaic region. *Indian J. Econ.* 11 Pt. 4. (43) Apr. 1931: 605-635.—The Ganges River is constantly shifting its course and reshaping its delta accompanied by pronounced shiftings and dislocations of population and of the cultural imprint. Man follows the river, deserting the old alluvium for the virgin freshness of the new. Shifts in trade and commerce follow. The author believes Calcutta will, in time, be ruined as a port, and will join the numerous earlier and almost forgotten centrums of commerce which have been stranded by the growth of the delta seaward. He also emphasises the pronounced shifting of the Ganges delta to the east. In the western delta there is a decadent agriculture and dwindling population, in the east phenomenal agricultural prosperity and population expansion.—*Wilfrid Webster.*

26. PRÖLSS, ANNE MARIE. Der Indus. Versuch einer Landschaftsstudie. [The Indus. An experimental regional study.] *Dresdner Geog. Studien.* 1 1931: pp. 99.—(A comprehensive regional description of the Indus River system, including the upper courses in the Himalaya, the central Punjab section, and the lower courses in Sindh, based on a thorough study of the literature.) The views maintained by the various explorers are assembled critically and an attempt is made to arrive at an independent decision. Especial attention is paid to the question of the westward migration along the several great tributaries, and the development in historical times of the various irrigation systems. The conclusion emphasizes the slight importance of the Indus for navigation (the Karatschi-Lahore Railway handles all the commerce) and its great importance for the irrigation of the broad alluvial plain.—*H. Dörries.*

### EUROPE

(See also Entry 731)

#### Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 30, 664, 676, 678, 729-730, 741, 799, 813, 1377, 1385)

27. CHOLNOKY, JENÖ. Brassó földrajzi helyzete. [Geographical position of Brasso.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 56 (9-10) 1928: 199-212.—Brasso occupies a basin encircled by the southern Carpathian Mountains but accessible to outside regions through many natural passes and routes. This significant topographic location accounts for the settlements dating back to prehistoric times, long before the Saxon settlements occurred. The most favorable site was the foot of the mountains where a valley opens out to the basin. Only those lowlands were used for farming that were so near the mountains that the people could flee into them

for protection. On the mountains, forts were erected. The most important pass entering the basin lowlands is the Tömös Pass and this determined the selection of the site of Brasso. Surrounded by protecting heights, Brasso is a German type of enclosed settlement, but its suburbs, of later development, originated as Hungarian types with less enclosed and broader streets. It is the easternmost city of Europe having a western culture. Rumania has considered changing the capital from Bucharest to Brasso.—*Olga Kuthy.*

28. GERENZANI, FRANCO. Tracce italiane in Bessarabia. (Appunti di viaggio.) [Italian traces in Bessarabia. Travel notes.] *Nuova Antologia.* 272 (1399) Jul. 1, 1930: 121-132.

29. SENVA, M. Die Typen unserer Städte. [Types of cities in Croatia.] *Hrvatski Geog. Glasnik.* 1 1929: 22-34.—In Croatia, south European, central European, and Oriental cultures converge. The Croatian mountain range forms the division line between the south European and the other cultural types. The villages of the Dalmatian Coast are located on promontories along bays (Baska and Ragusa), on channels between islands and the mainland (Korčula on the island of Krk), or isthmuses (Ston). Few are located at river mouths, exceptions being Fiume and Omiš. The villages of the karst hinterland are located at high points easy of defense and are Oriental in type. North of the mountain range, grants to the nobility or clergy, or royal palaces are the basis of the cities. They are usually located at strategic commercial points such as river junctions (Brod and Osijek), where land and river routes cross (Zagreb), or at the focus of highways. Meanders of rivers furnish sites protected on three sides (Kostanjevico). There is no dividing line between central European and Oriental cultures, and constant quarreling has resulted.—*Lois Olson.*

30. SIEBER, RUDOLPH. Den Jugoslaviska Rivieran. [The Yugoslavian Riviera.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Sep. 1930: 561-576.

### Italy

(See also Entry 781)

31. ALGRANATI, GINO. Aspetti del movimento della popolazione nella Calabria settentrionale. [Aspects of population movements in Northern Calabria.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 2 1930: 205-208.—Unlike other mountainous sections of Italy, the population in Northern Calabria increased between 1901 and 1921. There is no regular transhumance and the increase in population is associated with the development of forests and related industries.

32. DEAMBROSIS, DELFINO. La funzione militare dell'Italia meridionale. [The military position of southern Italy.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 2 1930: 246-253.—(Accompanied by maps illustrating the strategic importance of southern Italy for the control of sea routes, and the location of fortifications in relation to topography.)

33. GIANNITRAPANI, LUIGI. Fra il mare e le Apuane. [Between the sea and the Apuan Alps.] *Universo.* 11 (12) Dec. 1930: 1213-1235.—(Geographical description of the coast of Tuscany, north of the mouth of the Serchio river.) The level strip along the sea was formed by the streams which descend from the Apuan Alps and by the sea. Since ancient times, man has attempted to drain the marshy lowlands. With the exception of Lake Massaciuccoli the land is almost completely drained. The coastal strip is occupied by pine groves. Inland is the fertile and densely populated plain extending to the steep slopes of the Apuan Alps. These are the seat of the marble industry, of which the author mentions the principal types. Quarrying and agriculture constitute the basis of the economic life of the region; but within the last ten years bathing resorts

have been established, which is responsible for the floridness of the city of Viareggio and the development of other minor centers. An interesting examination is made of the recent growth of Viareggio. (Illustrations and map on the scale of 100,000.)—Roberto Almagia.

34. HENNIG, RICHARD. Die Liparischen Inseln im Lichte der antiken Sagenwelt. [The Lipari Islands in the light of ancient folklore.] *Geog. Z.* 35(9) 1929: 546-559.

35. POLICE, GESUALDO. Le condizioni dei mari di Calabria rispetto alla pesca. [The character of the Calabrian Sea in relation to fishing.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 30-34.

36. RAMPAZZI, ANGELO. I laghi artificiali in Italia. [Artificial lakes in Italy.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 1 1930: 207-214.—(The development of artificial lakes in Italy as a source of water power as well as irrigation water supply. The location of the lakes is related to the rainfall and topography.)

#### France

(See also Entries 43, 668, 670, 715, 728, 812)

37. BRENIER, HENRI. Le problème national de l'aménagement intégral du Rhône. [The problem of integrated improvement of the Rhône.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(440) Jul. 10, 1931: 43-80.—As early as the 4th century B.C., Cornish tin was brought to the Mediterranean via the Saône and Rhône rivers. Under a law of 1921, the work of improving these rivers is entrusted, under a 75 year franchise, to the *Compagnie Nationale du Rhône*, which includes the city of Paris, Department of the Seine; départements, and chambers of commerce, the P.-L.-M. Railway, etc. The government guarantees bonds up to 9 times the paid-up capital stock (60 million francs capital to start with). The improvements also include irrigation of some 300,000 ha., and development of 4.85 to 6.85 billion kwh. of hydro-electric power. Marseilles has recently completed a wide canal linking it to the Étang de Berre, and plans to extend this, following the canal built by the Consul Marius in 102 B.C., to Arles, at a total cost of 288 million francs. Above Arles, a single navigation canal of low gradient and large capacity is desirable. Ultimately it will be extended to Lake Geneva and thence connect with the Rhine and the Danube. The cost of the canal is estimated at roughly 3 1/2 billion francs.—W. N. Sparhawk.

38. LANREZAC, HENRI. La Sarre. [The Saar basin.] *Bull. de la Soc. Géog. de Québec.* 24(1) Jan.-May 1930: 1-27.—After a brief historical sketch, the author presents the political problem of the Saar District. The people belong to the German race, but are governed by the League of Nations. The coal mines are property of the French Republic. In 1935 the people will choose by plebiscite between Germany, France, or the *statu quo*. But the economic point of view is now more important than the political one. France needs the Saar coal, and sells to the Saar mineral ores and food products. Will the Saar choose according to race or for its economic interests in 1935?—B. Brouillette.

39. TINTHOIN, ROBERT. Plaines et bocages, à la lisière du Massif Armorican entre Caen, Flers et Argentan. [Plains and groves on the border of the Armorican plateau between Caen, Flers, and Argentan.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40(224) Mar. 15, 1931: 122-143.—At least five natural regions may be distinguished in the triangle embracing Caen, Flers, and Argentan. (1) The country of Houlme, is a "grove" region, in which the soil is not highly suitable for grain. Three-quarters of the surface is devoted to meadow. The textile industry flourishes at Athis and Flers. (2) The grove of Virois is less simple geologically and was formerly considered to have extremely poor soil. The moors and heaths have been cleared, the swamps have been drained, and the

land thus reclaimed has been so well fertilized that one-third of the surface produces grain. The rest of the region is devoted to meadow and pasture. (3) The plain of Argentan at the south of the triangle is not typical, for it includes wooded tracts, like the forest of Gouffern and the hedges in the neighborhood of the hamlets. The farm-houses built of limestone are grouped around the wells. Nearly a quarter of the surface is devoted to grain. The mild climate and damp soil favor meadows and pasture lands, the acreage of which has increased since the war. (4) The plain of Falaise is a composite region including small farms, those of moderate size, and larger estates. Almost half the surface is devoted to meadow, though before the last thirty years almost the whole region was under cultivation, due largely to the shortage of labor. Economic life of the region centers at Falaise. (5) In Cinglais, vestiges of an ancient forest still remain, adjoining areas of flat and treeless country. Cattle raising has assumed large proportions since the war. Formerly each region had a distinct life of its own. The progress of communications is destroying this and the plains, no longer the richest regions, are becoming more like the grove regions.—E. D. Beynon.

#### Low Countries

(See also Entries 37, 353, 392, 649, 675, 710-711, 732-733, 778, 786, 1329)

40. CHARLESWORTH, E. A. The reclamation of the Zuyder Zee. *Garden Cities & Town Planning.* 20(9) Nov. 1930: 262-266.—This is a review of a book published by the Netherlands Institute for Housing and Town-planning 1929. The Institute has regarded the program of reclaiming the Zuyder Zee as an unprecedented opportunity to adapt principles of town planning and accordingly published this book outlining the main problems and their solution. The disposal of the land in fifty acre lots suitable for horticultural and agricultural purposes, the adaptation of housing facilities to these industries, the location of villages and towns, provision for recreation, the introduction of variety, and the building of roads are among the features discussed.—H. A. Innis.

41. FOURNIER, LUCIEN. L'asséchement du Zuiderzee. [The draining of the Zuider Zee.] *La Nature.* (2852) Mar. 1, 1931: 193-201.—The Lely project for the draining of the Zuider Zee contemplates a dam of 32 km. from Den Oever in North Holland to Zurig in Friesland, which will convert the sea into a lake. Sluice-ways provide for the discharge of excess water at low tide and locks are located at each end. The dam between Wieringen Island and the North Holland coast will carry a road way. Polders, amounting to 225,000 ha. out of a possible 350,000 for agriculture will be prepared. The 120,000 ha. not drained will be known as the Lake IJssel. This will gradually become fresh and will serve as a source of domestic water supply and for irrigation. Near Amsterdam another lake is planned which will be connected with IJssel. The polder of Wieringen will soon be ready for occupancy. This has been hurried because of the demand for land and will provide 20,000 ha., enough for 6,000 farms. As a precaution, a trial polder of 40 ha. was drained near Medemblik to test the physical and chemical condition of the soil, to note its progress from a saline to an arable soil, and to experiment in planting.—Robert M. Brown.

42. HOOGSTRA, S. Le port de Dordrecht. [The port of Dordrecht.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 7(2) Feb. 15, 1929: 45-56.

43. KASTEEL, C. van. Het binnenscheepvaart-verkeer met Noord-Frankrijk. [The traffic on the inland waterways between the Netherlands and northern France.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(9) Sep. 15, 1931: 335-337.—Of the waterways of France, those in the

northern and eastern sections of the country are the most important. Many of the canals are out of date, the locks especially, being much too small for modern canal traffic. The improvement of the canal system is of great importance to Belgium and Holland because of the possibility of a considerable increase in international traffic via the inland water route.—W. Van Royen.

44. VRANCKEN, J. Le bassin houiller du nord de la Belgique. Situation au 30 juin 1930. [The coal basin of northern Belgium. The situation on June 30, 1930.] *Ann. d. Mines de Belgique*. 31 (3) 1930: 655-675.

### *Switzerland and the Alps*

(See also Entries 3-17312; 737, 802)

45. BERNHARD, HANS. Ergebnisse des Katasters für Innenkolonisation im Aargauer Jura. [Results of the census of internal colonization in the Jura Mountains of Aargau.] *Schr. d. Schweizer. Vereinigung f. Innenkolonisation u. Indus. Landwirtsch.* 41 Jun. 1930: pp. 63. (4 maps.)—(The results of the government census of internal colonization in the Jura Mountains of Aargau, the hilly and mountainous land between the Aar and Rhine.) Most of the inhabitants are engaged in farming in which grazing, particularly the fattening of cattle, predominates. Fruit culture, and local vineyards are important. Factories are situated in the outskirts of the region. The region is not prosperous, but the indebtedness is less and the people are more industrious than the average in Switzerland. Small-scale farming prevails (47.7% less than 3 ha., 75% less than 5 ha.) farms averaging 30 a. in size. Only 8% of the land is in estates. Most of the farms are worked by their owners (97.8%). The region is crossed by only one commercial route, which has furnished no great economic stimulus. The interior valleys are withdrawn from the influence of commerce. Areas totalling 1600 ha. (1/3 of the total), could be improved by irrigation. Poor meadowland and the cultivated lands at high altitudes (700 ha.) should be converted into pasture. The forest (32% of the area), usually community or state owned, cannot be curtailed, therefore the greatest results are to be expected from a more effective consolidation of meadowland, the building of meadow roads, and a change to large scale farming. Because of comparatively dry climate, the cultivated area could be doubled (8,000 hectares or 20% of the productive area), an achievement made easier because the price of grain is guaranteed by the state. Vineyards could be increased to 350 ha. Industrial development may occur in the form of home or factory work, or through iron mining. Four maps (1:75,000) show relief; distribution of level and sloping land, land settled by peasants, and the areas capable of agricultural improvement.—P. Vosseler.

46. HAGBERG, GEORG. Schweiz. [Switzerland.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Sep. 1930: 548-560.

### *Germany and Austria*

(See also Entries 365, 412, 649, 659, 716, 720, 735, 776-777, 802, 824, 1377, 1389)

47. BANSE, EWALD. Landschaft und Mensch in Niederdeutschland. [Country and man in north Germany.] *Volk u. Rasse*. 5 (4) 1930: 223-232.—(A description of the interplay of environment and physical type in north Germany. Eight illustrations.)—E. D. Harvey.

48. HELBOK, ADOLF. Über vorzeitliche und heutige Haustypenlandschaften. [Concerning prehistoric and present types of house landscapes.] *Z. f. Volkskunde*. 2 (1-2) 1930: 225-234.—A study of the effects of geography upon the type of shelter which a given people will build. In Europe there is the stone house of the west and south, and the wooden house of the east and north. A compromise type is found in central Europe, particularly in Germany, the frame-

stucco, or mortared house. In their earliest beginnings these types of houses were very simple and primitive but by neolithic times they had developed and had spread over Europe. The square wooden house had gone westwards and the round stone or adobe house had penetrated eastwards. The houses differed in constructional content in different epochs. Sometimes the climate determined the sort of shelter and then again it was the cultural achievement of the age which made the house-type. There is a direct connection between the shelters of pre-historic times and those of today. (Sketch maps.)—E. D. Harvey.

49. LITH, A. van. De duitsche rijscheepvaart in 1930. [German shipping on the Rhine River in 1930.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22 (3) Mar. 15, 1931: 98-101.—During the period from April to the end of November 1930, approximately one million t., i.e. 1/6 of the total capacity of the Rhine fleet, lay idle. The total tonnage of goods handled in the most important German Rhine ports, including Basel, amounted in 1930 to 61.93 million tons, against 67.86 million during the year 1929. The amount of coal handled at Duisburg-Ruhrort declined materially as well as the exports of iron, etc. Grains showed an increase which consisted largely of domestic rye, shipped to this district as a result of the German internal agricultural policy. The ports at the mouth of the Ruhr River and on the upper Rhine also showed marked decreases in traffic. Strasbourg, for which the 1929 figures were very low as a result of a long strike, and of Basel, which port was favored by unusually high level of the Rhine from April to December, alone showed no decline in 1930. During the year the channel near Bingen was much improved and ships moved upstream more rapidly. The regulation of the upper Rhine River between Strasbourg and Istein was begun. The future outlook for German shipping does not seem favorable.—W. Van Royen.

50. MEYER, HANS H. F. Die amtlichen Kartenwerke des Reichsamts für Landesaufnahme. [The official maps of the government topographic service.] *Naturwissenschaften* 18 (10) Mar. 1930: 217-224.

51. OLBRICHT, KONRAD. Die deutsche Ostgrenze. [Germany's eastern frontier.] *Geog. Anz.* 31 (7) Jun. 1930: 223-225.—(A review of *Die deutsche Ostgrenze, Unterlagen zur Erfassung der Grenzzerreissungsschäden* by Wilhelm Volz and Hans Schwalm concerning Germany's eastern frontier including documents making clear the disadvantages resulting from the separation of the countries by the frontier-barriers.) The injustices of Germany's eastern frontiers according to the Treaty of Versailles and the disadvantages brought about by the new frontiers are described.—W. Maas.

52. RUBOW, ERNST. Die Osthannoversche Grenzmark II. Boden und Besiedlung der Osthannoverschen Grenzmark. [The frontier districts of eastern Pomerania. Pt. 2. Soil and settlements of the frontier districts of eastern Pomerania.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Tech. Hochschule Danzig*. 1 1931: 128-145.—The author describes the settlements of the 5 districts Lauenburg, Buetow, Stolp, Rummelsburg, and Schlawe, which lie now on the Polish frontier. The first two were founded by the Teutonic Order from the east, the others by Pomeranian dukes from the west. To-day there are many large estates. Peasants are found only on the former ducal estates where they were not expelled by the gentry. The estates are usually on poor soil, and include woods. New villages have been founded during the 20th century (internal colonization). A study is made of place-names and communication problems. (6 maps.)—W. Maas.

53. ULE, WILLI. Mecklenburg. *Monog. z. Erdkunde*. (43) 1930: pp. 50.—This volume is designed for a wide circle of readers, and describes in a graphic manner the sandy heath country in the southwest, the lake-covered plateau in the center, and the ground moraine

region in the north and northeast. The supplement contains a topographic survey map, a small geological survey map, and two small maps of the country around Rostock. (4 colored plates and 49 illustrations.)—*H. Dörries.*

54. **UNSIGNED.** The Rhine-Danube Canal: note and maps. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 8(3) Apr. 1930: 470-473.—A project of Charlemagne and of Ludwig I of Bavaria is to be realized by 20th century engineers. Conditions which prevented the construction of the Rhine-Danube canal have been dispelled. The 380 mi. canal from Aschaffenburg on the Main to Passau on the Danube will involve the construction of fifty dams. Hydroelectric stations, to be built at 38 of these dams, should pay for their construction in 25 years. The accumulation of profits after this period will contribute toward the amortization of invested capital. Central Germany and Austria will profit from the availability and abundance of white coal. This route, to be open to all nations, and to connect industrial northwestern Europe with the agricultural Danube and Black Sea region, will undoubtedly carry considerable traffic.—*Leo J. Zuber.*

#### *British Isles*

(See also Entries 3-18899, 18906, 18914, 18917, 18919, 18921, 18966, 19067; 682-685, 707, 734, 746)

55. **BOWEN, E. G., and FLEURE, H. J.** Denmark and Wales. *Geography*. 15 Pt. 6 (88) Jun. 1930: 468-476.—The present contrasts in the social, religious, moral, and economic life of the two peoples can be understood clearly only by an appreciation of their roots in the past. The strength of Denmark was found in a hardworking peasantry, eager in social pursuits, fortified by an age-long tradition of village cooperation. In Wales the characteristic tribal or family spirit must be distinguished clearly from the spirit of cooperation of the Danes. Differing environmental, social, and religious factors indicate no prospect of success for any scheme based on the idea that a system of agricultural cooperation and adult education which has been so successful in Denmark can be transferred wholesale and applied in Wales.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

56. **MARKL, A. R. C.** The Shannon power development in the Irish Free State. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 597-611.—The natural conditions are favorable for the construction of the water power plant on the River Shannon, which will supply a maximum of 500,000,000 kw-hr. The river is about 200 mi. long, and drains about 1/6 of the total area of Ireland, or 4000 sq. mi. The mean annual rainfall is 37 inches. The run-off of the lower reaches compares favorably with most European rivers. The upper course has little slope, since the river flows through three extensive lakes, Lough Allen, Lough Ree and Lough Derg, which serve as natural storage basins. The greatest drop is concentrated between Lough Derg and the tidal estuary, and here it is possible to utilize a head of 100 ft. in a stretch of 17 mi. The necessary work included: (1) raising the banks of Lough Derg to increase its storage capacities, (2) construction of a diversion dam and canal head-gates, (3) head-race construction, (4) construction of the water gate, the power station, and secondary works, and (5) tail-race excavation. Embankments were needed along the lower sides of Lough Derg, and parts of the upper Shannon had to be regulated. Incidentally, these measures will benefit agriculture by protecting large areas from inundation, and shipping by providing a deeper and straighter navigable channel.—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

57. **ROBERTS, PETER B. M.** Scotland's capital. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3(4) Oct. 1931: 227-248. (Illustrations.)

58. **STAMP, L. DUDLEY.** Land utilization survey of Britain. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(3) 1931: 144-150.

59. **UNSIGNED.** Agricultural surveys. *Scottish J. Agric.* 14(2) Apr. 1931: 147-166.—Reports on the general types and conditions of farming in two highland districts of Scotland. One has crofting settlements with common grazing and subsidiary outside employment. In the second district larger holdings were suggested as a possible economic aid.—*W. G. Murray.*

*Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States*  
(See also Entries 55, 651, 666, 708, 788, 821, 1383)

60. **BRAUN, GUSTAV.** Zur Geographie von Danzig und Umgebung. [The geography of Danzig and environs.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5(1) Apr. 1931: 3-6.—The soils of the Vistula valley are river deposits. Because of frequent inundations the dunes on the outskirts were settled long before the valley itself. The delta begins at the Montauer Point where the Nogat branches off to reach the Frische Haff. Mennonites from Netherlands began to cultivate the district in the 16th century, but not until the middle of the 19th century when the river itself broke through the dunes at Neufähr to find a new outlet into the Baltic was the country safe from terrific floods. In the year 1000 a settlement is mentioned at the mouth of the river, fostered by the resident dukes of Pomerellia. At the beginning of the 14th century the Order of the Teutonic Knights replaced the dukes and developed the city of Danzig towards the south where a flourishing place for merchants and craftsmen arose along the banks and on the islands of the Vistula. Early in the 17th century the different boroughs were combined and enclosed in one system of fortifications. Formerly important as exporter of the raw materials of its hinterland, Danzig is now an import place for foodstuffs and raw materials for the local industry. Modern development took a northward direction, and much of the old character of the city has been preserved. The city of Elbing, across the Vistula, lagging behind Danzig's importance, has steel industry. (Bibliography and map.)—*Werner Neuse.*

61. **BURKY, CHARLES.** Les problèmes danois et leur solution géohumaine. [Danish problems and their geo-human solutions.] *Globe*. 67 1928: 2-19.—The term géohumaine is introduced in order to distinguish between political geography and politics based upon geography, as illustrated by conditions in Denmark. Because of soil and climate, Denmark is a single crop (dairy products and eggs) agricultural region. Density of population and industry both increase from west to east and cities are principally on the Baltic. It is situated at the breaking point of continental N-S routes, and at a strategic point for E-W water routes. Affiliations with the Scandinavian countries have created a sentiment in favor of a customs union. In exchange for use of the Sund, and the Little and Greater Belts Sweden could furnish Denmark with water power. However, England receives 57% of Denmark's exports and Germany, 21%. The internationalizing of the Kiel Canal is unfavorable to Denmark and she is contemplating a new canal utilizing Lim Fjord.—*Lois Olson.*

62. **FROESE, F.** Die Entwicklung des Danziger Stadtbildes. [The evolution of the city of Danzig.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Tech. Hochschule Danzig.* 1 1931: 155-167.—The author demonstrates by 6 maps and 2 illustrations the evolution of the town of Danzig. The maps give (1) the situation in 1310 when only the Rechtsstadt, the castle and few fisher-houses, existed, (2) the Altstadt, the Neustadt, the Vorstadt, the (later destroyed) Jungstadt in existence in 1440, (3) Langgarten and a general growth on all sides including defences of 1520. In the 16th century bastions were built, this is shown on the map of 1700. The map of 1905 shows the incorporation of several suburbs by which the number of inhabitants was increased to 300,000. In 1310 there were 1,500; in 1380, 10,000; in 1570, 20,000;

in 1600, 50,000; in 1772, 46,000; in 1814, 16,000; in 1819, 49,000; in 1878, 100,000; in 1890, 120,000. In the 16th century gothic houses of the burghers were built. In the 17th century houses of the Dutch renaissance style were added.—*W. Maas.*

**63. HALFAR, KARL.** Danzig und Gdingen. [Danzig and Gdynia.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5(1) Apr. 1931: 6-14.—Having failed to gain possession of Danzig, Poland is trying to undermine its trade. Poland does not grant special transit rates on her railroads. Consequently Danzig lost most of the Russian export of sugar (1912—430,000 t.; 1928—105,000), and has become a grain importer rather than exporter. High Polish tariffs, which Danzig was bound to accept according to the Treaty of Versailles, helped decrease imports. The increase in the coal exports since the war benefited only Polish coal export corporations. Poland's strongest weapon is the new harbor of Gdynia. Special docking rates and facilities have been granted and a direct railroad connecting Gdynia with the Upper Silesian coal district has been constructed. The river Vistula is entirely ignored. In 1930 Danzig's exports increased by 5.3%, Gdynia's exports 24.9%; Danzig's imports decreased by 39.2%, Gdynia's imports increased by 58.5%. Against the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles, Gdynia was established as a competitor of the Free City of Danzig. (Maps and diagrams.)—*Werner Neuse.*

**64. ILVESSALA, Y.** Die Waldvorräte Finnlands. [Forest reserves of Finland.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 3(2) Jul. 1929: 49-62.—Of the total area of Finland 73.5% is wooded; 80% of this is productive. The amount of woodland per person averages 1.6 ha. in the south, and 32.5 ha. in the north. The state owns 39.8%, mostly poorer quality. Of these 55.2% are pines, 24.8% spruces, 16.9% birches, and 1.5% alders. The woods in the south are chiefly 40-80 years old, those in the north more than 120. The yearly increase of wood is 44.4 millions cu. m. in the north; in the south 33.8, which could be increased to 46 under rational cultivation. Maps show the distribution of the several kinds of trees in the different provinces and the yearly increase of wood of the various species of trees. (10 illustrations.)—*W. Maas.*

**65. LIANDER, ARVID.** Valamo. En färd till det gamla munkklostret i Ladoga. [Valamo. A journey to an old monastery in Ladoga.] *Jorden Runt.* 1 Jan. 1930: 45-63.

**66. VAHL, MARTIN.** Det danska landskapet. [The Danish landscape.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Jun. 1930: 321-338.

### East Central Europe

(See also Entries 63, 129, 694, 713, 801-802, 1377, 1380, 1385, 1389)

**67. GROISMAYR, FRITZ BÉLA.** Hoségperiódusok Budapesten és azoknak különleges éghajlati jellemzése. [Hot spells in Budapest and their peculiar climatological significance.] *Időjárás.* 34(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 109-112.—The author is concerned with the peculiar summer hot spells of Budapest, which have been explained by various methodological theories. Especially noteworthy are the unusually large number of heat periods in the last three years and the extreme continental type of climate; also the pronounced drought of recent years, chiefly in the warmer seasons.—*Zoltán v. K. Nagy.*

**68. RUNGALDIER, RANDOLF.** Szegedin, Landeskundliche Skizze einer südungarischen Stadt. [Geographical description of the town of Szegedin in south Hungary.] *Geog. Anz.* 32(3) 1931: 65-74.—Szegedin is located at the junction of the Theiss and Marosch valleys, but frequent inundations have prevented modern traffic development. The present map of the town suggests an organic growth, but it was developed subse-

quent to the floods of 1897. It conceals the original relief. The three separate islands (formerly the upper, inner, and lower cities), were united. The river regulations have minimized the difference in water levels. Drinking water is obtained from artesian wells. The inner city is modern, the suburbs have the appearance of typical Hungarian villages. The settlement dates back to prehistoric times, and as an important cross roads has had a stormy history. Peace treaties have separated it from its former hinterland, and its present importance lies in its border location. One-third of the 120,000 population are peasants, inhabitants of the *tanya* or rural district. Six small townships have developed, and more distant places are connected by bus or railroads. More than half of the property is privately owned. Paprika ranks high among the exports, and industry is developing (pepper mills, hemp factories). Szegedin knives enjoy reputation abroad.—*Werner Neuse.*

## THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

(See also Entries 3-4178, 4293, 6717)

**69. HAJÓSY, FERENC.** A szárazsági zóna északi határának évközi eltolódása a Földközi-tenger vidékén. [The shifting of the northern boundary of the dry zone in the Mediterranean region.] *Időjárás.* 34(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 141-148.—If an annual precipitation of 200 mm. is accepted as the limit of the desert climate, 16.7 mm. per month—equal distribution presupposed—may be termed the limit of the dry zone. On the accompanying maps the isohyets of 16.7 mm. are shown for four characteristic months of the year.—*Zoltán v. K. Nagy.*

**70. OVERBECK, HERMANN.** Politisch-geographische Probleme des Mittelmeergebietes. [Politico-geographical problems of the Mediterranean region.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(10) 1930: 315-319; (11) 1930: 337-345.—*R. B. Hall.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 803, 823)

### Atlas Region

(See also Entries 3-18881, 18887, 19107)

**71. AGOSTINI, E. de.** Principali comunicazione della Cirenaica. [The principal roads of Cyrenaica.] *Boll. Geog. Cirenaica Ufficio d. Affari Generali e d. Personale, Servizio Studi.* 11 1930: pp. 52.—(Brief description of the main roads of Cyrenaica, accompanied by 3 maps.)—*M. Warthin.*

**72. FOGG, WALTER.** The Sebou Basin (Morocco). *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(2) Mar. 16, 1931: 80-97.—The Sebou occupies a funnel shaped plain between the Riff chain on the north and the Middle Atlas and Moroccan Mesetas on the south. It rises on the southeast side of the basin, near the Djebel Bou Iblal, flows northwestward past Fez, and thence more nearly westward to the Atlantic not far from Rabat. The lower course forms a lagoon-like marsh, separated from the sea by a ridge of dunes. The climate is modified Mediterranean. Torrential streams, with winter and spring floods, occur on the south Riffian slope. The Middle Atlas lands of limestone have a more even flow. Clearing of the native holm-oak and wild olive is almost complete in the north, and the land is used mainly for pasture. The merjas, or marshes, are well supplied with game. In the Middle Atlas region, nomadism is practiced by several large tribal confederations. The snow covering of winter forces a descent to lower altitudes, and a consequent conflict with the people there. Before the French occupation, the low altitude people were forced eastward to other pasture lands. In the Riff area, people are sedentary, with an assured water supply. Fairs are held throughout the area, at which the greater

part of the exchange of commodities in the whole Sebou Valley takes place.—*S. D. Dodge.*

73. GAIGNEBET, JEAN. Marrakech, grand carrefour des routes marocaines. [Marrakesh, the focus of Moroccan routes.] *Rev. de Geog. Marocaine.* 7 (4) 1928: 272-304.—The Atlantic coast of Morocco resembles an arc which centers at Marrakesh, whence roads lead to Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, Mogador, and Agadir. Routes crossing the Atlas Mountains focus on Marrakesh and from there run on to Senegal, the oases of the Sahara and the Niger. For these reasons the location of Marrakesh may be compared with that of Milan or Florence.—*M. Warthin.*

### *Angola and Belgian Congo*

(See also Entries 3-17262, 17489)

74. MARTONNE, E. de. Les travaux géodésiques au Congo belge. [Geodetic works in Belgian Congo.] *Afrique Française; Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux.* (8) Aug. 1931: 437-443.

75. SAPIEHA, LEON. Z podrozy we wschodniem Kongo. [A trip in the eastern Congo.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 8 (4) 1930: 255-271.—South from Khartum by river and then by car lies the way to the Belgian Congo—through Lubero, among the mountains near Lake Edward (teeming with life and not unhealthy as reported), toward Kisenyi on Lake Kivu, Lulenga, Ninagona (3410 m.), and Nyamlangira (3060 m.). The latter, the home of evil spirits, has a crater a mile across, with three levels. The highest volcano is snow capped Karisimbi. Below it lies Kakala where lived and died the American, Karl Akeley, to whom we owe the reservation of "Parc Albert." Nyanza is the capital of the famed kings of Ruanda. Investigations took the author to the Mokoto lakes, untouched by the whites. Here is a wild but rich area suited to colonisation.—*W. J. Rose.*

76. VANDERCOOK, JOHN W. The mandate of Cameroun. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 59 (2) Feb. 1931: 225-260.—From Douala two railroads penetrate the interior; one due north for 100 miles to Nkongsamba, and the other eastward for 190 miles to the new administrative capital, Yaounde. The former ascends steadily to the plateau. From Nkongsamba, an automobile road extends 137 miles northeast to Foumban, an ancient center which serves as a market and gathering place of the native population. Beyond Foumban, narrow trails weave mysteriously through the vast desolation of the plain and the lonely mountains of the north, a region of potential development. A variety of tropical and temperate fruits and vegetables could be produced. The French government, largely because the officials found the humid heat of Douala unbearable, changed the capital to Yaounde in 1921. South of the capital lies the jungle. One hundred miles to the eastward is Ayos where hospitals have been erected to combat tropical diseases.—*Robert M. Brown.*

### *East Africa*

77. CASE, EARL C. Agriculture and commerce of Uganda. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 352-362.—Uganda has an area of about 110,000 sq. mi. and a population of approximately 2,900,000. Variety in temperature and amount and distribution of rainfall are due to differences in relief and to equatorial location. In the past 25 years (1) exports have changed from slaves and ivory to cotton and other agricultural products, (2) imports from trinkets to machinery, and (3) the standard of living has improved. Subsistence farming is the rule, with plantains the main crop in the southeast, and cereals, mainly millet, in the north. Pastoral activities are outstanding in the less rainy central part. Commercial production, largely cotton, produced on small native plantations, is carried on in all except four districts. Three lack adequate transportation and in the fourth

rainfall is not dependable. Cotton and rubber have been introduced by the Department of Agriculture in an attempt at diversification. Ultimate development is promising since it is based upon the improvement of the native and a closer adjustment to adverse environmental conditions.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

78. UNSIGNED. Overzicht van de natuurlijke en economische positie van Eritrea. [Survey of the natural and economic position of Eritrea.] *Econ. Verslagen van Nederlandsche Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren.* 25 (7) Jul. 1931: 157.—A survey of the geographic and economic conditions of Eritrea; the future of Eritrea as an agricultural country is considered to be unfavorable and the development of important trade is not to be expected.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NORTH AMERICA

79. DIETRICH, BRUNO. Länderkunde der aussereuropäischen Erdteile. Nordamerika (1916-30). [Regional geography of world outside of Europe. North America (1916-30).] *Geog. Jahrb.* 45 1930: 243-390.—(Bibliography.)

80. KURATH, HANS. The geography of speech. Plans for a linguistic atlas of the United States and Canada. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (5) Jul. 1931: 483-486.—Physical barriers to communication serve to maintain and accentuate linguistic boundaries. Topography and arteries of communication are effective in shaping speech only in so far as they determine intercommunication, movements of population, and the organization of political and economic provinces. The conditions for, and the causes of striking features of speech, as the nasal twang of New Englanders, must be sought in the racial, social, and cultural sphere and not in topography and climate. The countries of Continental Europe have made much more progress than the English-speaking countries in the compilation and interpretation of linguistic data. In 1929, the American Council of Learned Societies appointed a committee to take the initial steps for the preparation of a Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. A technique of procedure will be perfected by experimental work in New England.—*M. E. Branom.*

### *Canada*

(See also Entry 80)

81. BLANCHARD, RAOUL. Études canadiennes: II. Le rebord sud de l'Estuaire du Saint-Laurent. [Canadian studies: II. The southern border of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine.* 19 (1) 1931: 5-81.—Between the St. Lawrence River and the northern boundary of U. S. is a region overpopulated according to present standards of production, and with an extremely high birth rate (31.5 per 1000). Since 1921, emigration has amounted to 10,000. Fishing has declined, the most accessible forests are exhausted, and farming forms the chief occupation of the people. The cultivated area is limited to the St. Lawrence shores and terraces. By scientific methods of farming, 3 to 4 times the present population could be supported. Colonization began in the west and moved eastward. The villages are small and stretched out along the highways paralleling the St. Lawrence. Only Montmagny, Rivière de Loup, and Rimouski merit the title of "city." South of the escarpment, lumbering is the chief occupation, but soil, climate, and topography make this a potential farming region open to colonization and capable of supporting a large agricultural population.—*Lois Olson.*

82. CRONE, KENNEDY. La ville de Montréal. [The city of Montreal.] *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (1) Jul. 1931: 3-45.—(Illustrated.)

83. DESFOSSES, P. Le chemin de fer de Baie

d'Hudson et son territoire. [The Hudson Bay Railway and its territory.] *La Nature*. (2857) May 15, 1931: 458-460.

84. SHEFFIELD, PHILLIP. Trail metallurgical plant. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 177-197.—This plant, situated in British Columbia a few miles north of the international boundary, has been the subject recently of an interesting investigation by the International Joint Commission, at the request of the governments of the United States and Canada, to ascertain the extent of damage to farms and orchards in Washington by reason of sulphur fumes discharged from the Trail stacks. As a result of the Commission's findings the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has installed a \$10,000,000 plant to convert the objectionable gases into chemical fertilizers. The company's experts finally solved the problem of the economic recovery of lead, zinc, and silver from the rich ores of the Sullivan mine by a process of preferential flotation. The annual production of the plant, shipped largely to Europe, Asia, and South America, has a value of over \$30,000,000.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

85. WATSON, ROBERT. Lower Fort Garry. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (3) Sep. 1931: 199-211.—One hundred years ago the Hudson's Bay Company built a stone fort on the banks of the Red River in what is now Manitoba, which today stands as a memorial of Canada's oldest industry, the fur trade. Lower Fort Garry is about 18 mi. north of Winnipeg, and is not to be confused with Upper Fort Garry, around which grew up that city which to-day is the distributing point for the Prairie Provinces of Canada. The story is that of the beginnings of settlement in western Canada.—*Lawrence J. Burpee*.

### United States

(See also Entries 80, 658, 674, 738, 783, 810)

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

86. AVERY, MYRON H. The Keep path and its successors. *Bull. Appalachian Mountain Club*. 22 (4) Dec. 1928: 132-147; (11) Jun. 1929: 224-237.—This is an account of the development of roads to Katahdin Mt. in Maine. One of the first and most famous of these roads was the Keep path, a logging trail opened in 1848 by the Rev. M. R. Keep, a pioneer preacher of Aroostook County. For his services, the legislature granted him 200 acres of wild land nearby. Lumbering operations soon obstructed the Keep path, and finally it became obliterated. Then followed a short-lived toll road. The "Maine cyclone" of 1883 interfered with trail construction by blowing much of the timber into deposits known as "blowdowns." In 1884 a fire burned over 22,000 a. in four days. Subsequent trails were destroyed and obliterated by forest fires and landslides. All the trails were developed for lumbering purposes or recreation. To-day the best road is a road built by a lumber company and accessible to autoists.—*Olga Kuthy*.

87. JACKSON, ERIC P. Mountains and the aborigines of the Champlain lowland. *Bull. Appalachian Mountain Club*. 24 (4) Dec. 1930: 121-136.—The influence of the environment of the Champlain lowland region on the Indians was evident in their travel as well as in their occupations and activities. The lowland served as a major highway and warpath, with supplementary routes or passes through the surrounding mountains. The various natural constrictions in the lake served as campsites en route and helped to provide shelter in case of storms or the approach of enemies, thereby signifying their strategic value.—*Olga Kuthy*.

88. WILSON, HAROLD FISHER. The roads of Windsor. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (3) Jul. 1931: 379-397.—After the French and Indian Wars, farmers from the lower Connecticut River valley moved northward into Vermont. They cleared both valley floors and uplands and constructed roads over hills and across valleys to serve local needs. In 1796, a toll bridge at Windsor gave di-

rect access to the Boston market. An important turnpike followed the course of the Connecticut River, and flatboats carried produce southward to Springfield and Hartford. Wool and mutton provided farmers with most of their income and woolen mills were established. The railroad (1849) had little immediate effect on the area. The introduction of Australian mutton in the 1880's, the opening of free ranges in the West, and the removal of the tariff on wool gradually brought about the end of wool growing, and a community crisis. The establishment of a butter factory in 1889 introduced a new era. A decade later fresh milk was produced for the Boston market. Access to the railroad was essential and upland sheep pastures were allowed to return to forest. The growth of manufacturing in the towns contributed to the decline in rural population, and stimulated the improvement of trunk highways. In the last decade the life of the countryside has been revivified by the automobile. High living costs and uncertain employment encouraged factory workers to buy abandoned farmsteads. Good roads enable them to commute and stimulated dairying. Farming is re-establishing itself in spite of industrial invasion.—*Clifford M. Zierer*.

#### NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 3-18920, 18932, 18944)

89. BAKER, OLIVER E. Agricultural regions of North America. Part IX. The north Pacific hay and pasture region. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 109-153.—An intensive description and explanation of a geographic region in which the development of a specialized agricultural industry shows a striking adjustment to a complex physical environment. The study simplifies the geographic complex by a three-fold division: physical conditions, land utilization, and the people. The first includes boundaries, climatic conditions, topographic subdivisions, and soils. The second discusses kinds of crops, proportionate amounts of land used for each crop, and methods of production and marketing. The third division considers the people, their origins and migrations, education, and other social conditions. (Maps and statistics.) (See Entries 1: 83, 2520; 2: 13953, 15745).—*Sam T. Bratton*.

90. PUTNAM, C. E. Some city planning problems for Tacoma. *Civil Engin.* 1 (12) Sep. 1931: 1104-1105.

#### Central America

91. COOKE, C. WYTHE. Why the Mayan cities of the Petén District, Guatemala, were abandoned. *J. Washington Acad. Sci.* 21 (13) Jul. 19, 1931: 283-287.—A large part of Petén consists of swampy depressions, overgrown with logwood and tangled masses of thorny small-leaved trees, known locally as *bajos*. During the rainy season they are flooded. Undoubtedly they were originally lakes, which have been silted up by soil washed down from the uplands. Possibly this took place during the Maya occupation, being accelerated by the cutting of the forest on the uplands with the consequent greater erosion, and eventual scarcity of cultivable land. The silting up of the lakes would have made transportation more difficult on the supposition that the Mayas formerly employed them for water transportation; would have decreased the water supply during the dry season; and led to an increase of mosquitoes and the introduction or increase of malaria. With the present forest growth soil in the uplands is probably forming quicker than it is being eroded. A sketch map shows the principal *bajos*.—*J. Eric Thompson*.

92. MADIERA, PERCY C., Jr. An aerial exploration of Central America. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 29 (2) Apr. 1931: 71-83.—The author was the director of an aerial survey of the Maya area made this spring (1931) with the aid of J. Alden Mason as archaeologist.

Several flights were made over Yucatan, Campeche, and the Petén district of Guatemala. Several hitherto unreported ruins including one of considerable size were seen from the air. Nevertheless, the airplane has not proved successful for archaeological reconnaissance in this country, but is very useful in map making. The positions of several lakes, etc., were rectified, and others not previously marked on maps were spotted. The results are shown on an accompanying map.—*J. Eric Thompson.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 665, 816, 826)

### Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia

93. WAVRIN, MARQUIS de. Les îles Galapagos. [The Galápagos Islands.] *Géographie*. 55(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 173-181.—(4 Illustrations.)

94. WILLIAMS, LLEWELLYN. East of the Andes. People and products of the Upper Amazon Basin. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 65(6) Jun. 1931: 612-627.—The Peruvian montaña, is the forested region of the eastern slopes of the Andes and beyond. Three zones can be

recognized in the Peruvian montaña: (1) dense, low-lying forest; (2) a series of foothills, ranges, and rolling ground heavily timbered with deciduous trees; and (3) open plains, such as the Pampa del Sacramento covered with grasses and shrubs. The montaña focuses on Iquitos. Ocean vessels of less than 4,000 t. can reach Iquitos via the Amazon. Three chief routes to the Pacific are: (1) by launch to Yurimaguas, a 6-day journey on foot to Moyobamba, 12 days of mule travel to Cajamarca, and by automobile and rail to Pacasmayo on the coast; (2) by launch to Puerto Bermudez on the Rio Pachitea, by canoe to Puerto Yessup on the Rio Pichis, by mule trail 125 mi. to La Merced, thence by auto to Tarma, and by rail to Lima; and (3) the least used, from Iquitos by launch and canoe to Puerto Ocopa, thence on foot for 6 days to a point on the railroad to Lima. The journey between Iquitos and Lima can now be accomplished in 2½ or 3 days by airplane. The montaña is sparsely populated, and little land is used for agriculture. With the collapse of the rubber industry, workers have turned their attention to gathering balata, or cutting mahogany and Spanish cedar.—*Preston E. James.*

# CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

## GENERAL

(See also Entry 1579)

95. BERNER, ULRICH. Rationales und Irrationales in der Wirtschaftsentwicklung primitiver Völker. [Rationality and irrationality in the development of primitive peoples.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (Publ. 1931): 210-214.—(A critique of the works of Eduard Hahn.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

96. KRAUSE, FRITZ. Völkerkunde-Anthropologie Ethnobiologie. [Ethnology-anthropology-ethnobiology.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1(3) 1931: 135-166.—The author advocates the separation of the three sciences. He believes that only in this way can each one of them come to a full development.—*Herbert Baldus.*

97. LOTH, J. Un exemple de l'importance des noms de lieux au point de vue linguistique et ethnographique: les rivières Frome en Dorset-, Somerset-, Gloucester- et Herefordshire. [An example of the importance of place names from the point of view of linguistics and ethnography.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Ling. de Paris*. 31(1) 1931: 8-19.

tics and ethnography: The rivers Frome in Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester and Herefordshire.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Ling. de Paris*. 31(1) 1931: 8-19.

98. PROBST, J. H. Survivances magiques dans la science contemporaine. [Magical survivals in contemporary science.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 391-394.—Much pseudo-scientific belief from the past pervades all attempts of modern science to extend the borders of dependable knowledge. The disdain with which assertions of polygenism are met by those who are already committed to the monogenetic theory of human origins is an example. Freudianism, of real worth, nevertheless came into vogue somewhat because of its author's antecedents and on account of his clientele. There is a common belief in the possibility of superimposing the various funds of knowledge. What we actually find in human knowledge is a close and intimate mixture of the old and the new. But more is in question than that. It is the task of genuine scientific method to keep them separate.—*E. D. Harvey.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 91)

### NORTH AMERICA

99. CALLEGARI, GUIDO VALERIANO. Introduzione allo studio delle antichità Americane. [Introduction to the study of ancient America.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore, Ser. V. Sci. Storiche*. 11 1930: pp. 76.

100. LOWIE, ROBERT H. The inventiveness of the American Indian. *Amer. Mercury*. 24(93) Sep. 1931: 90-97.—The author presents facts in support of the thesis that the culture of the American Indian represents, for the group as a whole, a long series of independent inventions with little borrowing from abroad, and in such inventions as the utilization of the poisonous manioc, certain textile and wood-work techniques, the Maya system of arithmetic notation, sees evidence of a high inventive ability in the race. Even a pre-agricultural collecting and hunting economy involved many important inventions.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

101. MERRILL, E. D. The phytogeography of cultivated plants in relation to assumed pre-Columbian Eurasian-American contacts. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33

(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 375-382.—The contradictory theories of the origin of pre-Columbian culture led the writer to consider the problem from the standpoint of the origins of agriculture. In spite of the long existence of man on both hemispheres there was not a single basic food plant or a single domesticated animal (except the dog) common to the two hemispheres before Columbus' voyage in 1492. The dog, of Eurasian origin, suggests that man came to America as a primitive nomad bringing the dog with him or receiving it later through northern contacts. A great difference is seen between the basic food plants of the two continents, in America they were tropical or sub-tropical although some were distributed in temperate areas, while in Eurasia they were produced in temperate regions and the most important domesticated animals could thrive in cooler regions. This factor might explain the establishment of higher civilizations in tropical and sub-tropical parts of America while in Eurasia they flourished in temperate and sub-temperate climates. Some of the plants and domesticated animals of the old world reached Europe quite late but were all natives of that continent. To the long list of these Eur-

asiatic plants and animals the important items lacking are precisely those upon which American civilizations were based. Lists of plants and domesticated animals of both old and new worlds are furnished at length and again the conclusions that none was common to both regions. This invalidates the various theories proposed to explain the origins of American civilizations on the basis of the old world contacts. The value of this argument is still increased by the fact that American plants of economic value spread very rapidly in Eurasia and contrary wise in America. Primitive man, before developing a high degree of culture, had already reached a wide geographic distribution. Being in America from 10,000 to 25,000 years, he developed some arts and crafts along lines parallel of those of the other peoples.—E. B. Renaud.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

**102. REAGAN, ALBERT B.** Archeological notes on the Brush Creek region, Northeastern Utah. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 132-138.

**103. ROBERTS, FRANK H. H., Jr.** The ruins at Kiatuthlanna eastern Arizona. *Smithsonian Inst., Bur. Amer. Ethnol. Bull.* #100. 1931: pp. 195.—Report on archeological investigations conducted at Twin Salt Lakes, Apache County, eastern Arizona, 40 miles southwest of the modern pueblo of Zuñi. Pit houses, jacal structures, and a pueblo ruin of 49 rooms and 4 kivas were excavated. These are well illustrated with detailed diagrams and with photographs. Pottery, basketry, stone, bone, and bead work are described and illustrated. The pit houses and jacal remains appear to belong to early and middle of Pueblo I; the pueblo ruin to Pueblo III. The site was apparently unoccupied during Pueblo II. (In an historical sketch of the Southwest which precedes the report, the author describes the sequences and characteristics of the various Basket Maker and Pueblo periods.) In general, this site may be said to be peripheral to several centers, and to have been influenced by them. The pottery indicates northern (Chaco) influence in early period, and fusion of northern and southern types (Chaco Canyon—upper Gila) in later horizons. Burial was by inhumation. Pit house crania show long and broad forms, and some slight deformation. Pueblo ruin crania all show pronounced occipital flattening.—Leslie A. White.

**104. THOMSON, M. S.** Two bone implements from Sheboygan. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 121-122.—Two bone implements, one of which is typical of the Hopewell culture.—T. Michelson.

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 236, 307, 1436, 1497, 1508)

**112. DARLINGTON, H. S.** Ceremonial behaviorism in sacrifices for the foundations of houses. *Psychanalytic Rev.* 18(3) Jul. 1931: 306-328.—This is a third presentation of anthropological material on the basis of the Freudian analysis. Here the symbolism of the womb in its analogy to a house is delineated. The womb is only "happy" when it has a growing foetus within it; the house is staunch and safe only when there is someone within it and its main pillars are upheld by human sacrifice of some sort. In the past, living human beings were placed under the foot of the main pillar of foundation stone of the house but modern times substitute money, feathers, copies of plans of the house, title-deeds, etc. All are placed in a copper-box which symbolises the coffin.—E. D. Harvey.

**113. HODGEN, MARGARET T.** The doctrine of survivals. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 307-324.—Edward Burnett Tylor's doctrine of animism, his

### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 99-100)

**105. SCHROEDER.** Einige neue Stücke aus den Gräbern der Chibchas. [New objects from the tombs of the Chibchas.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (Publ. 1931): 331-336.—The objects originate in the departments of Cundinamarca and Boyacá (Colombia) and for the greater part can now be found in the ethnological museum in Dresden. (Ten illustrations with complete description.)—Herbert Baldus.

**106. TELLO, JULIO C., and WILLIAMS, HERBERT U.** An ancient syphilitic skull from Paracas in Peru. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Sep. 1930: 515-529.—The archaeological evidence indicates that the skull found at Paracas is pre-Columbian; while the pathological evidence indicates that it is a typical syphilitic skull.—Richard H. Shryock.

### EUROPE

(See also Entries 48, 197)

**107. FORSSANDER, JOHN-ELOF.** Groporneras megalitkeramik. [Tooled megalithic pottery.] *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse 1930-1931.* 1931: 165-198. (German summary—269-270.)—The material under discussion was discovered in Scania. It differs widely from other forms of Swedish pottery but has common roots with some of it. Similar pottery in England and Scotland is of local origin and there is no need to ascribe it to Nordic influence.—H. C. Engelbrecht.

**108. HANSEN, FOLKE.** En nyfunnen dös i Skåne. [A new burial mound in Scania.] *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse 1930-1931.* 1931: 227-238. (German summary—272-273.)

**109. RYDBECK, OTTO.** En trepanation i Skåne för 3000 år sedan och dess orsaker. (Cranial trepanning in Scania 3000 years ago and its cost.) *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Årsberättelse 1930-1931.* 1931: 239-254. (French summary—273-276.)

### AUSTRALIA

**110. BALFOUR, HENRY.** Stone implements of the Tasmanians and the culture-status which they suggest. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 314-322.

**111. MOUNTFORD, C. P.** Aboriginal rock carvings in South Australia. *Australas. Assn. Advancement Sci., Rep. 19th Meeting, Hobart.* Jan. 1928: 337-366.

### ETHNOLOGY

theory of adhesions, and his concept of survivals is discussed. With the aid of archaeology and folklore he refuted Archbishop Whately's theory of the degeneration of the savage and stresses that the "main tendency of culture from primeval up to modern times" is from barbarism toward civilization. He finds proofs in myths, proverbs, art of divination, childrens' games, etc., that the savages' belief in the animation of all nature survives today as relics of our ancestral culture.—Robert Bennett Bean.

**114. KRÄMER, AUGUSTIN.** Der Urmonotheismus. [The ancient monotheism.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 207-210.—One cannot speak of a pure monotheism amongst primitive peoples, but rather, according to Hauer, of a monarchical theism, namely: not of God but only of the chief of the gods. The author divides the supernatural beings of primitive peoples into three types: (1) gods who live together with the goddesses in the heavens but come down to earth and associate with human beings; (2) demons (magical beings) who exist on the earth or in the space im-

mediately above it but not in the sky, such as imps, dwarfs, monsters, sirens, nymphs, etc.; (3) spirits such as souls, shadows, and ghosts. In the religion of primitives everything is based upon defense. Monotheism should not be placed at the beginning but at the end of the history of religion.—*Herbert Baldus.*

**115. RICHARD, GASTON.** *L'état social des peuples sauvages.* [The social status of primitive peoples.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 395-409.—The most varied observation on savage life will give a serious check to the hypothesis of the existence of rigorous, competitive selection in primitive life, which issues in an excess of births over deaths and in consequence to all the inductions of social Darwinism. One cannot subscribe to the dogma implying the existence of a disparate *homo economicus*, since civil institutions are far more various than are ways of securing sustenance. At times the family and the economic system are one and the same thing, and then again they are disparate, as among the Algonkians and the Dene in Canada. The author discards the theory of a primitive promiscuity in the sex-relationship; the belief in the earliest existence of an absolute matriarchy; the idea of the universal subjection of women.—*E. D. Harvey.*

**116. STAHL, GÜNTHER.** *Zigarre: Wort und Sache.* [Cigar: word and material.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 45-111.—There is no doubt that the custom of smoking tobacco originated in America. The word tobacco is of West Indian origin and means, in the Taino language, a roll of Cogiova leaves (tobacco) as well as the act of inhaling the smoke (to make tobacco). The cigar of primitives is the form of smoking pleasure which consists of some dry tobacco leaves around which another leaf is wound in spiral fashion. This covering leaf is stuck fast with saliva and serves to hold the rest together. The author first studies the old Mexican representations of rolls of smoking tobacco in connection with those of the present day South American Indians and then speaks about the introduction of the first cigars into Europe. The first appearance of cigars was reported by the botanist Matthias de Lobel in the year 1570. The derivation of the word cigar from the Maya language and the original form *zicar* has been well known for some time. In Europe the word cigar made its appearance comparatively late. (35 figures.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

**117. TURNER, LUCILE PRICE.** *Negro spirituals in the making.* *Musical Quart.* 17(4) Oct. 1931: 480-485.—Most Negro spirituals have been composed in church, by the entire congregation, these songs being based upon themes evolved by individuals when engaged in manual labor. A religious service among the "Holiness People" in which chanting is accompanied by soft patting and clapping and by ejaculatory prayers is described. A tenor voice suddenly sings a felicitous line, half the congregation take it up then the whole congregation sings and the tenor finishes the stanza alone. Thus the first stanza of a new Negro spiritual has been created. Other stanzas follow in the same manner. Transcriptions of several songs are presented with the statement that the melody fits the words of the first stanza and is varied by the singer to fit subsequent stanzas. The transcriptions are recognized as approximate, the writer stating that the subtle shadings of Negro harmonies cannot be set down on our five-line staff.—*Frances Densmore.*

## NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 116)

**118. CAPITAN, L.** *Les idées récentes sur le peuplement de l'Amérique.* [Recent theories concerning the settlement of America.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congress Amer.*, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928. 1930: 45-46.

**119. DENSMORE, FRANCES.** *Music of the American Indians at public gatherings.* *Musical Quart.* 17 (4) Oct. 1931: 464-497.—Music was an important factor in public gatherings of the American Indians yet there were no concerts. The Indian never sang in order to receive applause nor compensation. The subject was considered under four divisions: poetry, drama, dancing, and games. The accompanying instruments were various forms of drums and rattles which produced rhythm but not melody. The poetry of the Indians is contained in the words of songs and rituals. Many song-cycles of southwestern tribes relate the journeys of mythical personages, and the beauties of nature form the subject of many songs. Primitive drama is closely associated with music and there is rich pageantry in the ceremonies to bring rain and in the sun dance of the plains tribes. Dancing differs in style among Indian tribes, with singing by a group of singers. Success in games was formerly attributed to supernatural aid and songs were sung to ensure that aid. The writer calls attention to the old belief that songs were given by kindly spirits and their use was chiefly associated with securing help and benefit to human beings.—*Frances Densmore.*

## NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 1499)

**120. BECKWITH, MARTHA WARREN.** *Mythology of the Oglala Dakota.* *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 43 (170) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 339-442.—These stories, collected in 1926 are of two types—"myths," which are told merely for fun without regard to truth, and "stories which tell about a tribe," which are related as "true." Four different styles of recording tribal history are distinguished: the calendar style, the allegory, the rationalized account of the introduction of a new culture element, the legendary account of a tribal hero. These latter are accurate symbolical representations of group experiences. In fact, the symbolic element is tremendously important in all the stories. Very few of the stories are thought to be native but all are now in the Dakota symbol. Thirty-seven separate items are included, of which 34 are of the fourth type. (Bibliography.)—*Mapheus Smith.*

**121. BENEDICT, RUTH.** *Tales of the Cochiti Indians.* *Smithsonian Inst., U. S. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.*, #98, 1931: pp. 256.—English renditions of a large group of these tales are given under the headings origin tales, hero tales, novelistic stories, animal folklore, variants of European tales, and historical stories. These English renditions are followed by a section in which some tales are abstracted and commented on. This body of folklore emphasizes once more the value of such material in the study of a culture. An examination of these tales bears out the thesis that such folklore, although it may appear highly imaginative, really has its roots in the every day incidents of the life of the people.—*H. R. Hosea.*

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 116, 118, 622)

**122. GUSINDE, MARTIN.** *Zur Forschungsgeschichte der Feuerland-Indianer.* [Historical research on the Fuegan Indians.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 73(10-12) 1930: 247-253.—The Fuegans may be divided into three groups, not only on linguistic, but also on cultural and somatological grounds. Working in accordance with an assignment from the Chilean government, the author made four expeditions, between 1918 and 1924, to Tierra del Fuego. The Selk'nam people among whom he worked, have a culture which may be classed as a simpler hunter-nomadism. Permanent villages are of course impossible, and great complexity does not exist in the industrial, governmental or social

aspects of the culture. The community life is built about the single family, and its descendants. However, the religious (or spiritual) aspects of the culture are surprisingly rich, containing complex ceremonies, a well developed mythology, and many beliefs concerning natural phenomena. The "medicine-man" complex has considerable influence. The culture of the Selk'nam Fuegans still appears as an unaltered relic of the earliest days of mankind, yet it will have disappeared forever within the next ten years. (The author's findings will appear shortly as a monograph *Die Selk'nam-Feuerländer*, containing 1,100 pages and a special volume of 50 plates.)—*Carl E. Guthe.*

**123. KARSTEN, RAFAEL.** *Forschungen unter den Jibaro-Indianern in Ecuador und Peru.* [Research among the Jibaro Indians in Ecuador and Peru.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 348–356.—The Jibaro, with 10,000 to 15,000 individuals, are at the present time one of the most numerous, and, because of their peculiar culture, one of the most interesting Indian tribes of South America. The family groups live in the primeval forest in large communal houses which are sometimes fortified by palisades. Linguistically and anthropologically, the Jibaro form an individual unit. They differ from all the other tribes of the west Amazon region in regard to their customs and conceptions as well as in character. Their disc-like shield is conspicuous in South American forest culture. The division of labor is based upon animistic conceptions. The man must spin and weave because the cotton from which thread and material is made is a "man," that is, it is the soul of a man. The women have to sow and plant because most of the plants are "women," that is, have the souls of women. The woman has to make the pottery because the clay is a "woman," etc. The prayers and hymns which are offered to Nungii, the mother earth, during the "feast of the women" evince a highly developed religious feeling. Well known are the mumified heads, the *tsantsa*, for which the Jibaro use only the heads of foreign tribes. They use only the heads as trophies and do not mummify the whole body as is erroneously maintained. Such a mummy as, e.g., the one in an ethnographical museum in New York, is a fake and has no ethnographical value whatever. (10 illustrations.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

**124. KNOCHE, WALTER.** *Binsenboote auf den Seen von Ecuador.* [Tule boats on the lakes of Ecuador.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 205–206.—The author holds that the fisher population of Chile and Peru, e.g., the Changos or Urus, have introduced the tule boat either directly or indirectly to the region of Manabi which is situated south of the equator. Rafts made of reed are still in use. (1 fig.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 34, 168, 171, 370, 379, 1471, 1494, 1623)

**125. BOBERG, INGER MARGRETHE.** *Stevns Gravhøje i Sagnoverleveringen.* [Burial mounds of Stevn in popular tradition.] *Danske Studier.* (1–2) 1931: 1–31.—A summary of the lore connected with burial mounds in the single Danish canton of Stevn on Seeland.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

**126. KORANYI, KAROL.** "Snochactwo" we Włoszech północnych w IX wieku. [Incest permitted in north Italy in the 9th century.] *Lud.* 28 (3–4) 1929: 113–122.—Sex relations between father and daughter-in-law have been treated by many—mostly as found in eastern Slav communities. They have been set down as a form of polyandry or group-marriage, though economic grounds have been suggested. There is a similar usage in Northern Italy, Art. 9 of the Synod of Friuli (791), and Art. 22 of the Synod of Pavia (850). Is this

a left-over from pagan customs, or a practice that grew up anew? For various reasons we have to reject the former view; and a clue may be found in the Leges of Liutprand (731), where the father of a boy under 13 is allowed to wed him to a grown woman, thus securing needed help for the work of the farm, and to maintain sex relations with her till the boy grows up.—*W. J. Rose.*

**127. KRZYZANOWSKI, JULIAN.** *Peregrynacja Maćkowa.* [The wanderings of Mathew.] *Lud.* 28 (3–4) 1929: 186–213.—This tale belongs to the wild imaginings of Polish early 17th century literature. It concerns the adventures of a foolish lad from Chodakow: his meeting of three men, one naked, one deaf, one crippled; his arrival in the Land of Barley with its royal castle, whose walls are of bacon and cakes of different kinds. He then views the fight between the tick and the nightingale, has an encounter himself with a wolf, falls into a hollow tree, and unable to get out through the small hole runs to the village for an axe. After a night in a Masurian tavern, where the frequenters maul him, he gets away and comes home. All of which shows kinship with the Lügendichtungen made famous by Münchhausen. Some of the incidents come straight from German penny dreadfuls of the 16th century. Yet the central episode echoes the famous theme that gave tales about the Land of Cocagne—a fabulous country, of which tales and satires are numerous.—*W. J. Rose.*

**128. KUCHTA, JAN.** *Rodzime wątki lokalne w podaniach o mistrzu Twardowskim.* [Local motifs in the cycle of Twardowski fables.] *Lud.* 28 (3–4) 1929: 123–133.—The cycle of fables about the Polish Faust commences with the end of the 16th century, and grows as time goes on. We start with his contract with the devil, the evil days that came on him, his flights through space, and the prodigal of Bromberg. Then comes his rescue by the Virgin as his soul is being carried off to hell, and his confinement on the moon. Later on we have the renewing of his youth, while with the 19th century come motifs local and regional. The hero is long since a collective personage, and the motifs that gather about him are of two kinds—popular (folk), and literary. To the former belong the historical ones. Most interesting are those of a local nature—among them being the series on "the labors of the devil," and all connected with Krzemionki, Cracow, Bromberg, Poznan, and the tavern "Rome."—*W. J. Rose.*

**129. ZBOROWSKI, JULIUSZ.** *Ludność górska w powiatach limanowskim i nowotarskim w roku 1813.* [The mountain folk of Limanowa and Nowy Targ in 1813.] *Lud.* 28 (3–4) 1929: 214–225.—Notes of a visit of the author to the sub-Carpathian districts of Poland, stressing the hardy, industrious, and honest ways of the "hill-folk," their physical fitness and colorful home-made clothing. Living mostly from sheep-raising they make and sell cheese and curds, are also found splitting shingles for sale: but in many cases have to wander far afield as mowers or petty-peddlers. They are a pious folk, given to belief in tale and legend, in which spirits and witchery play their parts. Their huts are set high up in summer where the sheep pasture, at the edge of the steep and rocky Tatra mountains.—*W. J. Rose.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 579, 1141)

**130. BERGSTRÄSSER, G.** *Ramadan-Kinderlieder aus Kairo (mit einem Anhang von E. Littmann).* [Ramadan children's songs from Cairo (with an appendix by E. Littmann).] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8 (2) 1931: 149–161.—In accord with an old Cairo custom, troops of children, one of them carrying a lantern, beg in the streets of the city during the evenings of the month of Ramadan, singing a series of songs peculiar to the season. The article is based on phonographic

recordings of these songs made by the author and by Enno Littmann. (The 11 songs recorded by the author are given with full text, translation and musical notation; an appendix gives the text of the parallel songs recorded by Littmann.)—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

131. BIYI, ESU (formerly Claude George). Story of the Kru people. *J. African Soc.* 29 (113) Oct. 1929: 71-77.—(See entry #2: 8874.)

132. BLEEK, W. H. I., and LLOYD, Miss L. C. D. F. BLEEK (ed.). Customs and beliefs of the !Xam Bushmen. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 167-179.—This folklore, in the vernacular and in English, deals almost exclusively with baboons to whom the natives attributed many human characteristics. It was collected between 1870 and 1880 from the dictation of natives.—*R. W. Logan.*

133. COOK, P. A. W. History and "izibongo" of the Swazi chiefs. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 181-201.—The material for this paper was collected from a number of old men in 1929. The evidence supports the belief that Umatalatala was a legendary person. Ngwane was the first chief to move into Swaziland. The izibongo, chants in praise of a chief, were and still remain a Swazi custom. Their form is permanent, they contain invaluable historical evidence, and give a concept of the ideals and actions of the Swazi people. They, as well as the men able to interpret the allusions, are rapidly disappearing. Several examples of izibongo are given in the vernacular with English versions.—*R. W. Logan.*

134. FAGAN, ETHEL S. Some notes on the Bachama tribe, Adamawa province, Northern Provinces, Nigeria. *J. African Soc.* 29 (115) Apr. 1930: 269-279; (116) Jul. 1930: 376-400.

135. FISCHER, EUGEN. Sind die alten Kanarier ausgestorben? [Are the ancient Canary islanders extinct?] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 258-281.—According to anthropological facts it is evident that the ancient inhabitants of the Canaries are still to be found in the present population. On general grounds it is supposed that the Spaniards at the time of the conquest of the islands did not exterminate the existing population but formed with its remnants a mixed population, the present Canary islanders. On the basis of the Mendelian laws of inheritance it should be possible to show the existence of racial characteristics of the pre-Spanish population within the present mixed group. The old population is distinctly discernable. This seems to be a proof that the Cro-Magnon race still survives in the present population of the Canaries, and we know more than formerly about the appearance of this race.—*Herbert Baldus.*

136. GOODWIN, A. J. H. A new variation of the Smithfield culture from Natal. *Trans. Royal Soc. So. Africa*. 19, Pt. 1. 1930: 7-14.—The author describes and illustrates artifacts of the "strangled (notched) end-scaper" type from the Weenen and Krantzkop districts, which are unknown to Zulus. He believes that this variation which he calls Smithfield N shows affinities to both Smithfield A and Fauresmith.—*R. W. Logan.*

137. KIRBY, PERCIVAL R. The "gora" and its Bantu successors: A study in South African native music. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (2) Jun. 1931: 89-109.—Although the original gora is rapidly disappearing, numerous adaptations are found among the Bushmen and Hottentots. The kwadi of the Bechuana and the lesiba of the Bapedi are practically like the original. The author lists chronologically the references to the gora by European travelers quoted by Balfour with the race, age and sex of the performer, the name of the instrument, the method of blowing it, the laryngeal sounds, and a description of the tones. There seems to be a consistent connection between the names given to the instrument and the name of the bird from which the quill was derived. There follows a detailed description

of the methods of manufacture, seven plates showing the gora and natives playing it, and a bibliography. The gora was known in Swaziland as the makwindi but is no longer in use.—*R. W. Logan.*

138. LAVAUDEN, L. Animaux disparus et légendaires de Madagascar. [Extinct and legendary animals of Madagascar.] *Rev. Sci.* 69 (10) 1931: 297-308.

139. MARCY, G. Origine et signification des tatouages de tribus berbères. [The origin and significance of tattooing among Berber tribes.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 102 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930 (publ. 1931): 13-65.—This tattooing has been interpreted sometimes as mainly ornamental in purpose, sometimes as intended to be mainly therapeutic or magical, and sometimes as an ethnic or tribal symbol. These different functions of tattooing are by no means mutually exclusive. The part of the body on which the tattooing is found is an important guide to the function which predominates in a given case, as is also the type and elaborateness of the design. Thus, for example, therapeutic tattooings are both simple in design and conspicuously located on especially vulnerable parts of the body. After this general analysis the names and meanings of some special palm tree tattooings are analyzed philologically and applied to the study of the ethnological relations between two Berber tribes—the Zenetes and the Sanhaja.—*E. M. Pilpel.*

140. MEEK, C. K. The Katab and their neighbours. *J. African Soc.* 27 (106) Jan. 1928: 104-126; (107) Apr. 1928: 267-280; (108) Jul. 1928: 364-379; 28 (111) Apr. 1929: 265-273; (112) Jul. 1929: 385-393.—(See entry #1: 1659.)

141. TERRASSON, Lieut. Étude sur la tribu des Arib. [A study of the Arib tribe.] *Afrique Française; Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux*. (8) Aug. 1931: 444-455.—The Arib are a confederation of Arabic-speaking tribes living in and near the Oasis of Wadi Draa in southwestern Morocco. They are excellent merchants and caravaneers, keep a large number of camels, cultivate dates, wheat and barley, and have a democratic government by an elected council. In 1920, after four years of somewhat uncertain relations with the French, they agreed to a treaty of peace. Circumstances compel them, however, to maintain and extend their hold on the Draa Oasis, and they have violated the treaty by attacking tribes who are under French protection.—*Walter Cline.*

142. WÖLFEL, DOMINIK JOSEF. Sind die Ureinwohner der Kanaren ausgestorben? [Are the original inhabitants of the Canary Islands extinct?] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 282-302.—On the basis of new documentary evidence the author states that the aborigines of the Canaries are not extinct. On the contrary in the 16th century and perhaps also in the 17th, the aboriginal element of the population was in the majority. A pure stone age people have been completely absorbed within a century by a modern European people of high culture. Probably the cultural changes of ancient Europe have occurred in the same way. A complete change of races probably occurred rarely, but rather acculturation was the rule.—*Herbert Baldus.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 286, 414, 1500, 1504, 1511, 1579-1580)

143. FINDEISEN, HANS. Landkarten der Jenissejer (Ketö). [Maps of the Yenisei (Ketö).] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (Publ. 1931): 215-226.—The cartography of the Yenisei peoples shows a close relationship to that of the Chukchee, Koriak, Yukaghir, and Giliak. (5 maps.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

144. GOITEIN, F. Jemenische Geschichten. [Tales in the Yemen dialect.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete*. 8 (2) 1931: 162-181.—The Yemen dialect as

spoken in the urban communities of Yemen, San'a and their vicinity, is discussed, followed by a transliteration of the *Tale of the three sisters*, with a glossary.—Arthur Carl Piepkorn.

145. HAGUENAUER, M. C. La danse rituelle dans la cérémonie du Chinkonsai. [The ritual dance in the Chinkonsai ceremony.] *J. Asiatique*. 216(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 299-350.—The Chinkonsai was a popular agricultural ceremony of ancient Japan which was later transformed into an imperial rite, probably toward the end of the 7th century. This ceremony, recorded in ancient Japanese texts, was "a complex rite composed of five ancient rites among which the dance of *Ame no Uzume* (the sorceress—a dance intended to revive the sun and call it back after the winter solstice) occupied a very important place. This dance was originally a magical pantomime, to which was attributed the power of 'recalling' and 'fixing at rest' the soul of a living person. The fact that it (the ceremony) is found in association with a solstitial rite which subsequently became an imperial prerogative assured it an unexpected destiny. It was regarded thenceforth as the sacred dance *par excellence*. This explains why tradition derives from it not only the religious dances, the *Kagura* for example, but also Japanese dramatic art, the *No* in particular."—E. M. Pilpel.

146. KEEUW, HENDRICK de. Tribal life in Sumatra. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia*. 29(2) Apr. 1931: 85-114.—A brief ethnographic account in travelogue form of the native Atchinese, Batak, and Minangkaban tribes of Sumatra, their marriage customs, taboos, magical practices, with some reference to social organization, particularly to a genuine matriarchate among the latter group, to earlier Mohammedan influence, and to the present and future commercial position of the island.—W. C. Lehmann.

147. LADYSHENSKIJ, A. M. Zur Erforschung der Rechtsgewohnheiten der Bergvölker des Kaukasus. [Study on the legal customs of the mountain tribes of the Caucasus.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (Publ. 1931): 227-244.—The article describes the development of society in the Caucasus from the original tribal organization through feudalism to commercial capitalism.—Herbert Baldus.

148. LEVIN, MARY. Mummification and cremation in India. *Man (London)*. 30(2) Feb. 1930: 29-34; (3) Mar. 1930: 44-48; (4) Apr. 1930: 64-66.

149. STEPHAN, H. Animals in Palestinian super-

stitution. *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9(2) 1929: 88-89.—Moses I. Finkelstein.

150. ZONDERVAN, H. Das Völkergemisch Sumatras. [The mixture of races in Sumatra.] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 244-248.—It is generally customary to designate the population of the large western part of Indonesia as Malayan. The gigantic island of Sumatra is mentioned especially as the dwelling place of the "pure Malayan." In reality its population is composed of numerous peoples and tribes which, in most places, have intermingled more or less in the course of many centuries; but as far as it is possible to determine at present, all of them have their origin in Asia.—Herbert Baldus.

## OCEANIA

(See also Entry 3-18491)

151. BLACKWOOD, BEATRICE. Mountain people of the South Seas. *Natural Hist.* 31(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 424-433.—These people are typical Oceanic Negroes of a group of mountain villages, called *Maua*, in the island of Bougainville in the North Solomons. They wear little clothing and the children go nude. What clothing they wear is usually of European manufacture. They live on taro, yams, coconuts, bananas, and other fruits and vegetables. The meat of the opossum is frequently eaten and pork is a delicacy and enjoyed only on special occasions. Their houses are raised on piles. There are five exogamic clans, the descent being matriarchal.—Raymond F. Bellamy.

152. HANDY, E. S. CRAIGHILL. History and culture in the Society Islands. *Bernice P. Bishop Mus. Bull.* #79. 1930: pp. 110.—The population of the Society Islands was composed of three classes: the chiefs and their relatives; the landed proprietors; and the commoners owning no land. The landless commoners, living mainly in the interior of Tahiti, represented an older people who had suffered an invasion from some other part of Polynesia at about the 7th century. The invaders, who survived in purest form as the royal caste of modern times, brought a new culture to the islands. This had a more maritime and less agricultural character than that of the aborigines, and included a higher military system, new social restrictions and ceremonies, dramatic dancing, the drinking of kava, and the worship of the ancestral sea-god Taaroa. After comparing the two cultures, the author discusses the history of each of the islands, as revealed by folklore, archaeology, and ethnography.—Walter Cline.

# HISTORY

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entry 3-3532)

**153. ILIFFE, J. H.** Archaeology and the student. *Queen's Quart.* 38(3) Summer 1931: 534-557.—The prerequisites, character, and aims of archaeology are set forth, and some of the experiences and problems in the life of a field archaeologist are described, as an indication of the possibilities of archaeological work as a career, and the desirability, with particular reference to Canada, of financial support to this new and important science.—*J. F. Kenney.*

**154. MACKAY, DOROTHY.** The airman as archaeological scout. *Asia.* 31(8) Aug. 1931: 484-491.

### EGYPT

(See also Entry 158)

**155. LOUKIANOFF, GRÉGOIRE.** Une petite figurine archaïque. [A small archaic figurine.] *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1931: 42-44.

**156. THOMPSON, CATON.** Expedition to the Kharga oasis. *African World.* 115(1486) May 2, 1931: 54-56.—The Kharga oasis, about 125 miles west of the Nile valley on the parallel of Luxor, is even more desolate than the Libyan desert plateau. The author, an authority on prehistoric Egyptology, used the aeroplane freely in the later stages of the expedition. The water is derived from deep wells most of which were bored in Roman or earlier times. Many of them are no longer fit for water. The expedition is continuing its work. An aerial view shows the only Persian monument in Egypt, the temple of Hibis, built by Darius I. [Four other photographs.]—*R. W. Logan.*

### PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entry 207)

**157. JORDAN, JULIUS.** In den Ruinen von Uruk-Warka. [Among the ruins of Uruk-Warka.] *Atlantis.* (6) Jun. 1930: 374-377.—*Hugo C. M. Wendel.*

**158. PETRIE, FLINDERS.** Tell el Ajjūl. *Ancient Egypt.* (2) Jun. 1931: 33-41.—The site of old Gaza was abandoned, probably ca. 2200 b.c., for the location of the city (Gaza) five miles to the north, presumably for sanitary reasons. The old site, at the mouth of the Wady Ghuzzeh, the first large estuary on the route from Egypt to Syria, was of importance analogous to that of Troy, as the strategic center for the trade of two continents. The preliminary excavations by the British School, covering less than an acre, exposed 80 rooms of houses and cleared 4 streets. The nature of the bricks and the accumulation of upper-story debris has preserved walls 8 feet high. Two shrines were discovered; both were provided with places for ablution, proving this to be an old Canaanite custom. Scarabs, copper and bronze work, some gold work, and pottery were found. Animal remains were buried in tombs; the skull of a great horse which was found indicates that the Hyksos were riders. Only a beginning has been made: This is the Pompeii of the Hyksos age, waiting to be dug out and planned, if donations can be raised. (Photographs.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

### ASIA MINOR

**159. OLMSTEAD, A. T.** Two stone idols from Asia Minor at the University of Illinois. *Syria: Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10(4) 1929: 311-313.

**160. RICE, D. TALBOT.** Nicaea. *Antiquity.* 3(9)

Mar. 1929: 60-64.—The modern Isnic has had a turbulent history, but the ruins of the Roman period (the wall and gates) are best preserved. Founded, according to Strabo, in 315 b.c., it passed through the strife of the hellenistic age, into the Roman peace, favored by Hadrian and Justinian and by the Christian church, until the "Moslem cloud" broke in the 11th century. The 13th saw Nicaea capital of the Eastern Empire, but since 1332 it has been in Turkish hands. (Seven full-page photographs.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

### CRETE AND GREECE

**161. BÉQUIGNON, Y.** Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques dans l'orient hellénique. [Archaeological excavations and discoveries in the Greek East, 1930.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54(2) 1930: 452-528. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**162. CHARBONNEAUX, J.** Les salles hypostyles des palais crétois. [The hypostyle rooms of the Cretan palaces.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54(2) 1930: 352-366.—It is difficult to accept Joly's theory that the hypostyle of the palace at Mallia was erected under the influence of the mastaba at Mererouka, since ca. 2100 b.c. one would expect imitation of 11th rather than of 6th dynasty architecture. The similarities of the two are accidental. The dissymmetric colonnade may be explained as a device for reserving a large space in the middle of the hall when Cretan trees furnished only comparatively short timbers. Actually the lines of columns are walls pierced by bays, retaining only the skeleton of the walls, necessary to support the superstructure, and thus effectively widening the central room. Essentially the same principle produced the hall of the double axes at Knossos, the most highly developed room of this type. A different type is seen in the great rooms of the first floor of the palace where the lighter materials afforded an opportunity for greater symmetry in the colonnades. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

**163. GARDNER, PERCY.** The Palace of Minos. *Antiquity.* 5(19) Sep. 1931: 315-321.—This review of the third volume of Sir Arthur Evans, *The Palace of Minos at Knossos* (Macmillan, 1930), includes an appreciation of the qualifications and accomplishments of Evans, and remarks on important details of the book, which is expected to be followed by a fourth volume concerned with terra-cotta inscriptions.—*Elvin Abelès.*

**164. KRAHMER, GERHARD.** Eine Jünglingsfigur mittelhellenistischer Zeit. [Statuette of a youth of the middle hellenistic period.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46(1-2) 1931: 130-149.—The statuette described as Roman in the catalogue of the British Museum is either a close Roman copy of a Greek conception or even a Greek original. It represents a nude youth wearing a petasus, and originally carrying a staff and striding forward. While the general proportions are those of the 4th century (not necessarily Lysippian), the pose and the interest in muscular rather than bony structure are characteristic of the 2nd century, as shown in the Pergamene Altar. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

**165. SCHRADER, HANS.** Zu den neuen Antikenfunden im Hafen des Piraeus. [On the finds of antiquities in the harbor of Piraeus.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (10-11) Mar. 19, 1931: 185-192.—Striking parallels with certain figures portrayed on the Athena shield of Patras and the Strangford shield convince the author that the Piraeus

finds bring us within sight, even within touch of Phidias.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

166. TECHNAU, WERNER. *Zwei Fragmente von den Parthenon-Skulpturen im Vatikan.* [Two fragments of the sculptures of the Parthenon in the Vatican.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46(1-2) 1931: 81-89.—The discoveries made in the basement of the Vatican by the late Walter Ameling in 1920 include two fragments from the Parthenon. A bearded head is identified as that of Erichthonius slaying the giant Asterius, from a metope on the south side, now in the British Museum. The head of a youth above a long receptacle is that of a *skaphephoros*, one who bore sacred cakes in a bowl, from the fifth slab of the frieze on the north side. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 208-210)

167. BRENDL, OTTO. *Immolatio Boum.* *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 45(3-4) 1930: 196-226.—The fragment of a Roman relief now in the Museum at Padua, broken at the waists of the figures, represents a nude young man with shoulder raised as if to strike a victim, and an older man, possibly an onlooker. The style is like that of the altar to Vespasian at Pompeii. The composition is probably of the time of Vespasian or Trajan. The author then lists all known Roman examples illustrating the sacrifice of cattle. These date from the early Empire to the 3rd century A.D., and probably go back to a famous prototype. An Attic relief of the 4th century B.C., now in the Museo Barracco at Rome, may also be derived from this prototype, which may well be the painting of Pausias (4th century B.C.) mentioned by Pliny as having been brought to Rome and set up in the Portico of Pompey. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

168. CALLEGARI, ADOLFO. *Este. Nuovi scavi nella necropoli del sud.* [New excavations in the southern necropolis at Este.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità,* (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 3-40.—At Este (ancient Ateste) near Padua a large pre-Roman necropolis is being excavated. Fifty-six tombs, mostly cremation burials, but some inhumation, have been uncovered, and many vessels, chiefly of earthenware and of bronze, have been removed. While some of the skeletons show the characteristic neolithic posture, the author believes that the remains do not go back to the neolithic period, but that earlier customs had tended to survive. The remains are of value as illustrating the culture of the pre-Roman and early Roman period in that area. Certain of the types of pottery indicate early Etruscan influence in Venetia. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

169. CULTRERA, GIUSEPPE. *Tarquinia. Scoperte nella necropoli.* [Discoveries in the necropolis of Tarquinii.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità,* (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 113-184.—Fifty-seven more tombs have been systematically explored in the great Etruscan necropolis of ancient Tarquinii. The finds, while not particularly unusual, are imposing by their number. Fine examples of pottery are especially abundant. (Illus. and plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

170. GIGLIOLI, G. Q. *Roma. La base della colonna di Duilio ritrovata nel Palazzo dei Conservatori in Campidoglio.* [The base of the column of Duilius discovered in the Palazzo dei Conservatori on the Capitoline.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità,* (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 346-352.—The removal of the restored base of the celebrated *Columna Rostrata* has revealed that the inscription is carved not on a thin slab, as had always been supposed, but on a parallel epiped of Greek marble, measuring meters 1.325 in length, 0.70 in depth, 1.02 in height. A more exact restoration of the inscription is now possible. It is not the original, set up in the time of Duilius, but a restora-

tion probably of the time of Augustus, the work of some scholar, who used the remains of the original. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

171. GIGLIOLI, G. Q.; ADRIANI, ACHILLE; INGLIERI, R. U. *Veio. Scavi nella necropoli degli alunni dell'anno 1926-7 del Corso di Topografia dell'Italia antica della R. Università di Roma.* [Excavations in the necropolis of Veii by students of the year 1926-7 in the course on the topography of ancient Italy at the Royal University of Rome.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità,* (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 45-73.—The excavators explored 11 tombs, mostly of the shaft type and dating from the 8th to the 3rd centuries B.C. There were many vessels of clay and bucchero. The finest vases are the work of immigrant Greek artists rather than importations from Corinth or Ionia, as has generally been held. Numerous tombs of the villanova type were found at the edge of the great necropolis. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

172. GREIFENHAGEN, ADOLF. *Bronzekline im Pariser Kunsthändler.* [A bronze couch at a Parisian art dealer.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 45(3-4) 1930: 137-165.—The bronze veneer of a richly decorated Roman couch was found at Charderessi in Asia Minor and wrongly reconstructed as a chair. Two of the legs, a piece of the edge, and one side of the fulcrum with a bust of Silenus are ancient. The bronze was inlaid with an ivy spray of silver at various places on the legs and edge. The side of the head is of a shape which persisted from republican times to the 2nd century A.D. The central flat surface has a head of Silenus attached. This had the eyes inlaid in silver and shows the influence of the Pergamene school. A list of the 60 known examples of elaborate ancient couches is given. These were found in all parts of the Roman world. Dionysiac motives predominate in the decoration. The example published is assigned to the Julio-Claudian period. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

173. GREIFENHAGEN, ADOLF. *Kindheitsmythos des Dionysos.* [A legend of the childhood of Dionysus.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46(1-2) 1931: 27-43.—At Corolle (ancient Querquetula) on the Via Praenestina is a chapel with a badly weathered ancient relief above the door. This formed the principal face of a sarcophagus. The relief represents three scenes in the legend of Dionysus: the death of Semele, the birth of the god from the thigh of Zeus, his rearing by the nymphs. A somewhat similar series occurs on a sarcophagus in the Walters Collection in Baltimore and on one in the Ince Blundell Hall Collection in England. The prototype was probably some famous painting of the Alexandrian period. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

174. KOETHE, HARALD. *Zum Mausoleum der weströmischen Dynastie bei Alt-Sankt-Peter.* [Notes on the mausoleum of the western Roman dynasty near Old St. Peter's.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46(1-2) 1931: 9-26.—This circular building was erected by Theodosius the Great in the 5th century as a family tomb. The body of Saint Petronilla was buried there in the 8th century, and during the later middle ages the chapel was known as that of the French kings. The existing Renaissance plans of the building were drawn from reports after its destruction. The building seems to have been designed on the model of St. George's at Saloniki. The early burials were made in sealed vaults under the floor; hence the original purpose of the building was forgotten in the middle ages. Excavations under St. Peter's may reveal details of the foundations. (Renaissance drawings.)—*H. J. Leon.*

175. KRAUSS, FRIEDRICH. *Die Giebelfront des sog. Cerestempels in Paestum.* [The pediment elevation of the so-called Temple of Ceres in Paestum.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 46(1-2) 1931: 1-8.—The small hexastyle temple seems to show

an unusual combination of Doric and Ionic forms. From one sloping block Koldeway reconstructed the cornice with coffered eaves along the sides, running up to form the raking cornice. A careful measurement of the corner coffer, which lies near the temple, indicates that the slope of the pediment was less steep than in the reconstruction. The cornice may have been added after the building was completed. All measurements should be rechecked for a more accurate reconstruction. (Illus. and plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

176. LEVI, ALDA. Milano. Rinvenimenti nell'area del teatro romano. [Milan. Discoveries on the site of the Roman theatre.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità*, (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 485-494.—The ruins of the Roman theatre were first discovered in 1880 on Via Meravigli, a few blocks from the cathedral, near the central post office. Excavations for the building of a new *Borsa* on the site have revealed more of the massive substructures and add much to our knowledge of this important building, which survived until Barbarossa's destruction of Milan in 1162. The diameter of the *cavea* was ca. 100 meters and the height ca. 58 meters. Earlier estimates of the capacity as up to 20,000 spectators are much too high, for it held only 8-9,000 at most. It was built at the beginning of the Christian era. The ruins will be preserved and made accessible to the public. (Photographs and plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

177. LIPPOLD, G. Rev. of Anti: Il Regio Museo Archeologico nel Palazzo Reale di Venezia. [The Royal Archaeological Museum in the Palazzo Reale at Venice.] *Gnomon*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 409-412.—In form, practical usefulness, and scholarly content this may well serve as the model for the series of guides to the Italian museums.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

178. LIPPOLD, G. Rev. of Schweizer: Antiken in ostpreussischem Privatbesitz. [Privately owned antiquities in East Prussia.] *Gnomon*. 7(5) May 1931: 229-233.—Two collections here made known for the first time, one in Beynuhnen gathered in Rome, Florence, and Venice, and the other in Waldburg, made up of objects from Pompeii. The value of the publication is enhanced by Schweizer's discussion of general problems connected with the works described, which are not individually of great importance but throw some light on questions of the work of copyists and on the system of dating of portraits and copies.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

179. MAIURI, AMEDEO. Pompei. Saggi nella "Casa del Chirurgo." [Pompeii. Investigations in the "House of the Surgeon."] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità*, (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 381-395.—One of the most discussed problems in the chronology of Pompeian houses concerns those with façade and atrium of Sarno limestone. The so-called House of the Surgeon is the most famous example of this type. Test digs in ten places under the stratum of the time of the eruption reveal that the house was built on the site of an earlier structure. Its limestone blocks came chiefly from earlier, pre-Samnite buildings and were covered with two layers of stucco, coarse and fine. It was built probably in the 4th century B.C., but it had been reconstructed several times with a gradual raising of the level of the vestibule. It is now certain that the tufa impluvium is later than the limestone atrium, a very important conclusion in the study of the development of the Italian house. Other difficult problems on the relation of the impluvium to the atrium may be settled by further exploration in Pompeii. (Plans.)—*H. J. Leon.*

180. MESSERSCHMIDT, F. Eine archaische bemalte Urne im Museo Nazionale zu Tarquinia. [An archaic painted urn in the National Museum at Tarquinia.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 45(3-4) 1930: 191-195.—A small clay funeral urn, found in 1885 in a chamber grave near Tarquinia and now in the museum there is painted in the same

style as the tomb frescoes and is the only example of this type. It was baked in one piece and shows imitation of metal work. Except for the loss of the lid, it is well preserved. The color technique differs from that of the tomb frescoes. The work dates from the last half of the 6th century B.C. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

181. MESSERSCHMIDT, F. Neue etruskische und römische Terrakotten. [New Etruscan and Roman terra cottas.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 45(3-4) 1930: 172-190.—This is a description and discussion of previously unpublished terra-cottas, now scattered among various collections at Rome. They include revetments from Etruscan buildings, an urn, a relief from an altar, several lamps in the form of comic actors, and a statuette of a slave. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

182. MESSERSCHMIDT, FRANZ. Disiecta membra. *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt* 46(1-2) 1931: 44-80.—The contents of a grave of three chambers at Vulci, now scattered in various museums, are discussed. One recess, in which a woman was buried, contained a collection of toilet articles. A terra-cotta genre statuette represents a slave frightening an infant with a dramatic mask. Unusual forms of bronze vases were found here also. This grave is similar in construction to one at Tarquinia, in which were found 150 dramatic masks, now scattered. Masks were a decoration used in fashionable homes of Etruria, Sicily, and southern Italy in the 3rd century B.C., so that they were used also to adorn tombs. Their use shows the spread of Greek cultural influence in central and southern Italy before the drama was introduced at Rome. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

183. MORETTI, GIUSEPPE. Gallignano (Ancona). Ripostiglio di monete consulari d'argento. [A hoard of silver consular coins at Gallignano.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità*, (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 40-44.—In 1928 a terra-cotta jar containing Roman republican silver coins was found at Gallignano near Ancona. This hoard of 441 pieces, including 225 different types, covers coinage of two centuries (217 B.C. to 12 B.C.) and represents issues of 86 different consular families.—*H. J. Leon.*

184. NIERI, NORA. Arcangelo Michele Migliarini: i suoi tempi, i suoi amici. [Arcangelo Michele Migliarini; his times and his friends.] *Atena e Roma*. 10(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 22-41.—Recently catalogued and studied, the letters and papers of A. M. Migliarini reconstruct the life of this important, but neglected, archaeologist. Born at Rome in 1779, Migliarini at first devoted himself to painting. During ten years spent in Russia, 1810-1820, he turned to ancient and oriental studies. In 1820 he came to Florence as librarian of Count Boutourlin; in 1832 he became curator of the Egyptian collection at Santa Caterina, and later of the antiquities of the Uffizi Gallery. His arrangement and cataloguing of the disordered collection was admirably carried out. He kept in touch with the archaeologists of Tuscany, acquired some important objects for the gallery, and encouraged progress towards scientific excavations. With great modesty, he published rarely, and usually anonymously, but he corresponded with the chief scholars of Europe. From 1824 he was in touch with Champollion, always defended his reputation, and himself engaged in Egyptian researches. In 1859 Italy granted him a professorship of archaeology; he soon retired from this and died in 1865. His reputation will rest mainly on his contributions to Etruscan studies.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

185. PFEIFFER, HOMER F. The Roman library at Timgad. *Memoirs Amer. Acad. in Rome*. 9 1931: 157-165.—This building was excavated by the French in 1901, but its use was not known until the missing fragments of its inscription were found in 1905; these

show it was a library erected as a gift from Rogantianus at a cost of 400,000 sesterces, or about \$16,000. The date is uncertain but it is improbably later than 250 A.D. The plan shows an entrance court leading into the principal room, semicircular, flanked by two secondary rectangular rooms, with two other, smaller, rectangular rooms on each side of the entrance court. The building faced the east, as recommended by Vitruvius. Cagnat estimates it had capacity for 23,000 scrolls, but this is probably too high. Considered as an example of municipal architecture the building is not remarkable, but it indicates a high standard of learning and culture in this African city.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

186. QUAGLIATI, QUINTINO. Taranto. Tesoretto monetale di Via Mazzini. [A small hoard of coins on Via Mazzini in Taranto.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità*, (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 249-264.—The discovery includes 87 coins, 8 gold and 79 silver. The gold coins are half-staters of Tarentum. Of the silver pieces, 53 are of Tarentum, one of Heraclea, 22 of Metapontum, 3 of Velia. Many of the pieces are in excellent preservation, some of them hitherto unexampled. They date from the early 4th century B.C. to the outbreak of the war between Tarentum and Rome in 281. (Illus.)—*H. J. Leon.*

187. TARAMELLI, A. Pozzomaggiore (Sassari). Ripostiglio di monete puniche in bronzo rinvenute in regione Antoni e Ponti. [A hoard of bronze Punic coins found in the district of Antoni e Ponti at Pozzomaggiore.] *Notizie d. Scavi di Antichità*, (R. Accad. Naz. d. Lincei, Roma). 55 1930: 105-110.—At Pozzomaggiore in Sardinia a hoard of bronze Punic coins, found in 1918, was only brought to the attention of the authorities in 1928. The collection, which is practically intact, contains 3,000 pieces. These are of types already known and show that after the conquest by Rome Punic cities were allowed to coin their own money, varying slightly from the adopted Roman standards.—*H. J. Leon.*

188. WEINREICH, OTTO. Rev. of Ferri: Divinità ignote. [Unknown divinities.] *Gnomon*. 7 (7) Jul. 1931: 363-366.—Ferri attempts to explain the strange busts in the necropolis at Cyrene, which have unmistakably female form, but completely lack face and features. But his citation of the many funereal inscriptions with the names of the Eumenides, Zeus Meilichios, or the heroes added in the genitive to that of the dead, as a means of identifying and exalting him to the rank of these, fails of conviction because of the feminine character of the faceless busts. Weinreich suggests the possibility that the souls of the dead were conceived as feminine *numina* of uncanny but beneficent powers, their anonymity indicated by the lack of the *prosopon* or *persona*. Like the Eumenides they lack individuality.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entry 402)

189. ARNE, T. J. Deux nouvelles découvertes de solidi en Gotland. [Two new finds of solidi in Gotland.] *Acta Archaeol.* 2 (1) 1931: 1-28.—The first of the two groups was found in May, 1929, in the village of Etelhem (also Tänglings). It consisted of 68 gold solidi closely piled at a depth of 30 cm. which had probably been originally buried in a bag. All but five are Roman and Byzantine, ranging from Honorius to Justin I, the others being barbarian imitations. The second find was made on two different occasions in the village of Åkebäck, scattered over an area of about 100 sq. meters. It includes 22 gold solidi, 11 fragments of smaller gold coins, and 4 fragments of gold bars. One is a Merovingian solidus of Theodebert I, and the rest are Roman-Byzantine from Honorius to Justinian. The Etelhem group is the largest single find of Roman and

Byzantine solidi ever made in Scandinavia. The individual coins are discussed in detail, followed by discussions of similar finds in Scandinavia and of the methods by which the coins arrived in Gotland: through payment of tribute to the Huns in the 5th century, and by traders. [7 figures.]—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

190. AUBERT, MARCEL. Église Saint-Front. [The church Saint-Front.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 45-65.

191. COLLINGWOOD, R. G. Hadrian's Wall: 1921-1930. *J. Roman Studies*. 21 (1) 1931: 36-64.—The selective excavations employed in investigating the wall are the best method. The theory of isolated "vallum forts" existing before the stone wall has been confirmed. The theory of a series of small forts later replaced by larger forts had best be abandoned. The wall had been planned to be 10 Roman feet wide, a foundation of this width had been laid for most of its length, a superstructure of this width had been begun for the eastern part of the wall, but the rest was built only 8 Roman feet wide. The original plan was also changed by adding several miles to its length at both ends. At the time of the building of the wall, several new forts were also built. On the Cumberland coast, there was a regular system of signal stations extending 30-40 miles south of the wall. The history of the wall is as follows. First came a concentration in forts. Then came the earthwork *vallum* combined with the development of further forts. Outside the *vallum*, on the line of the later wall, ran a patrol-track. This frontier was developed in the first part of Hadrian's reign. The wall proper followed his visit to Britain in 121. These defenses were well planned and adequate. (Illus. and plans. Biblio.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

192. DESHOUILIÈRES, FRANÇOIS, et al. Excursions. *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 135-401.

193. FAYOLLE, MARQUIS de. Ancienne cathédrale Saint-Étienne de la Cité. [Ancient cathedral Saint-Étienne de la Cité.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 66-107.

194. FAYOLLE, MARQUIS de. Le Musée du Périgord. [The Museum of Périgord.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 128-134.

195. FAYOLLE, MARQUIS de. Vésone. La ville romaine, le mur d'enceinte, le château Barrière, les arènes. [Vésone. The Roman village, the wall, the chateau, the amphitheatre.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 9-44.

196. HEDLEY, W. PERCY. Ancient cultivations at Housesteads, Northumberland. *Antiquity*. 5 (19) Sep. 1931: 351-354.—With the aid of air photographs it has been possible to distinguish the periods of cultivation around the site of the Roman fort of Borcovicium, near Hadrian's wall. The earlier, marked by north-south lynchets, seems to be Romano-Celtic, since such lynchets have been found in Celtic districts untouched by Saxon influence. Over these, in places, is superimposed a terrace cultivation of the Saxon period, dated between 11th and 15th centuries. (Photographs, diagrams.)—*Elvin Abelès.*

197. KRAFT, GEORG. The origin of the Kelts. *Antiquity*. 3 (9) Mar. 1929: 33-44.—What was the cradle of the Kelts? They were the carriers of the La Tène culture (after 500 B.C.); what was their relation to the Hallstatt culture (before 500 B.C.)? Excavations in Spain, under the direction of the Marquis of Cerralbo and Bosch-Gimpera, have furnished clues to these problems. It is now certain that the Kelts were the bringers of a late Hallstatt culture. This and other archaeological evidence indicate the region of eastern France,

southern Germany and Switzerland, as the cradle of the Kelts. They were the result of a fusion of races—indigenous, Nordic, and Aunjetitz folk—and were responsible for the early bronze culture before 1800 B.C.; the first historic Keltic migration was to Spain in 600 B.C. (Avienus). But there are many problems concerning the Kelts yet to be solved. (Diagram of folk-movements; bibliography.)—Elvin Abelès.

198. NORBERG, RUNE. Moor und Depotfunde aus dem 5. Jahrhundert nach Chr. in Schonen. [Moor and deposit finds of the 5th century A.D. in Schonen.] *Acta Archaeol.* 2(1) 1931: 104-111.—The study of the development of Sweden during the migration period (375-500 A.D.) requires an examination of the archaeological remains of the neighboring lands, especially the Norwegian graves and the Danish moorlands. Only rarely has material of this period been found in Sweden itself, the largest group coming from Schonen, which is here discussed briefly. (15 figures.)—Moses I. Finkelstein.

199. RICHMOND, I. A. Five town-walls in Hispania Citerior. *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 86-100.—The cities involved are Lugo, Astorga, León, Zaragoza, and Barcelona. The walls of the first four cities are alike and all belong to the 3d century. The occasion on which they were built must have been the invasion of the Franks during the reign of Gallienus. Except possibly at Astorga, the cities have not been reduced in size. Though outside of the district ravaged they nevertheless found it advisable to fortify themselves. The walls are of a peculiar local type with frequent towers intended for defense by means of archery or legionary weapons. The type was probably developed at León by Legio VII Gemina and later copied by other Spanish cities. The wall of Barcelona was built somewhat later

on a plan borrowed from Italy or the Levant. (Plans and illus.)—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

200. RICHMOND, IAN A. Roman Gaul. *Antiquity.* 5(19) Sep. 1931: 344-350.—The reviewer finds the first part of the fifth volume of the *Manuel d'archéologie préhistorique celtique et gallo-romaine*, by Albert Grenier of Strasbourg and dealing with the field of military fortifications of the Gallo-Roman period, entirely disappointing, as to style, conclusions, factual detail, bibliography, and judgment, and regrets that Joseph Dechelette was unable to complete the series.—Elvin Abelès.

201. ROUX. La chapelle Saint-Jean de l'ancien évêché de Périgueux. [The St. John chapel of the ancient bishopric of Perigueux.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 108-117.

202. STENBERGER, MÅRTEN. Remnants of iron age houses on Öland. *Acta Archaeol.* 2(1) 1931: 93-104.—There exist on the islands of Öland and Gotland, respectively, about 250 and 1,000 remnants of houses highly uniform in nature. They are known as *kämpagravar* or *jättegravar* (giants' graves). Similar remains have also been found in West Norway. Those in Gotland were apparently abandoned in the late Roman iron age at the beginning of the great migration. As a rule they have been found in districts uninhabited today, and hence, at that period the inhabited area of the islands was greater than it is at present. They usually appear as low rectangular mounds, depressed in the center, ranging in length from 6 to over 50 meters, and in breadth from 5 to 9 meters. They were most commonly built in groups of two or three. Six such houses in central Öland, destroyed in the 5th century A.D., are discussed in great detail. (9 figures.)—Moses I. Finkelstein.

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE .

203. BAKOŠ, JÁN. Die Zoologie aus dem Hexaëmeron des Möse bar Kep(h)a herausgegeben und übersetzt. [The zoology in the Hexaëmeron of Möse bar Kep(h)a edited and translated.] *Arch. Orientální.* 2(2) Jun. 1930: 327-361.

204. DÜRING, INGEMAR. Die Harmonielehre des Klaudios Ptolemaios. [The doctrine of harmony of Claudius Ptolemaeus.] *Göteborgs Högskolas Arsskr.* 36(1) 1930: pp. CVI, 147.

205. MEYERHOF, MAX, and SCHACHT, JOSEPH. Galen über die medizinischen Namen, arabisch und deutsch herausgegeben. [Galen, On medical names. Arabic and German edition.] *Abhandl. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philol.-Hist. Kl.* (3) 1931: pp. 61.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 155, 162, 164, 166-167, 170-172, 175-176, 179-181, 1638)

206. AMIRANACHVILI, A. J. Un camée antique à Tiflis. [An ancient cameo at Tiflis.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 Jan.-Apr. 1931: 41-46.

207. BLEICHSTEINER, R. Altpersische Edelsteinnamen. [Names of precious stones in old Persia.] *Wiener Z. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes.* 37(1-2) 1930: 93-104.

208. KORSUNSKA, SOPHIE. Mosaik mit Hylasdarstellung. [A mosaic with a representation of Hylas.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archaeol. Inst., Römische Abt.* 45 (3-4) 1930: 166-171.—This mosaic in the Hermitage was found in 1853 between Rome and Albano near the Baths of Plotina. It is in *opus tessellatum*, the tesserae

of marble, stone, and glass, measuring from 5 to 7mm. in the largest dimension. Those of the edge are somewhat larger. The colors are blue, green, and red, as well as duller tones. The mosaic represents Hylas when first seen by the nymphs. Among the several other illustrations of the Hylas story this episode is depicted in only two, which are in the fourth Pompeian style. This mosaic, which is of the time of Trajan, was therefore based on an earlier original. (Illus.)—H. J. Leon.

209. L'ORANGE, H. P. Die Bildnisse der Tetrarchen. [The images of the tetrarchs.] *Acta Archaeol.* 2(1) 1931: 29-52.—The development of the portrait-style of late antiquity, which first appears in its complete form in the time of Constantine, is to us an almost unknown process because of the absence of material of the transition period. We possess no unquestioned portrait of an emperor between Gallienus and Constantine. An investigation of the tetrarchs is therefore of utmost importance. In Solin (ancient Salona), the birthplace of Diocletian, there are two double-Hermes of gray limestone which date to the end of the 3d century. These two figures are to be classed as portrayals of tetrarchs. Their similarity to the porphyry groups in Venice and the Vatican strengthens the previously expressed belief that the latter are also tetrarch portrayals. This group of figures should throw light on the dark transition period. (4 plates and 16 figures.)—Moses I. Finkelstein.

210. MESSERSCHMIDT, F. Rev. of Bianchi-Bandinelli: Sovana. *Topografia ed arte. Contributo alla conoscenza dell' architettura etrusca.* [Sovana. Topography and art, a contribution to the knowledge of Etruscan architecture.] *Gnomon.* 7(5) May 1931: 237-240.—The importance of this work lies in the descrip-

tion of a necropolis now almost destroyed, and not thoroughly studied since the drawings of the site were made a hundred years ago. Sovana was never an important center of development and hence its architectural forms possess chiefly local peculiarities which cannot contribute to the canon of Etruscan art. The author warns against the reconstruction of the private house of the Etruscans on the exact model of the cubical tomb; the function of the cube in the latter case is primarily to support the cippus, and the details which imitate the house of the living are merely secondary.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

211. MUELLER, VALENTIN. La sculpture grecque de l'Asie Mineure au VIe siècle avant J.-C. [Greek sculpture of Asia Minor in the 6th century B.C.] *Documents: Archéol. Beaux-Arts Ethnog. Variétés*. 2 (6) 1930: 347-351.

212. PENSABENE, GIUSEPPE. Considerazioni sull'originalità dell'architettura greca. [Suggestions on the originality of Greek architecture.] *Atene e Roma*. 10 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 192-198.—Greek architecture consists mainly of its development of the temple. Can we trace in the formation of this design its reaction to the older culture (Egyptian, Mycenaean) with which it was in contact? The temple originated from the sacred enclosure with its trees around the secret shrine of the god. In contrast to Egyptian parallels, the Greek temple represented not only the mystery of darkness dear to the races of the south, but also the feeling for light found in the northern peoples. While details of columns, etc., may have been suggested by their predecessors, the Greek temple with its columns and lines is unique in the effort to secure the varied effect of reality without departing from simplicity or strictly logical form.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

213. READ, R. S. Note sur le construction des voûtes en Perse. [Note on the construction of arches in Persia.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 6 (4) Dec. 1929-1930: 259-262.

214. RODENWALDT, G. Rev. of Ippel: Indische Kunst und Triumphalbild. [Indian art and triumphal reliefs.] *Gnomon*. 7 (6) Jun. 1931: 289-296.—Parthian art exerted direct and valuable influence on Indian sculptures, and should not be overlooked in favor of Greek influence, as Ippel has done in common with Bachofer and others. Several parallels to Ippel's plates may be found for example, at Doura. Aside from the known influence of Parthian art at Palmyra, its traces should be sought in Asia Minor and probably in North Africa. The reliefs on the arch of Septimius Severus at Leptis, and the theater reliefs in Sabratha are possible examples. The historical picture of the Romans is found combined with the Parthian tradition at Constantinople. The Lycian art which Ippel ascribes to Greek influence should be considered as oriental in origin instead. "The Orient gives the idea and composition, Greece the individual forms. The victory of the classical in the Orient is limited to form."—*Eva M. Sanford*.

215. SCHERMAN, LUC. Die ältesten Buddhadarstellungen des Münchener Museums für Völkerkunde. [The oldest Buddha representations in the Munich Museum for Ethnology.] *Münchener Jahrb. d. Bildenden Kunst*. 6 (2) 1929: 147-166.

216. SCHMIDT, HEINRICH. Der zweite Internationale Congress persischer Kunst im Januar 1931 in London. [The second International Congress of Persian art, January, 1931, London.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 93-102.

217. VITRY, PAUL, and MARBOUTIN, CHANOINE. Première excursion. [First excursion.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse 1929, 1930*: 161-215.—Deals with le château de Pibrac, Gimont, Auch, cathédrale Sainte-Marie, Lombez.

## BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entry 221)

218. BARTON, GEORGE A. A new inscription of Entemena. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (3) Sep. 1931: 262-265.—This cone inscription is of interest because it mentions a hitherto unknown ruler of Erech, Lugalkinishududu, possibly a member of the same dynasty as Lugalkigubnidudu, whose chronological position it has been impossible to determine. Light may be shed by the last words of the text on the emergence of the Semitic idea of forming a treaty by entering into an artificial brotherhood. The mention of Lugalsabarinni adds another name to the pantheon of Erech. (Text in a hand-drawn copy, transliteration and translation.)—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn*.

219. OLMSTEAD, A. T. The text of Sargon's Annals. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (4) Jul. 1931: 259-280.—Recent attempts at dealing with the text of Sargon's Annals have been limited to the work of Weissbach, Thureau-Dangin, and Jean. Two important improvements on the transliterated text are represented by Thureau-Dangin's *Huitième campagne* and Luckenbill's translation in *Ancient records* (1927). Now Jonas Lie publishes the Annals as the first part of the *Inscriptions of Sargon, king of Assyria* (1929). Lie's procedure in giving the text of Hall II with selected variants and restorations from Halls V, XIII, and XIV results in giving a wrong impression of the security of the text and leaves the interrelation of the four recensions unclear. Olmstead provides variants, improvements, and restorations for more than 280 lines; all the more extensive reconstructions are provided with translations.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn*.

220. RODÉN, NILS. Semitiskt inflytande på det tigrétsalade stammarnas religion. [Semitic influence on the religion of the Tigris valley.] *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 250-268.

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 149, 203, 258, 267, 294)

221. CROOK, M. B. Some cultural principles in Hebrew civilization. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (2) 1931: 156-175.—The attempt to unify the national life is seen in the activity of Hebrew kings, prophets, and priests. This national growth was facilitated by the nature of the land and by political happenings which affected the religious development of Israel. Among the Assyrians the centralizing principle was facilitated by the topographical conditions, rich soil, and menaced situation. Among the Sumerians the diffusive tendency was due to commercial rivalries among the city states. The Palestinian situation was conducive to the diffusive principle because of a territory geographically broken, variation in climate, poor soil, and commercially isolated communities. Economic necessity and military danger brought about the centralization. The building of a temple had to await the building of a palace. Then the kings superimposed the national religion. The concentric principle in the religious field in theocratic form was achieved by Elijah, the 8th century prophets, and the Deuteronomic reform.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

222. DAYET, M. Alphabet phénicien et caractères minoens. [The Phoenician alphabet and Minoan characters.] *Rev. Archéol.* 33 Jan.-Apr. 1931: 29-40.—The tendency toward simplification in the development of systems of writing is illustrated in the four successive periods: pictographic, hieroglyphic, syllabic, alphabetic. The number of signs in the linear Minoan writing—about 120—places it in the syllabic stage. All previous and contemporary systems in the Mediterranean world were more complex. It is natural to assume, then, that the Phoenicians would have been influenced by this in

the composition of their alphabet. Archaic Phoenician seems divergent from Semitic; the Rougé theory, which relates it to Egyptian, is discredited; cuneiform is out of the question. An examination of the Phoenician letters (archaic) shows that some are reproductions of Minoan linear, some slightly altered (for Minoan was written from the left, Phoenician from the right). The numeral systems are also similar. But there are difficulties in proving equivalence of values in the letters compared. (Tables of letters.)—Elvin Abèles.

223. FERNÁNDEZ, ANDR. *Critica historico-literaria de Jos. 3, 1-5, 1.* [Historical and literary criticism of Joshua 3, 1-5, 1.] *Biblica.* 12 (1) 1931: 93-98.

224. GRAHAM, WILLIAM CREIGHTON. Some suggestions toward the interpretation of Micah 1:10-16. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 47 (4) Jul. 1931: 237-258.

225. LAMMENS, HENRI. *Antakiyah, w-al-siyā-hah.* [Antioch and the tourists.] *Al-Machriq.* 29 (8) Aug. 1931: 599-605.—Antioch deserves more consideration on the part of the traveler who visits Syria. It is one of the first half dozen cities of the world to have acquired international fame. The list includes Jerusalem, Rome, Athens, and Constantinople. Its history is the history of Syria for a number of centuries. For about a thousand years it was the capital not only of Syria but of the Near East. In it the first Christians were so named, and Peter established his first see. Its name is associated with those of Paul and Barnabas. St. John Chrysostom and a number of the early church fathers flourished in Antioch. A number of church councils were held in it. St. Mārūn, after whom the Maronites of Lebanon were so named, chose it as his place of ascetic retirement; and from it went those early missionaries who christianized the Lebanon. Its school of art exercised great influence over the Byzantine school which in turn influenced European art of the middle ages. (Illus.)—Philip K. Hitti.

226. MCKENNA, P. P. The ancient land of Bason.

*Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (763) Jul. 1931: 40-51.—The northern portion of the highlands east of the Jordan was the ancient fertile land of Bashan. The entire region and many of the towns, often mentioned in Scripture, are described. The Arab of Bashan remains faithful to the traditions of his race and to the laws of Eastern hospitality.—John J. O'Connor.

227. MÖHLENBRINK, KURT. Der Leuchter im fünften Nachtgesicht des Propheten Sacharja. [The candle stick in the 5th vision of the prophet Zechariah.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 52 (4) 1929: 257-286.

228. WALDE, B. Bibliographische Notizen. Das Alte Testament. [Bibliographical notes. The Old Testament.] *Biblische Z.* 19 (1-2) 1931: 84-211.

## PERSIA

(See also Entries 213-214, 264, 319)

229. KENT, ROLAND G. The recently published old Persian inscriptions. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (3) Sep. 1931: 189-240.—In 1898 a number of royal inscriptions were found by the French excavators at Susa. Held until other fragments of the same kind might be discovered they have now been published with more recent finds by V. Scheil as *Inscriptions des Achéménides à Suse* (1929), and further discussed by E. Beneviste (BSLP, 1930), J. M. Unvala and Meillet. Of these, 16 belong to Darius I, 3 to Xerxes, 2 to Darius II, and 1 to Artaxerxes II. Most of them are in more than one language, Babylonian, Old Persian, or Elamite. The "Record of the building of the palace" ranks with the Darius inscription at Nakš-i-Rustam in importance and is second only to the Great Behistun inscription. (The Old Persian version of the 22 texts of Scheil from Susa and two unilinguals from Hamadan are given in complete transliteration with translation and commentary; also a grammatical summary, bibliography, and a concordance and glossary.)—Arthur Carl Piepkorn.

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 163, 173, 182, 211-212, 222, 246, 250, 1417, 1628)

230. AUDIAT, JEAN. La dédicace du trésor des Athéniens à Delphes. [The dedication of the treasury of the Athenians at Delphi.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (2) 1930: 296-321.—A combination of architectural and epigraphic studies shows that at some date after the archonship of Archidamas the ancient dedicatory decree of the treasury of the Athenians was replaced, with every effort to keep the forms of the ancient letters. The most probable periods for this restoration would be the middle and the second half of the 3d century, but no positive decision can be reached. The history of the inscription demonstrates the anxiety of the Athenians not to let the glorious name of Marathon be obliterated. (Illus.)—Eva M. Sanford.

231. BRAUNLICH, ALICE FREDA. Virgil and the new morality. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (2) Apr. 1931: 155-167.—E. M. Violette.

232. COLLART, PAUL. Inscription de Sélian-Mésoréma. [Inscription of Sélian-Mésoréma.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54 (2) 1930: 376-391.—A funerary relief and inscription found near Philippi illustrates the mixture in that district of three racial elements in the Roman period, for the names are Thracian, the Latin inscription is transcribed in the Greek alphabet, and the bequest of a given sum to the *vicanī* of the dead woman for an annual banquet in her honor is a Roman custom. (Illus.)—Eva M. Sanford.

233. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. Revisioni.—VII. La battaglia di Notium. [Revisions.—VII. The battle of Notium.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59 (2) Jun. 1931: 222-229.—The account of this battle given

by modern historians is derived from Xenophon, sometimes embellished with details gotten from Theopompus through Plutarch. The account of Diodorus, i.e. Ephorus, is overlooked or rejected. Now a comparison of Diodorus and the *Hellenica Oxyrhynchia* shows that much of the material of Ephorus is drawn from a source fully as good as Xenophon. Consequently all modern accounts of the Decelian war are antiquated and in need of revision. In the case of Notium, the account of Diodorus is to be preferred to that of Xenophon.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

234. HERRICK, MARVIN T. A supplement to Cooper and Gudeman's bibliography of the Poetics of Aristotle. *Amer. J. Philol.* 52 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 168-174.—A. D. Winspear.

235. GUARDUCCI, MARGHERITA. Ancora sull'iscrizione coregica di Aixone. [Additional notes on the choreic inscription from Aexone.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59 (2) Jun. 1931: 243-245.—Jakob A. O. Larsen.

236. KRAPP, A. H. Helena. *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80 (2) 1931: 113-128.—The rape of Helen belongs with other ancient and medieval abduction tales to a common stock descended from an old Indo-European *Mairitus*. It is the tale of the abduction of the Mayqueen by Jack-in-the-Green, prefiguring Death, and of her freeing and home return through the aid of a second masculine figure impersonating Summer. A clear example of the type in dramatic form is the Greek *Alcestis*.—Eva M. Sanford.

**237.** La COSTE-MESSELIÈRE, P. de, and FLA-CELIÈRE, R. Une statue de la Terre à Delphes. [A statue of Earth at Delphi.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 54 (2) 1930: 283–295.—New light is thrown on the worship of Ga and Themis at Delphi by the discovery of a statue base bearing the two names, with a cavity between them destined to receive a bronze trunk, representing the tree originally associated with their worship. Their effigies were apparently placed near the source of Castalia, which would naturally have been an appropriate site for the predecessors of Apollo at Delphi, but this does not preclude the possibility that they were worshipped at other sites also from a comparatively early period, as we do not know how early their shrine in the Hieron of Apollo was founded. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford*.

**238.** LAROCK, V. Les premiers conceptions psychologiques des Grecs. [The first psychological conceptions of the Greeks.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 9 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 377–406.

**239.** MEUNIER, JULES. Euripide et la critique moderne. [Euripides and modern criticism.] *Mus. Belge*. 33 (7–10) Jul. 1929: 129–158.—Regretting his one and only attempt to change the text of Euripides, the author recants, and continues his policy of defending manuscript readings in discussion of 12 other difficult passages.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

**240.** ORLOW, M. Szkoła twórcza Sokratesa. [The creative school of Socrates.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny*. 18 (1) Jan. 1931: 1–14; (2) Feb. 1931: 49–59; (3) Mar. 1931: 97–103; (4) Apr. 1931: 145–157.—Socrates sought to help his pupils know themselves, and especially their limitations. He brought down the vengeance of society for what he did. This was caused by his habit of picking to pieces popular stereotypes. To achieve this he would ask no end of questions—his only approved method. To draw out the mind and so create a body of science—that was his goal. Not words but deeds interested him, and for these it was needful (1) to know oneself, (2) to rule oneself. Hence the value of gymnastics and of friendships. Socrates was a boundless optimist about human nature. Only when folk went back on their own resolves did he resort to irony. This mighty weapon was never a brutal one in his hands. Note his phrase—that he was an expert at love in education. Thus he drew the youth away from their traditionally trained parents. He set an example for all time of true creative pedagogy.—*W. J. Rose*.

**241.** PUECH, AIMÉ. Esthétique et critique littéraire chez les Grecs. [Esthetics and literary criticism among the Greeks.] *Rev. d. Cours et Confér.* 39 (14) Jun. 30, 1931: 490–500.

**242.** SOUILHÉ, JOSEPH (tr.), and CRUCHON, GEORGES (tr.). Aristote: l'Ethique Nicomachéenne (livre I et II). [Aristotle: Nicomachean Ethics (books 1 and 2).] *Arch. de Philos.* 7 (1) 1929: pp. 248.

## HELLENISTIC AGE

**243.** JUDEICH, W. Rev. of Tarn: Hellenistic military and naval developments. *Gnomon*. 7 (8) Aug. 1931: 441–443.—The conclusions reached in this book make desirable a new investigation of the course of hellenistic warfare, whether by Tarn himself or one of his disciples.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

**244.** KLAFFENBACH, GÜNTHER. Die Zeit des ätolisch-akarnanischen Bündnisvertrages. [The date of the Aetolian-Acarnanian treaty.] *Klio*. 24 (2) 1931: 223–234.—The treaty was negotiated after the death of Pyrrhus (Swoboda). It lists an Aetolian official from Erineus in Doris, an inclusion which must have followed 270–269 B.C. (Beloch). The year 269–268 is therefore the terminus post quem, which definitely excludes the death of Pyrrhus as the immediate cause for the alliance. The terminus ante quem is much more difficult to deter-

mine. It must be before the offering made by the Aetolians for their victory over the Acarnanians, about 260. An examination of the plans and movements of Alexander, Pyrrhus' son, leads to a tentative dating of the treaty at about 263.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

**245.** ROBERT, LOUIS. Notes d'épigraphie hellénistique. [Notes on hellenistic epigraphy.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 54 (2) 1930: 322–351.—Three new decrees relating to the renewal of the Soteria by the Aetolians seem to establish this foundation as not earlier than 246 B.C. Similarities between the decrees of the Iasians, the Aetolians, and the Amphictyons establishing the Nicephoria show that the wording of these documents expresses the policies of King Eumenes himself rather than those of the individual cities. They thus demonstrate the desire of Eumenes "to retain the good will of Rome and to pass as the philo-roman king as well as the philhellenic." The royal letter to the city of Iliion (CIG 3605) is shown by internal evidence to be that of a Pergamene king, either Attalus II or III, and records royal gifts of the well-known Pergamene type.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

**246.** ROUSSEL, P. Un nouveau document relatif à la guerre démétriaque. [A new document relative to the Demetriac war.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique*. 54 (2) 1930: 268–282.—A recently published inscription from Rhamnos records a decree of the Athenians honoring Dicaearchus, who had been put in charge of the garrison at Eretria by Demetrius II, for his signal services to the Athenian people. The details of this decree help to show that the Athenians cooperated with the Macedonian garrison at Eretria, furnishing auxiliary troops and support when necessary, and that there was no real barrier between the Macedonian soldiers and the local population. Such harmony served as a protection to both sides against the aggressions of the Leagues and would not hinder the recovery of Athenian independence under favorable circumstances. The partial deletion of the name of Demetrius should be ascribed not to an error on the part of the stone-cutter but to the decree of execration against the Antigonid dynasty voted by the Athenians in the reign of Philip V. Here, as elsewhere, the work of deletion was not completely performed, for the name of Demetrius was left intact in line 17. The complete text of the inscription is given.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

**247.** SCHWAHN, W. Boiotische Stadtanleihen aus dem dritten Jahrhundert vor Christo. [Boeotian city loans of the 3d century B.C.] *Hermes*. 66 (3) Jul. 1931: 337–346.—Three separate inscriptions newly discovered in Boeotia show that the financial year in Boeotia was reckoned at 348 days, the only figure that suits the amounts of interest named in them. Such a reckoning went back to the oligarchic period, and was due to the requirement that monthly payments should be made before the end of the month. An inscription from Thisbe is the first Greek example known of the use of compound interest in the payment of debts; in consequence of this the city was able to set a lower rate of interest than was customary and still receive more than the usual amount from the debtor. When the city Akraiphia found its citizen Kallon unable to pay his small debt or the interest on it, the debt was extended for five years, and the interest was met by Kallon's making over to the city meadow rights representing a much larger capital sum. The documents illustrate the confused and unsound financial conditions of the Greek cities in the 3d century.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

**248.** SCHWAHN, WALTHER. Die Nachfolge Alexanders des Grossen. II. Einzelfragen. [The successors of Alexander the Great. II. Minor points.] *Klio*. 24 (2) 1931: 306–332.—1. The mutiny of the phalanx in 323 B.C. was based on a desire to return home with the spoils of war. 2. Against the literary tradition of a joint

kingship should be set the documentary proof that Philip Arrhidæus was considered sole king and that Alexander was king only after Philip's death. 3. The powers, duties, and relation to king of the men who were heads of state from 323 to the division of the empire. 4.

A refutation of Beloch's theory that Kraterus was the first head of the state after the death of Alexander the Great. 5. Perdiccas using Krateros formed a coalition with Antipater, a coalition broken up by Antigonus.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 172, 179, 182, 185, 187, 191, 199-200, 209-210, 232, 245, 290, 365, 1417, 1628)

249. ALQUIER, JEANNE, and ALQUIER, PROSPER. Stèles votives à Saturne découvertes près de N'gaous (Algérie). [Votive steles to Saturn, discovered near N'gaous, Algeria.] *C. R. d. Séances de l'Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett.* Jan.-Mar. 1931: 21-27.—Five tablets to Baal Ammon, under his Latin name of Saturn, contain inscriptions recording the payment of votive sacrifices. Three of these have not been edited previously. The devotions took place at night, and involved an element of substitution: *anima pro anima, sanguine pro sanguine, vita pro vita*. The non-Latin word Molchomor appears (variously spelled) in four of the steles, and is explained by M. J.-B. Chabot. (Photographs.)—*Elvin Abélès.*

250. BÉQUIGNON, Y. Études thessaliennes. IV. Une prétendue inondation de l'Enipeus. [Thessalian studies. IV. A supposed flood of the Enipeus.] *Bull. de Corr. Hellénique.* 54(2) 1930: 367-375.—Postgate has laid much emphasis on the statements of Lucan and Frontinus that the Enipeus was in flood at the time of the battle of Pharsalus, making the surrounding ground marshy. Caesar makes no mention of this, but does use the phrase *impeditis ripis*, referring to its steep banks. Since the river is almost dry at the summer season when the battle took place, Lucan confused the dry ground about the site of the battle with the marshes that elsewhere border the stream and Frontinus was misled by Lucan's statement and misinterpreted Caesar's phrase. Even a heavy storm could not cause a flood of the Enipeus in summer.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

251. CARRINGTON, R. C. Studies in the Campanian "villae rusticae." *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 110-130.—The author takes as his starting point the treatment of the subject in Rostovtzeff's *Social and economic history of the Roman Empire*. The investigation is difficult for the reasons that the villas were buried again after their excavation and that the records kept by the excavators were not always adequate. Among the owners are found freedmen. The villas near Pompeii belonged to local families. Probably the colony settled at Pompeii by Sulla actually was planted on land that had belonged to Stabiae. The owners were partly resident farmers and partly absentee landlords, but large-scale enterprises were few. The farms of absentee owners largely specialized in wine and olives. Those run by resident owners produced more varied crops. Some of the villas date back to the 2d century B.C. The homes of resident farmers were not on the decline. There is no evidence that, in the fertile Vesuvius district, capitalism and absentee landlordism became more widespread in the two centuries between the building of the earliest villas and their destruction in A.D. 79. (Plans and map of Bay of Naples.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

252. DAVIES, HUGH SYKES. Notes on Lucretius. *Criterion.* 11(42) Oct. 1931: 25-42.

253. DEVOTO, G. Rev. of Ernout: Les éléments étrusques du vocabulaire latin. [The Etruscan elements in the Latin vocabulary.] *Gnomon.* 7(8) Aug. 1931: 412-417.—This work has three fundamental merits: (1) Free from the purist preoccupation of most modern scholars, it shows that the silence of ancient authors as to Etruscan provenance of many words is due to the fact that these words were adopted in very early times and that before the study of linguistic origins began, the Etruscan world had so fallen in the eyes of the Romans

that there was little temptation to seek out Etruscan origins. (2) It greatly increases the number of words attributable on good grounds to an Etruscan origin, particularly in the metallurgical, architectural, and military groups. (3) It carefully studies the chief groups of words with Etruscan elements to determine which are Indo-European in spite of these, and on the other hand, the separation from the Indo-European group of words which have been so classified solely on the basis of resemblances of sound. The work is not based on a general theory or on probabilities but on the precise reconstruction of the chain of proofs in individual cases.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

254. ENSSLIN, W. Rev. of Burch: Myth and Constantine the Great. *Gnomon.* 7(5) May 1931: 260-264.—Burch fails to establish his theory that the source of the Constantine legends was a single *Vita Constantini* written with the intention of creating in him the type of the Christian emperor.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

255. FAIDER, PAUL. Sénèque et Britannicus. [Seneca and Britannicus.] *Mus. Belge.* 33(7-10) Jul. 1929: 171-209.—The author presents a defense of the actions of Seneca during the contest between Germanicus and Nero. Accepting the evidence without serious question, Faider bases his vindication on reasons of state. It was better for all that Nero should succeed Claudius. Nero was older than Germanicus, and had more able advisers. With Seneca as guide, the young ruler would end the intrigues of imperial freedmen, would curtail the power of his mother, and would govern wisely and well. Even the murder of Germanicus (Seneca may have accepted the official account that the cause of death was epilepsy), left the situation unchanged. Nero was still the logical head of the state. Public welfare forced Seneca to support him.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

256. GELZER, M. Rev. of Groag: Hannibal als Politiker, (Hannibal as a statesman) and Scullard: Scipio Africanus in the Second Punic War. *Gnomon.* 7(7) Jul. 1931: 369-372.—Groag does not succeed in establishing his thesis that Hannibal should not be held responsible for involving his country in the fatal second Punic War. Scullard has undertaken to review for English readers the recent work of continental scholars on Scipio, and has added valuable material from his personal study of the battle sites in Spain. He is less successful in his reconstruction of the Roman parties, and gives Scipio too much credit as initiator of the imperial policy. Our sources are notably lacking in any indication of a Scipionic strategy and policy. After his return from Africa Scipio was the first citizen of Rome, but he remained only this, and comparisons with Alexander and the Roman emperors are fruitless.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

257. GORDON, MARY L. The freedman's son in municipal life. *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 65-77.—An investigation of Italian municipalities based on more than 1,000 inscriptions. The percentage of decurions and officials of servile descent was largest in centers of trade. In Ostia, Puteoli, and Capua 33% of those known from inscriptions belong to this class; in Cisalpine Gaul, only 12%. In the 3d century probably 25% of the decurions of Italy were descended from slaves. The old municipal families had been replaced by men from two classes, descendants of imperial freedmen and of subordinate officials of the municipalities.

The descendants of freedmen formed a sort of caste and intermarried with each other. They advanced in the community by means of wealth acquired through trade. Their portrait busts show that they looked like modern Europeans of the middle class. To call them oriental is misleading. They changed greatly the character of the nobility, but the suggestion that the fall of the empire might have been averted if manumission had been restricted to slaves of good character simplifies matters too much.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

258. JONES, A. H. M. *The urbanization of Palestine.* *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 78-85.—In the first century A.D. Galilee, Peraea, Samaria, and Judaea constituted four administrative units subdivided into toparchies and governed bureaucratically. By the 4th century almost all of this territory except the Jordan valley had been assigned to pagan city-states. Some beginnings of the change were due to the house of Herod, but urbanization and hellenization did not begin in earnest before Hadrian. His work was continued by Severus. (Map of Palestine.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

259. KLOTZ, ALFRED. *Nationale und internationale Strömungen in der römischen Literatur.* [National and international currents in Roman literature.] *Erlanger Univ.-Reden.* 9 1931: pp. 28.

260. KRELLER, H. *Rev. of Korošec: Die Erbhaftung nach römischem Recht. Erster Teil: Das Zivil- und Amtsrecht.* [The responsibility of heirs in Roman law. Part I: Civil and administrative law.] *Gnomon.* 7 (7) Jul. 1931: 375-379.—The particular value of this work lies in the author's investigation of the pre-classical period in Roman law. For the period between the second and third Punic wars we have only civil law; administrative law extends from that time to the end of the independent legal activity of the praetors, that is, to the reign of Hadrian. For the first period Korošec holds that only material goods were heritable, a conclusion which rests on weak foundations. It seems more probable that the inheritance of responsibility or of guilt depended on the particular case rather than on a general principle. Whatever the author's conclusions, his researches present much information of value.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

261. LABRIOLLE, PIERRE de. *La sixième satire de Juvenal.* [The sixth satire of Juvenal.] *Rev. d. Cours et Confér.* 39(14) Jun. 30, 1931: 531-544.

262. LEHNERDT, M. *Rev. of Ullman: Sicconis Polentoni Scriptorum illustrium latinae linguae libri XVIII.* [The 18 books of Sicco Polento on the illustrious writers of the Latin language.] *Gnomon.* 7 (8) Aug. 1931: 436-440.—When only a few passages of Sicco's history were known, it received a very low rating from Ritschl and others. With the publication of the complete work we must recognize his warm enthusiasm for classical studies, his unusually wide reading and his initiative in choosing an unaccustomed field for his work, in the first history of Latin literature compiled by a humanist.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

263. LENGLÉ, J. *Die Verurteilung der römischen Feldherren von Arausio.* [The condemnation of the Roman generals at Arausio.] *Hermes.* 66 (3) Jul. 1931: 302-316.—While the scandal of the temple treasures of Toulouse remained in the popular mind as the cause of Caepio's defeat at Arausio and of his downfall, the *quaestio extraordinaria auri Tolosani* was not the means of his condemnation. Both Caepio and Mallius were tried in regular course by the tribunician popular court by a decree not preserved, since the *lex Appuleia maiestatis* is now known to have provided a standing court for cases of treason, and to have had nothing to do with this case. Both generals were condemned for their failure at Arausio. Earlier generals had not been held legally responsible in such a case, witness the account of Varro's return after Cannae, but the Marian government did not scruple to exceed the laws in order

to get rid of men opposed to the popular party. Livy's source for the account of Arausio was Valerius Antias, who lived not far from these events.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

264. LONGDEN, R. P. *Notes on the Parthian campaigns of Trajan.* *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 1-35.—The author first discusses chronological problems. The earthquake at Antioch occurred early in 115 when Trajan was wintering there after the Armenian campaign of 114. Nisibis was captured in 114 on the way back from Armenia to Antioch. The winter 115-116 was spent on the lower Tigris. In 115 Trajan first invaded and conquered Adiabene and then descended into Babylonia. These campaigns occupied two years. After his visit to the Persian Gulf, Trajan came to Babylon for the first time and there learned of the revolt which had broken out during the winter 115-116 or the spring 116. The article then discusses the antecedents of the war. Pliny's Bithynian correspondence contains no proof that Trajan was planning a Parthian war (Cuntz). The way for the conquest of Armenia had been prepared by the development of Cappadocia under the Flavians. Trajan's decision to conquer Armenia is due to the failure of the policy of concession in the case of Decebalus and to the many difficulties presented by Armenia. His desire to reach a definite settlement with the Parthians forced Trajan to advance, and this led to further annexations. The revolts were crushed, and he made his own nominee king of Parthia. In an *Addendum* is a criticism of *Die römische Kaisergeschichte bei Malalas* (Stuttgart, 1931), by Stauffenberg, who sees great value in Malalas' account of Trajan's campaign and accepts as fact a Persian occupation of Antioch before Trajan's arrival in the east. (Map.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

265. LONGDEN, R. P. "Tribunicia potestate." *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 131-133.—The author takes issue with the interpretation of the chronology of the reign of Trajan given by Mattingly in a previous article, 20: 78. [See Entry 3: 8703.]—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

266. MACKAIL, J. W.; SCHRÖDER, RUDOLF; ALEXANDER, IWANOW; WJATSCHELSAW; HOFMILLER, JOSEF. *Vergil. Corona.* 1(6) May 1931: 744-777.

267. MILNE, J. G. *Woodeaton coins.* *J. Roman Studies.* 21(1) 1931: 101-109.—The cause of the accumulation of coins, fibulae, etc. on this site may have been the existence of a periodic market developed after the Roman pacification of central Britain and abandoned before the Saxon occupation of the district. The earliest coins in good condition are from Domitian. A large percentage of the coins are not Roman originals but barbarous imitations often made from worn originals so that the type is scarcely recognizable. The types most frequently represented are those of Constantius II, though there are also earlier types and some as late as Theodosius I and his sons. Coins apparently continued to be copied considerably after the date of issue, and Woodeaton probably supplies evidence for the 5th century but does not solve the problem of the currency of Britain in the later period before the issuing of Anglo-Saxon coins. (One plate with illustrations of 24 coins.)—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

268. MÜNZER, F. *Das Konsulpaar von 139 v. Chr.* [The consuls of 139 B.C.] *Klio.* 24(2) 1931: 333-338.—The praenomen of Cornelius Piso is corrected from Lucius to Gnaeus, and material concerning other members of the family is assembled.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

269. TAEGER, FRITZ. *Zur Schlacht bei Illippa.* [On the battle of Illippa.] *Klio.* 24(2) 1931: 339-347.—A presentation, in detail, with six plans, of the tactics employed by Scipio Africanus in defeating a Carthaginian force numerically superior to his own.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

**270. WEINSTOCK, STEFAN.** Zur oskischen Magistratur. [The Oscan magistracy.] *Klio*. 24(2) 1931: 235-246.—The Oscan magistrate, *meddix tuticus*, appears on philological grounds to be equivalent to the Roman dictator. Epigraphical evidence and the references in literature, however, do not confirm this equivalence; for the Oscan magistracy was held for one year and was not an extraordinary office. It resembled the dictatorship in that it was held by one man. The exceptions are to be attributed to Roman superimposition of collegiate magistracy upon subject cities. For a magistracy comparable to the Oscan compare the dictatorship (annual and ordinary) of Caere, Aricia, Lanuvium,

and many other Italic communities.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

**271. WILLIGER, E.** Rev. of Weinreich: Studien zu Martial. Literarhistorische und religionsgeschichtliche Untersuchungen. [Studies on Martial. Investigations into literary and religious history.] *Gnomon*. 7(8) Aug. 1931: 423-429.—Martial's poems in honor of Domitian show the influence of hellenistic encomia of rulers and should be considered in connection with these. The epigrams containing materials of interest for the history of religion also show his dependence on Greek epigrams.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 214-215, 1417)

**272. BANERJI, AMBUJ NATH.** Studies in economics in ancient India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 10(1-2) Apr. 1929: 77-113.—Of the four Vidyās, or branches of learning, Vārttā was the one dealing with wealth. The author takes up the nature and scope of Vārttā and the students and teachers of it in ancient India. Although Vārttā was in theory the special means of livelihood of the Vaisyas, all classes sought proficiency in Vārttā.—*M. Blander*.

**273. BHANDARKAR, D. R.** Indian studies No. 2. Aryan immigration into Eastern India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 12(2) Jan. 1931: 103-116.—Until the end of the Brāhmaṇa period (*ca.* 900 B.C.) there were four peoples of Eastern India, namely the Magadhas, Pundras, Vangas, and Ceraṇāḍas, who did not come under the Aryan pale. Earlier than 900 B.C. the Vedic Aryans were able to Brahmanize the eastern part of India as far as Videha and Anga. The Vedic Aryans took upwards of 1,000 years, to the 3d century A.D., to disseminate their faith and culture over East India. It had been Aryanized, or rather Śrāmanized (Buddhism being established), but not Brāhmaṇised, probably due to the resistance of the Asuras who had a culture and civilization of their own.—*M. Blander*.

**274. BHANDARKAR, D. R.** Sahasram-Rupnath-Brahmagiri-Maski edict of Aśoka reconsidered. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 10(3-4) 1930: 246-268.—The edict throws light on the early part of the religious history of Aśoka, and Bhandarkar decides that Aśoka probably has dated this edict from the Nirvana of Buddha which took place *ca.* 508 B.C.—*M. Blander*.

**275. CHARPENTIER, JARL.** Some remarks on the Bhagavadgītā. *Indian Antiquary*. 59(740) May 1930: 77-81.—The present text of the Bhagavadgītā consists chronologically mainly of three different parts: (1) Cantos i and ii, 1-11, 3-38, belong to the original text of the Mahābhārata. (2) Cantos ii, 12-30, 39-72; iii 1-xi, 50, and xviii, 74-78, being what he would call the early Gītā. Of this part, the Tristubh verses in xi, 15-50 may be an early fragment which has been incorporated in the text. (3) Cantos xi, 51-55, and xii 1-xviii, 73, forming the later Gītā. As to the date of the Gītā, he concludes that the earlier Gītā (ii-xi) falls somewhere about 200 B.C., or even perhaps slightly earlier, but he can find no definite date for the later Gītā (xii-xviii).—*M. Blander*.

**276. GANGULI, R.** Cattle and cattle-rearing in ancient India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 12(3) 1931: 216-230.—Cattle were the object of great care and religious veneration among the ancient Indians. The author traces the development of the traditions connected with cattle, their care, use, treatment of disease, feeding, stock-breeding, and the causes for the present deterioration of cattle breeds in India.—*M. Blander*.

**277. GHOSH, JOGENDRA CHANDRA.** Some additional notes on "Foreign elements in the Hindu population." *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Inst.*, Poona. 12(2) Jan. 1931: 164-170.—Additional facts in support of Bhandarkar's theory that there is hardly a class or caste in India which has not a foreign strain in it, even among the Brāhmaṇas, drawn from passages from Manu, a Sanskrit book called Mahārāja-Kanika-Sekha, and from Mahābhārata.—*M. Blander*.

**278. PATHAK, K. B.** Further remarks on the Unādi Sūtras of Pāṇini. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 11(1) 1930: 90-93.—The author claims that the Unādi Sūtras were composed by Pāṇini himself.—*M. Blander*.

**279. PATHAK, K. B.** The age of Pāṇini and Sanskrit as a spoken language. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 11(1) 1930: 59-83.—To refute Sennart's and Rhys Davids' conclusion that classical Sanskrit was never a real, living language and Pāli was the only language of the people, Pathak turns to the Mahābhāṣya. Kātyāyana and Patañjali make frequent appeals to the real, living speech of the people to elucidate the rules of Pāṇini (here assigned to the last quarter of the 7th century B.C.). Sanskrit continued to be a living language up to the middle of the 5th century, and after that entered a new phase in its development as the *lingua franca* of literary India.—*M. Blander*.

**280. PATHAK, K. B.** Were the Vājasaneyī Saṁhitā and Saṭapatha Brāhmaṇa unknown to Pāṇini? *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 11(1) 1930: 84-89.—Pathak cites passages from the Sūtras of Pāṇini to prove that the Śukla Yajurveda and its Brāhmaṇa were considered Vedic works in the days of Pāṇini.—*M. Blander*.

**281. ŠARMĀ, HARADATTA.** Some problems connected with Brahmanical asceticism. *Arch. Orientální*. 2(2) Jun. 1930: 284-292.—This is an attempt to determine the original nature of Brahmanical asceticism before it was touched by Jainist and Buddhist influences from the information in the Upanishads, Dharmastritis, and Smritis. The varying denotations of different types of ascetics are considered, and so are the various modes of entering the *saṃnyāsa* (ascetic) stage of life.—*A. Feinstein*.

**282. SHAMSHASTRI, R.** Economical philosophy of the ancient Indians. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 12(1) Oct. 1930: 25-39.—The religious and political means devised by the ancient Indian economists to eradicate the evils of the accumulation of wealth in a few hands.—*M. Blander*.

**283. SHEMBAVNEKAR, K. M.** Was Kautsa a sceptic? *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst.*, Poona. 12(1) Oct. 1930: 40-49.—Evidence in support of the view that the declaration of Kautsa in Yaska's Nirukta to the effect that the Vedic mantras are meaningless is not an indication of skepticism in these early times, as has been widely maintained, but is a postulate of the very orthodox school of Yajnikas (ritualists) to which Kautsa belonged. Since the existing mantras, which

were preserved in uninterrupted oral tradition, had to be applied to all kinds of ritual, their meaninglessness was naturally a convention of the Yajnikas to whom they were only sacred utterances.—*M. Blander.*

284. TADPATRIKAR, S. N. Krṣṇa problem. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 10 (3-4) 1930: 269-344.—Collecting and comparing material in the Mahābhārata and the Purāṇas bearing on the problem of the identification of the Vāsudeva of the Bhāgavatas, Krṣṇa, Nārāyaṇa, and Viṣṇu. No satisfactory solution can be found on the authority of the present sources and it can only be stated that the mutual influences between the two Krṣṇas is very great.—*M. Blander.*

285. THAKUR, AMARESWAR. Proof of possession under the smṛtis. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 11 (4) Jul. 1930: 301-335.—In showing that possession, to be a proof of right, had to be titled, long continued, uninterrupted, uncontradicted, and held within the observation of the adverse party, Thakur points out that it compares favorably with modern theory.—*M. Blander.*

286. THOMAS, F. W. The Vedas and Upaniṣads. *J. Theol. Studies.* 31 (123) Apr. 1930: 247-257.—A description of these ancient and very influential hymns, ritualistic interpretations, and philosophical speculations showing, step by step, how India's faith became organized, mechanized, and subtly dominated by magic in order to win the favor of the current gods for the wealthy patrons of the shrines and others who sought aid in their fear and need. A practical priesthood avoided ecstatic extremes, and created reverence for a highly personalized Nature—Sun, Storm, Dawn, Rain, Night-sky, etc. A clear exposition of ancient Indian burial rites, and views of life after death under the headings: (1) sources; (2) gods and demons; (3) Vedic ritual; (4) spirits of the dead; (5) philosophy of the Veda.—*Fred Merrifield.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entry 254)

287. ALBERTINI, EUGÈNE. Inscription martyrologique de Tizgirt (Algérie). [Martyrological inscription from Tizgirt, Algeria.] *C. R. d. Séances de l'Acad. d. Inscriptions et Belles-Lett.* Jan.-Mar. 1931: 6-9.—A stone, found near a Christian chapel, testifies to the martyrdom of one Eusebius, apparently a victim of Diocletian's persecutions, but not identified with any known St. Eusebius. The text reads: HSXTI/CRVORE/EVSEBI/MARTYRI.—*Elvin Abelès.*

288. BALSAMO, MARIA. Paralleli non ancora osservati tra l'Ad Nationes e l'Apologeticum di Tertulliano. [Hitherto unobserved parallels between the Ad Nationes and the Apologeticum of Tertullian.] *Didaskaleion.* 8 (1) 1930: 29-34.

289. BONILauri, ANTONIETTA. Gli "Acta Marcelli." [The "Acta Marcelli."] *Didaskaleion.* 8 (1) 1930: 1-27.

290. CADBURY, H. T. Erastus of Corinth. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (2) 1931: 42-58.—An inscription was found by the American School expedition at Corinth in 1929 and reads as follows: ERASTUS\* PRO\* AED-S\* P\* STRAVIT. The name Erastus appears three times in the New Testament, in each case as a friend of Paul and associated with Corinth. The inscription undoubtedly refers to a Corinthian and comes from the latter part of the first or the early part of the 2d century. The real problem relates to the meaning of PRO\* AED and its possible connection with the Erastus of Rom. 16:23 who was ὁ οἰκονόμος τῆς πόλεως. Is the Latin title of the inscription equivalent to ὁ οἰκονόμος τῆς πόλεως? Roos of Leiden regards the phrase as abbreviated for *pro aedilitate* and thinks that it was in return for the honor of the office of aedile that Erastus paid for the cost of the paving. Many pavement inscriptions bear

out this assumption. Cadbury concludes, however, that the identification of Erastus with a New Testament character is improbable because it is difficult to believe that "any man's *cursus honorum* included both *arcarius rei publicae* (the Latin equivalent for ὁ οἰκονόμος τῆς πόλεως) and *aedilis*."—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

291. CARPANETO, GIUS. MARIO. Le opere oratorie di S. Ambrogio. [The oratorical works of St. Ambrose.] *Didaskaleion.* 8 (1) 1930: 35-156.

292. CATAUDELLA, QUINTINO. Note d'interpretazione sopra il testo di Taziano. [Note on the interpretation of the text of Tatian.] *Didaskaleion.* 7 (3) 1929: 151-167.

293. DONOVAN, JOHN. St. John's alleged early martyrdom. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (764) Aug. 1931: 142-156.—The overwhelming external evidence that supports the longevity of St. John and represents him writing both Apocalypse and Gospel in old age has been a bugbear to those critics who fancied that on internal evidence they could demonstrate the composition of both by some writer other than the second son of Zebedee. In 1862 a fragment from what was presumed to be the chronicle of a 10th century monk named Georgius Hamartolus stated that St. John the Apostle "was made away with by Jews." At most this is very dubious evidence. In 1888 was published the alleged Philippus Sidetes extract, but like the previous chronicle it does not advance the theory of St. John's alleged early martyrdom.—*John J. O'Connor.*

294. FREY, JEAN-BAPTISTE. Les communautés juives à Rome aux premiers temps de l'Église. [Jewish communities in Rome in early Christian times.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 129-168.—In attempting to dispose of the theory of Christian indebtedness to the internal organization of the early Jewish communities at Rome, Frey produces an inclusive description of the characteristics and personnel of the latter. They were organically and administratively influenced by the Sanhedrin and the Graeco-Roman city governments and associations. A thorough treatment of the *γερουσία* and eleven functionaries of the individual community with respect to their functions and powers reveals interesting data about such officials as, e.g., *πρεβύτης*, *γραμματεῖς*, and *τεπέῖς*. A brief survey of the church organization for purposes of comparison is followed by a refutation of the theory of a unified organization among the Roman Jewish communities. Christianity has not borrowed from these in its church organization and administration.—*Allen Paul Wikgren.*

295. FRIDRICHSEN, ANTON. Zur Stephanusrede AG. 7 [Stephen's address, Acts 7.] *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 44-52.

296. GOGUEL, MAURICE. Adolf von Harnack—9 mai 1851—10 juin 1930. [Adolf von Harnack, born May 9, 1851, died June 10, 1930.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 102 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930 (pub. 1931): 123-128.

297. GOGUEL, MAURICE. La mystique paulinienne. [The mysticism of St. Paul.] *Rev. d'Hist. et de Philos. Relig.* 11 (2-3) Mar.-Apr.-May-Jun. 1931: 185-210.

298. LIETZMANN, HANS. Der Prozess Jesu. [The trial of Jesus.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch., Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (14) 1931: 313-322.—The passion narratives of the gospels are dramatic, indeed poetic, compositions. The historian is led by this to inspect them all the more closely. Mark is clearly the only original account. The incidents in ch. 14 are derived from a narrative by Peter, with the exception of the trial before the Sanhedrin, vv. 54-66. The incidents of this section are out of place here, taken in part from the trial before Pilate, in part from the martyrdom of Stephen. Moreover, an account in which a Jewish condemnation for blasphemy is followed by a Roman execution necessitates the theory that the Sanhedrin did not have the power of capital punishment at this time.

The evidence is against this theory. In fact the Jewish authorities merely accused Jesus before Pilate (Mark 15:1–3). The Jewish trial is, of course, part of Mark's writing. The tendency, demanded by prophecy, to lay the blame on the Sanhedrin and exculpate Pilate began early in the Christian community (e.g. Acts 3:13). The events described in Mark 15 were mainly public, and there are few traces of the influence of prophecy or dramatic effect. With the exception, therefore, of the "Jewish trial" Mark's account of the passion is substantially sound.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

299. RAHNER, HUGO. *Pompa diaboli: ein Beitrag zur Bedeutungsgeschichte des Wortes pompa in der urchristlichen Taufliturgie.* [The pomp of the devil, a contribution to the meaning of the word pompa in the early Christian baptismal liturgy.] *Z.f. Kathol. Theol.* 55 (2) 1931: 239–273.

300. SIEVERS, EDWARD. *Der Textaufbau der griechischen Evangelien klanglich untersucht.* [The text structure of the Greek gospels metrically analyzed.] *Abhandl. d. Philol.-Hist. Kl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissenschaft.* 41 (5) 1931: pp. 87.

301. SOUTHERLAND, WILLIAM. *The cause of Christ's death.* *Bibliotheca Sacra.* 88 (352) Oct. 1931: 476–485.

302. STÄHLIN, O. Rev. of Puech: *Histoire de la littérature grecque chrétienne depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin du IVe siècle.* Tome 3: Le IVe siècle. [History of Christian Greek literature from its origins to the end of the 4th century. Vol. 3: The 4th century.] *Gnomon.* 7 (7) Jul. 1931: 379–382.—The primary value of this volume rests not in its general plan nor in any new contributions to knowledge but in the thoroughness of its treatments of individual authors, and in the excellent excerpts from their works.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

## THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3–18499, 18515; 1453)

303. CAJORI, FLORIAN. *Johannes Kepler, 1571–1630.* *Sci. Monthly.* 30 (5) May 1930: 385–393.—Johannes Kepler made great contributions to mathematical science, despite the handicaps of ill health, financial troubles, war, and religious bigotry.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

304. HOLMYARD, ERIC JOHN. *Mansür al-Kāmīy.* *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 187–190.—Mansür al-Kāmīy, wrongly ascribed by Brockelmann to the 18th century, lived in the first half of the 13th century and was evidently superintendent or technical supervisor of the mint at Cairo. A copy of his *The book of the discovery of the practical secrets of the Egyptian mint* exists in the Royal Library of Cairo and Holmyard is preparing a translation. In a preface and 17 chapters it deals with the need for system and supervision in the mint, detailed methods of purification and assay, the composition of alloys, instructions for striking and stamping the coins, and the duties of mint officials.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

305. THOMPSON, JAMES WESTFALL. *Lectures on social history. Science in the middle ages.* *Rice Inst. Pamphlet.* 17 (2) Apr. 1930: 95–115.—Medieval knowledge of ancient science was mostly second-hand, through the Romans or the Arabs. Arab learning penetrated Europe through Sicily and Spain and by 956 it is found north of the Alps. Gerbert is the outstanding example of European learning before the 11th century. He was versed in philosophy, music, mathematics, astronomy, the latter of which required mechanical devices. Leonardo of Pisa is the first scholar of whose use

of the Arabic figures we can be certain. The work of the translators provided contacts with the men who had gone before. Thomas Aquinas tried to accept the new science without rejecting the old theology, while Roger Bacon sensed the unity of nature and the relationship of the various sciences. The medieval scientists lacked technique rather than breadth of view. Much was suspected that there was no means of proving, and machines were crude. During the Renaissance, Italian thought paid relatively scant attention to pure science. The mathematical and astronomical progress of this age paved the way for the calculations of the great explorers.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

306. WAARD, C. de. *Une lettre inédite de Mersenne à Descartes.* [An unpublished letter of Mersenne to Descartes.] *Archeion: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 175–186.—The text of a letter of 1646 from Mersenne to Descartes on the problem of the center of oscillation and the pendulum is here published with introduction and notes.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

307. WARTHIN, ALDRED S. *The physician of the dance of death.* *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Jul. 1930: 351–371; Sep. 1930: 453–469; Nov. 1930: 697–710.—The dance of death motive has had an extraordinary vogue in the literature and art of Europe since the 11th century. The general theme reflects that pre-occupation with the fear of death and the hereafter, which was so characteristic of the medieval mind. The historical treatment of the theme falls into six periods: the great wall paintings, the pre-Holbein manuscripts, block books and incunabula, Holbein, Holbein's imitators, caricature, and the modern dance of death. Many of the paintings naturally throw light upon contemporary costume and social feeling.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 307, 1638)

308. AUBERT, MARCEL. *Quatrième excursion.* [Fourth excursion.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse 1929.* 1930: 495–525.—Covering Moissac–Abbaye, Cloître, Église Saint Martin.

309. AUBERT, MARCEL. *Toulouse—Saint-Sernin.* *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse 1929.* 1930: 9–68.

310. AURIOL, CHANOINE. *Les peintures de la Chapelle Saint-Antoin aux Jacobins de Toulouse.* [The paintings in the chapel Saint-Antoin aux Jacobins in Toulouse.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 97–104.

311. LASAREFF, VICTOR. *Duccio and thirteenth-century Greek ikons.* *Burlington Mag.* 59 (343) Oct. 1931: 154–169.

312. LAVEDAN, PIERRE. *Toulouse—anciennes maisons.* [Toulouse—ancient houses.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 134–160.

313. PRIMS, FLORIS. "Vrienden en de Magen" van Quinten Massys. [Friends and relatives of Quinten Massys.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 203–209.—The genealogical data here presented supplement what is known of Quinten Massys, the famous painter of Antwerp.—*H. S. Lucas.*

314. REY, R. Toulouse—Église de la Dalbade. [Toulouse—Church de la Dalbade.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 115-119.

315. REY, R. Toulouse—Église des Jacobins. [Toulouse—Church of the Jacobins.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 87-97.

316. REY, R. Toulouse—La cathédrale Saint-Étienne de Toulouse. [Toulouse—the cathedral Saint-Étienne of Toulouse.] *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 69-86.

317. REY, R. Toulouse—Notre Dame de la Daurade. *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 105-108.

318. REY, R. Toulouse—Notre Dame du Taur. *Guide du Congrès Archéol. de France, 92e session, Toulouse, 1929.* 1930: 109-114.

319. ROUCHÈS, GABRIEL. Les peintres d'origine italienne à Madrid au début du XVIIe siècle. [Italian

painters of Madrid at the beginning of the 17th century.] *Études Ital.* 1 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 67-79.

320. RYDBECK, MONICA. Medeltida elfenbensskulpturer i Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum. [Gothic ivory sculpture in the Historical Museum of the University of Lund.] *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Lund, Arsberättelse 1930-1931.* 1931: 255-268. (French summary—276-279.)

321. SCHRADE, HUBERT. Künstler und Welt im deutschen Spätmittelalter. [The artist and the world in Germany of the late middle ages.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissenschaft. u. Geistesgesch.* 9 (1) 1931: 1-44.—The art of the late middle ages, characterized by a greater worldliness, was essentially an outgrowth of the restlessness, movement, and pilgrimages portrayed in the works of art of the middle ages proper.—*Koppel S. Pinson.*

322. VITRY, PAUL. Les maisons de la Renaissance à Périgueux. [Renaissance houses in Périgueux.] *Guide Archéol. du Congr. Archéol. de France, 90e session, Périgueux, 1927.* 1928: 118-217.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 114, 373, 378-379, 401, 407, 411, 417, 432, 468)

323. BASLER, X. Thomas von Aquin und die Begründung der Todesstrafe. [Thomas Aquinas and the justification of capital punishment.] *Divus Thomas.* 9 (1) Mar. 1931: 69-90.

324. BLIEMETZRIEDER, FR. Théologie et théologiens de l'école épiscopale de Paris avant Pierre Lombard. [Theology and theologians of the episcopal school of Paris before Peter Lombard.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 3 (3) Jul. 1931: 273-291.

325. BLONDEL, MAURICE. Le quinzième centenaire de la mort de Saint Augustin (28 août 430): l'unité originale de sa doctrine philosophique. [The fifteenth centenary of the death of Saint Augustine (August 28, 430): the unity of his philosophic doctrine.] *Rev. de Métaphysique et de Morale.* 37 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 423-469.

326. BOYER, CH. La preuve de Dieu augustinienne. [The Augustinian proof of God.] *Arch. de Philos.* 7 (2) 1930: 105-141.

327. BRADFORD, GAMALIEL. God's vagabond: Saint Francis of Assisi. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (3) Jul. 1931: 230-239.—After discussing the three monastic principles of Francis' religion, poverty, obedience, and chastity, the author develops two other characteristics: his activity in behalf of others and his "impulse of wandering, of joyous, untiring, inexhaustible vagrant peregrination."—*E. M. Violette.*

328. CARMICHAEL, MONTGOMERY. The origins of the Discalced Carmelite friars. *Thought.* 6 (2) Sep. 1931: 237-257.—The beginnings of the Discalced Friars of Our Lady of Mount Carmel were stormy. In 1568 they began in the peace of a well-defined obedience to their prior general, the head of the whole order of Carmel, merely as furnishing a limited number of houses in Castile where the original Carmelite rule could be strictly observed, so as to be houses and convents of contemplative Carmelites. Due to relaxation, especially in the matter of obedience, a reform was found necessary in 1567. Later the Primitive Carmelites of the Patent of 1567 disappeared, but the Discalced Friars continued.—*W. F. Roemer.*

329. CAVELLERA, F. Saint Augustin et le Livre des Sentences. [Saint Augustine and the Book of Sentences.] *Arch. de Philos.* 7 (2) 1930: 186-199.

330. DENUCÉ, J. De "Openbaringen" of geestverschijning aan Zuster Elisabeth Forchoudt in 1640. [The "revelations" or visions of Sister Elizabeth Forchoudt in 1640.] *Antwerpsch Archievenblad.* 5 (2) 1930:

262-273.—A study, derived from entirely new sources, dealing with the interesting religious aberrations of Elizabeth Forchoudt after the death of her brother in 1639. The documents printed with the article contain, among other things, the conversations between the girl and her dead brother.—*H. S. Lucas.*

331. DOLD, ALBAN. Ein altes Konstanzer Handschriftenblatt des 9. Jahrh. mit Auszügen aus Pseudo-Isidor über das Verhalten der Bischöfe in Anklagefallen. [An old Constance MS of the ninth century from Pseudo Isidor in regard to the procedure of bishops in complaint actions.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 111 (1-2) 1931: 17-30.

332. ESPOSITO, M. The ancient Bobbio catalogue. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32 (128) Jul. 1931: 337-344.

333. FRIEDMANN, ROBERT. Concerning the true soldier of Christ. A hitherto unknown tract of the Philippite brethren in Moravia. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 87-99.—The Philippites, followers of Philip Plener, were a group of Moravian Anabaptists of the 16th century, but unlike their Hutterite brethren in Moravia, they were non-communistic. After the Münster tragedy of 1535 they were driven out and scattered, a number finding their way to Passau where they were imprisoned, tortured, and persecuted. Among these was Hans Haffner, author of a recently discovered tract, entitled: *Von einem wahrhaften Ritter Christi.* Haffner holds that "resignation" (*Gelassenheit*) is the principal weapon of the Christian soldier and represents the finest fruit of the Christian life. His conception of resignation has a negative, ascetic character demanding the mortification of the flesh, whereas the Hutterian ideal had a positive content expressed in communism. For this reason the Hutterians have lived, while the Philippite movement died early.—*Guy F. Hersberger.*

334. GOETSCHALCKX, P. J. Oorkondenboek van St. Michielabdij te Antwerpen, 1297-1300. [Documents relating to St. Michael's Abbey at Antwerp, 1297-1300.] *Bijdragen t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 19-40.—*H. S. Lucas.*

335. GRAHAM, HUGH. The theory of an independent Celtic church. *Thought.* 6 (2) Sep. 1931: 275-281.—French and German writers, such as Augustine Thierry and F. W. Rettburg, accepted, on Ussher's authority, the idea of a Celtic Protestantism. In the British Isles the theory was hardly ever questioned in Protestant circles. Moreover, it appealed so strongly to racial and

religious prejudices that it became strongly entrenched. Extreme credulity, partisan bias, and lack of historical training all combined to perpetuate this specious theory which still is occasionally exploited in sermons, pamphlets, and school textbooks. The unhistorical character of Ussher's *Discourse* was established by the neglected Irish historian, Lanigan, in 1822. Further, Loofs proved conclusively in an essay written in 1882 (which has hardly ever been mentioned by a Scottish historian) that the thesis of Ussher is untenable.—W. F. Roemer.

**336. HEGE, CHRISTIAN.** The early Anabaptists in Hesse. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 157-178.—The Landgraf Philip was more tolerant toward the Anabaptists than most of his contemporaries. There were no executions in Hesse, but rather discussion and compromise. As a result many of the Anabaptists joined the state church and gave up some of their principles on condition that the state church uphold higher standards of Christian living. In 1538 the Hessian church printed a new discipline which bears the marks of Anabaptist influence, including the adoption of "confirmation" for duly catechized children as a ratification of infant baptism. Thus the Hessian Anabaptists gave up adult baptism and were responsible for the introduction of confirmation, first in Hesse, and then gradually in all the Protestant churches in Germany.—Guy F. Hershberger.

**337. JOLIVET, R.** Le problème du mal chez Saint Augustin. [The problem of evil in Saint Augustine.] *Arch. de Philos.* 7(2) 1930: 1-104.

**338. KLETLER, PAUL.** Johannes Eriugena—eine Untersuchung über die Entstehung der mittelalterlichen Geistigkeit. [John the Scot—a study on the origin of the medieval mind.] *Beitr. z. Kulturgesch. d. Mittelalters u. d. Renaissance.* 49 1931: pp. 63.

**339. KOCH, JOSEF.** Zur Ästhetik des Thomas von Aquin. [The esthetics of Thomas Aquinas.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunsthissensch.* 25(3) 1931: 266-271.

**340. LAMPEN, P. WILLIBRORD.** Willibrordiana. *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10(2) 1931: 126-139.—The writer explains why he prefers the spelling of Willibrord to Willebrord and discusses the most important articles of the last 10 years on St. Willibrord.—J. C. H. de Pater.

**341. LANDGRAF, A.** Recherches sur les écrits de Pierre le Mangeur. [Researches on the writings of Peter Manducus.] *Rech. de Théol. Ancienne et Médiévale.* 3(3) Jul. 1931: 292-306.

**342. LEMMENS, LEONARDUS.** De restaurazione Ordinis Equestris S. Sepulchri post destructum regnum latinum. [The restoration of the equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulcher after the end of the Latin reign.] *Antonianum.* 4(2) Apr. 1929: 231-234.—With the apostolic letters, *Decessores nostri* (Jan. 6, 1928) of Pius XI, a new era for the history of Knights of the Holy Sepulcher begins. The magisterium of the order was abolished together with the task of preserving the faith in the Holy Land, and the Knights of the Holy Sepulcher were placed under the direction of the patriarch of Jerusalem. Lemmens recalls the time when the Holy See, after the fall of the Latin rule of Constantinople, restored the Order of the Holy Sepulcher. After many quotations, he concludes that the Guardians of Mount Sion, under Alexander VI, began to create knights, having received permission by Clement VII.—Gerardo Bruni.

**343. LIPPENS, HUGOLIN.** La fondation du couvent des Observants à Liège (1487). [The foundation of the convent of the Observants at Liège.] *Arch. Franciscanum Hist.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 171-184.—A note with documentary (Latin) evidence, concerning the Franciscan establishment in the city of Liège.—Gray C. Boyce.

**344. LORENZ, JAKOB.** Soziale Aktivierung des

Thomismus. [Social basis of Thomism.] *Divus Thomas.* 9(1) Mar. 1931: 52-68.

**345. MACLER, FRÉDÉRIC.** Anania Mokatsi écrivain arménien du Xe siècle. [Anania Mokatsi the Armenian writer of the 10th century.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 101(1) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 5-15.—A. Mokatsi, the Armenian patriarch and writer, of the 10th century has not been mentioned in any of the bibliographical works on Armenia except in P. Ghazikian's *Nouvelle bibliographie arménienne* (1909-1912). Only two of his manuscript works (*lettres ou mémoires*) have been preserved and have been copied in 1765-67 at Constantinople by P. Luc. These are of great historic importance, especially dealing with religious history. In them are found valuable information dealing with the Bagratouni and Ardzrouni dynasties (885-1080). These were also published in Etchmiadzin (Armenia) in 1897. The date of his birth is not definitely known but he was born early in the century since he was the Armenian catholikos in 941-965.—A. O. Sarkissian.

**346. MILLARES CARLO, AUGUSTIN.** Fray Gonzalo de Ocaña, escritor del siglo XV. [Fray Gonzalo de Ocaña, writer of the 15th century.] *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid.* 3(12-13) Jun. 1931: 157-173.—Fray Gonzalo de Ocaña, monk of the order of St. Jerome, translator of the *Dialogues* of St. Gregory, was a native of Ocaña, in the province of Toledo. There are many manuscripts of this friar in the Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, in the Escorial, in the Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid), and in the Capitular Library of Toledo. (A bibliography is given.) There were two Gonzalos de Ocaña in the 15th century, both of the order of St. Jerome. The first was prior of the monastery of Guadalupe; of his wisdom and the miraculous results of his mission there are many accounts. The other was the translator of St. Gregory, who lived a little later, and was prior of the Monasterio de la Sisla, near Toledo. The most important works of Fray Gonzalo, after his translation of St. Gregory, are the *Life and passion of our Lord Jesus Christ*, a Spanish version of part of the *Book of the Angels* of Fray Francisco Eximene, and the *Homilies of St. Gregory*, dedicated to Doña María, Queen of Castile, wife of James II, a copy of which was owned by Queen Isabella of Castile.—Max Savelle.

**347. MOULE, A. C.** The use of the cross among the Nestorians in China. *T'oung Pao.* 28(1-2) 1931: 78-85.—Very little literature of the Nestorians in China has survived. In only one document, dating from the middle of the 7th century, is there any explicit reference to the crucifixion of Christ; the Sianfu tablet contains two vague allusions to the "figure of ten" which is assumed to denote the four cardinal quarters, a use perfectly familiar to the Chinese. We may infer that the cross had by this time lost its historical connection and was used as a charm with magical significance. This conclusion is strongly supported by the crosses carved in stone or cast in bronze, which have been found in various parts of China and Mongolia. These often carry other religious symbols. Description of these objects is given in detail.—W. H. Stuart.

**348. MÜLLER, KARL.** Zum Text der Deutschen Theologie. [The text of the "Theologia Deutsch."] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49(3) 1930: 307-335.—Discussion of problems arising from the publication of *Theologia Deutsch* by G. Seidel (Gotha, 1929).—H. P. Lattin.

**349. O'HARE, CHARLES M.** St. Augustine and the conversion of England. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(764) Aug. 1931: 124-141; (765) Sep. 1931: 285-299.—The account of the Venerable Bede is closely followed in the narrative of St. Augustine who, with a small band of monks at the order of Gregory the Great, went to England to preach the Gospel. Augustine sent two of his followers to Rome to inform the pope of the successful outcome of his efforts and to seek enlightenment on his

problems. From these questions and answers we are able to form some judgment as to the state of the English church at this time. St. Augustine's own character and attainments and Gregory's abilities and proverbial prudence are clearly manifest in these documents.—*John J. O'Connor.*

350. PFANDL, LUDWIG. Das spanische Lutherbild des 16. Jahrhunderts. [What did the Spaniards of the 16th century know of Luther?] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51(1) 1931: 46-85.—Henry Charles Lea's assertion, that during this century the echo of the fierce religious controversies had scarcely entered Spain even after 1550, can be upheld for that year with great difficulty. For the later period the very opposite is true, due to the appearance of a monumental Spanish history of the popes issued by Gonzalo de Illescas in 1549, *Historia pontifical y católica*. In the second volume of this work there is a masterful representation of Luther's life, teaching, and activity.—*F. S. Betten.*

351. PHILIPPEN, L. Een vijftal oorkonden betreffende de antwerpsche Begijnen. [Five documents relating to the Beguines of Antwerp.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen*, n.s. 9 1931: 129-147.—The writer reviews the early history of the Beguines of Antwerp, made possible by the discovery of five documents which are here printed at length. He also discusses and rejects the thesis that the word *beguine* was derived from *Albigensians*, an etymology which has recently found some favor.—*H. S. Lucas.*

352. PHILIPPSON, R. Sind die Dialoge Augustins historisch? [Are the Dialogues of Augustine historical?] *Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.* 80(2) 1931: 144-150.—None of Gudemann's arguments can stand as proof that the *Dialogues* of Augustine do not record real conversations held substantially as reported, and Augustine's careful statements that he brought in a stenographer for the purpose of recording them must be considered as excluding the probability of fiction in this case.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

353. PRIMS, FLORIS. Kempische toponiemen uit het Registrum Throno-martinianum I. [Place-names in the Campine taken from the Registrum Throno-martinianum I.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen*, n.s. 9 1931: 211-215.—A collection of place-names contained in a manuscript book, preserved in the Royal Archives at Brussels, of the properties of the convent at Grobbendonk.—*H. S. Lucas.*

354. ROLAND-GOSSELIN, BERNARD. Les fondements de la morale de Saint Augustin. [The founda-

tions of morals in Saint Augustine.] *Rev. de Philos.* 30 (4-5-6) Jul.-Dec. 1930: 519-538.

355. RUF, PAUL, and GRABMANN, MARTIN. Ein neuaugefundenes Bruchstück der Apologia Abaelards. [The newly discovered fragment of the *Apologia* of Abelard.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissenschaften. Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (5) Mar. 1, 1930: pp. 41.

356. SCHNITZER, J. Ein neues Dokument zur Geschichte Savonarolas. [A new document for the history of Savonarola.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49(3) 1930: 336-342.—Although true that the *Apology* of Savonarola, published by Pusino in this periodical, (43 (1924)), was not written by the nephew of Pico della Mirandola, yet the *Apology* is authentic, having been written by one of Savonarola's followers between Aug. 18 and Sept. 6, 1503, and therefore is a credible bit of evidence for the history of Savonarola.—*H. P. Lattin.*

357. SINÉTY, R. de. Saint Augustin et le transformisme. [Saint Augustine and evolution.] *Arch. de Philos.* 7(2) 1930: 244-272.

358. WILLIAMSON, CLAUDE C. H. Early religious drama. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(763) Jul. 1931: 9-18; (764) Aug. 1931: 157-167.—Indian drama owed its origin to a union of song and dance at the festivals of the gods. The germ of Chinese drama was the sacred or symbolical dance, and in Japan theatrical performances were evolved out of a dance called the Samboso. The contribution from the middle ages came largely from religious drama. As the management of the plays fell into lay hands their character became more secular and at last ceased to have any specific religious value. The mystery plays, although still under church control, became great civic functions. In 1589 an injunction in Rome forbade to the clergy the playing in miracle plays and the canons of James I, in 1603, prohibited every performance in a church. In England there is the closest connection between religious liturgy and the rise of the drama. The "mysteries" grew out of the impulse to embellish and dramatize the liturgy. To the morality play succeeds, after the 15th century, the "interlude," which is the link between earlier times and the age of Marlowe and Shakespeare. The oldest extant morality plays belong to the time of Henry VI; but the *Play of Paternoster* was probably performed first under Edward II at York. The York miracle plays went on until 1579. The Chester plays were acted until the end of the 16th century and those of Beverley until 1604.—*John J. O'Connor.*

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 3-18394; 345, 367, 417)

359. SANTUCCI, FLORA. Teodora: profilo. [Theodora: a profile.] *Atenie e Roma*, 10(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 42-53.—A sketch of the empress Theodora.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

360. STEIN, E. Rev. of Byzantium, vol. 4 (1927-1928). *Gnomon*, 7(5) May 1931: 264-268.—Byzantium has already become the most important of the international reviews of Byzantine studies, and is an indispensable aid to scholars in this field.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

361. STEIN, E. Rev. of Soyer: *Byzantinische Geschichtschreiber und Chronisten. Ausgewählte Texte mit Einleitung, kritischem Apparat und Kommentar.* [Byzantine historians and chroniclers. Selected texts with introduction, critical apparatus, and commentary.] *Gnomon*, 7(8) Aug. 1931: 433-436.—This little collection of Byzantine writers should be of particular service for seminars in Byzantine history. The most notable passage included is the Golden Bull of Alexius I (1087) for the monastery of St. John on Patmos, based on Dol-

ger's collation. It is unfortunate that Soyer has based his comments on medieval and modern Greek philology rather than on the classical usage.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

362. WENGER, LEOPOLD. Aus Novellenindex und Papyruswörterbuch: I Bericht über den Stand der Arbeiten am Novellenindex. II "Αγραφος in den Rechtsquellen. [The index to the Novels and the vocabulary of the papyri: I Report on the condition of work on the index to the Novels. II "Αγραφος in the legal sources." *Sitzungsber. d. Bayer. Akad. d. Wissenschaften. Philos.-Philol. u. Hist. Kl.* (4) 1928: 3-102.—I. The index to the Novels of Justinian is now approaching completion. It has seemed best to make an index rather than a lexicon, although different forms of the same word are partially classified. II. This study illustrates the kind of collection of material from juristic sources and papyri which the index will assist. The Novels assume the validity of unwritten contracts, wills, loans, marriages (in the lower classes), etc. There is also evidence for unwritten judicial decisions or imperial orders. The other legal sources confirm the Novels. It has been a mistake to take Αγραφος in the papyri as meaning "unregistered

in the public records," and not merely "oral." General receipts and similar forms assume the reality of obligations arising under oral loans and contracts. A 6th century record of arbitration (by the well-known notary-poet Dioscorus) refers to a will made orally, in Coptic. The language and the apparent small number of witnesses (5 instead of the legal 7) bring this will not under the regular law, but on the exception allowed to

local custom for wills made in the country. Oral proceedings in court—petitions, etc.,—are occasionally referred to. The *gamos agraphos* must not be taken as merely "unregistered." It is still more wrong to identify it with the trial marriage of Egyptian custom. It is marriage without a contract in writing—though some points are not clear (e.g. why it gave parents greater rights over their children).—Edward Rockie Hardy, Jr.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 126, 174, 196, 198, 349)

**363. BULL, EDV.** *Dansk skaldskap i 10. årh.?* [Danish poetry in the 10th century?] *Edda. Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Litteraturforskning.* 29(1) 1929: 39–47.—In a recent work on *The fall of the Swedish power* (*Svenskevaeldets Fald*) in Denmark during the 10th century, Mrs. Lis Jacobsen described Gorm's struggle with Gnupa and Silfraskalle in Reidgotaland, and as a supplementary source of original material suggested the existence of a contemporary skaldic poem. It is very improbable that such a Danish poem existed.—A. B. Benson.

**364. DAUNENBAUER, H.** *Zum Kaisertum Karls des Grossen und seiner Nachfolger.* [The empire of Charles the Great and his successors.] *Z. f. Kirchen gesch.* 49(3) 1930: 301–306.—Charles the Great was created emperor in 800 A.D. so that he might be legally qualified to try those accused by Pope Leo of high treason, since at the moment there was no indisputable bearer of the imperial office. Moreover, this was accomplished according to Roman constitutional theory, for the acclamation by the people in the litany rather than the coronation by the pope constituted Charles emperor and Charles always recognized the distinction between the Roman imperium and his own dominions (*regna*). This distinction breaks down with his son Louis, while to the later German emperors coronation by the pope became the central point in securing the empire.—H. P. Lattin.

**365. HELBOK, A.** *Zur frühen wirtschaftlichen und Kulturgeschichte des alemannischen Raumes.* [The early economic and cultural history of Alemania.] *Z. f. d. Gesch. d. Oberrheins.* 45(1) 1931: 1–27.—In Alemania, partly a wooded country, partly a treeless plain, first colonization is dependent on the nature of the land. During the neolithic we find a dense population in the lowland on the Rhine whereas the Schwarzwald is completely deserted. Density of population in the bronze age is dependent on the occurrence of metal and the roads which led from the Tyrolean mines to Germany. Roman conquest brought an increase of Gallo-Roman population, later on replaced by the Germans. Village names reveal the history of the colonization. Names ending in *-heim*, derived from the Latin *villa*, show the continuity clearly, still better those ending in *-weiler*. On the left of the Rhine these were Gallo-Roman villages under German rule, found beyond the river they are the proof of the progress of colonization outside of the old Roman territory, a process going on till the 14th century. Towns appear in the 11th century; the first are Ulm and Schwäbisch-Hall.—G. Mecen-schaffy.

**366. HUGHES, W. M.** *Grimsditch and Cuthwulf's expedition to the Chilterns in A.D. 571.* *Antiquity.* 5(19) Sep. 1931: 291–314.—The story of Cuthwulf's invasion, as recounted in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, is not successfully discredited by E. T. Leeds ("The West Saxon invasion," *History*, 10(38) Jul. 1925: 97). The Grimsditch is identified with the eastern boundary line of the territory settled in the operations attributed to Cuthwulf by the *Chronicle*. This conclusion is reached by philological and archaeological considerations (e.g., the

relation of the rampart to vital roads, and its nature as a boundary, probably that of a conqueror), and by a detailed reconstruction of the actual expedition.—Elvin Abelès.

**367. LAMMENS, HENRI.** *Al-sūriyūn fi faransah fi al-qarnayn al-sādis w-al-sābi' li-al-masīh.* [The Syrians in France in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D.] *Al-Machriq.* 29(6) Jun. 1931: 433–440.—As merchants, financiers, musicians, and travelers the Syrians played an important part in the life of Gaul. From Marseilles they spread northward and were well represented in Bordeaux and Lyons. Many of them amassed great fortunes. A number of Syrian women married Roman soldiers in France and England. As Christians they introduced the cross with the body of Christ on it into Europe, as no such crosses were found anywhere except in Syria prior to the 7th century. Gregory of Tours acknowledges that a Syrian helped him to translate into Latin the story of the "Seven Sleepers" of Ephesus which was widely known in the orient. Cotton was introduced at this time from Syria, long before Egypt knew it. Many pieces of art and silk fabrics with which the cathedrals of France were decorated were imported by these Syrians who were undoubtedly an important element in upholding Latin culture against the ravages of the barbarians.—Philip K. Hitti.

**368. WARTBURG, W. v. Rev. of Sofer:** *Lateinisches und Romanisches aus den Etymologiae des Isidorus von Sevilla.* [Latin and Romance from the Etymologiae of Isidore of Seville.] *Gnomon.* 7(5) May 1931: 281–282.—This study is of especial use in connection with the problem of the differentiation of Latin word usage in the various provinces in the latter part of the Empire. It is a lasting and valuable contribution to Latin-Romance lexicography.—Eva M. Sanford.

### FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 174, 321, 334, 358, 365, 415, 498, 584)

**369. DELCAMBRE, E.** *Une chronique valenciennoise inédite.* [An unpublished chronicle relating to Valenciennes.] *Bull. de la Commission Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 94 1930: 1–102.—The author discovered the text of a chronicle of events in Hainault at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century, by a contemporary. The text is carefully edited, provided with copious notes and a valuable introduction.—H. S. Lucas.

**370. EK, SVERKER.** *Visan om Helig Olovs seglation.* [The folksong about the sailing journey of Saint Olaf.] *Edda. Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Litteraturforskning.* 29(1) 1929: 1–38.—This wide-spread folksong, which was sung at wakes, fairs, masses, festivals, dances, and on the pilgrimages to Nidaros (Trondhjem), is based on the legend of St. Anders in Slagelse and on a tale with a racing motif from Öre Sund. A Norwegian simply and naturally transferred the motifs to St. Olaf. The latter's ability as a sailor was taken from the Öre Sund story. St. Olaf has taken over Odin's (or Tor's) place as captain, and rides over land and sea in his vessel. Various motifs from many parts of Europe enter into the folksong. Its two-strophic form, as well as content, show

that this song originated about 1230. In other words, Norway, like other lands, had in the 13th century a primitive type of folksong composed of legendary and nature-mythical elements.—A. B. Benson.

371. KRAFT, SALOMON. Burgo, Smålands Konung. [Burgo, the king of Småland.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 51 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 38–57.—There never was any such king. The alleged existence of Burgo is due to a faulty transcription of a medieval annal source. But the solution of this problem has been of importance because of the light it has thrown on the far greater problem: the relations between Sweden's foremost rhymed chronicle of the middle ages and its best annals. The so-called *Chronologia anonymi* has borrowed details from the *Erik chronicle* (*Erikskrönikan*).—A. B. Benson.

372. NICHOLS, J. F. An early fourteenth century petition from the tenants of Booking to their manorial lord. *Econ. Hist. Rev.* 2 (2) Jan. 1930: 300–307.—Howard Britton Morris.

373. PENDRILL, CHARLES. Old parish life in London. *Natl. Rev.* (570) Aug. 1930: 522–534.—The parish church was the center of the local government of London. The citizen had many duties; he was liable to serve as scavenger, constable, beadle, member of the watch, collector for the poor, etc. Menial service could, however, be avoided for a cash payment. Such money was added to the church funds and used for church repairs. The highest office in the community was that of churchwarden, whose accounts had to be submitted to the assembled parishioners once a year. The churchwarden's duty was to collect the church rents, to see to the repairing of the church, to arrest vagabonds, and to prosecute witches, scolds, and heretics. He was also responsible for the disposition of the poor-fund and for the care of foundlings. Aside from personal service, the parishioners had to pay to the general rate, to subscribe to the church fund, and to pay for Lenten absolution. Parishioners were fined for breaking the sabbath or religious tenets. Other sources of income were coffin loans, bell-ringning for the deceased, and gravestones and gowns for the dead.—Julian Aronson.

374. PRIMS, F. Antwerpse akten uit den tijd van hertog Jan II (1294–1312). [Documents of the time of Duke John II (1294–1312) relating to Antwerp.] *Antwerpse Archievenblad*. 6 (2) 1931: 27–62, 151–193.—A collection of documents hitherto unpublished relating to Antwerp during the reign of Duke John II (1294–1312). They are of great importance for the social history of the town, its economic connections, and the political development of adjacent lands at the time.—H. S. Lucas.

375. PRIMS, FLORIS. Documenten tot de geschiedenis der heiden te Pulderbosch en te Halle (1300). [Documents for the history of the heather lands at Pulderbosch and Halle.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen*, n.s. 9 1931: 50–53.—These unpublished documents deal with the renting of heather lands in the Kempen or Campine at Pulderbosch and Halle.—H. S. Lucas.

376. ROBERTS, MICHAEL. A neglected hero of Scotland. *Discovery*. 12 (140) Aug. 1931: 264–266.—David I (1124–1153) initiated the movement for the centralization of the Scotch kingdom by effecting the destruction of the Celtic confederations. Among his other reforms were: liberation of the church from the hereditary priest caste, establishment of primogeniture as the law of succession, and substitution of a pyramidal feudalism for the tribal organization.—Benjamin N. Nelson.

377. RODOCANACHI, E. L'impôt sur le capital à Venise aux XIII et XIV siècles. [Taxation of capital at Venice during the 13th and 14th centuries.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C.R. 91 Jul.–Aug. 1931: 81–87.—Notwithstanding the fact that during the middle ages the Italian bankers led the world, the Italian city governments were often badly financed. One reason

for this was that these cities had to meet many heavy expenses, especially in connection with wars and church taxes. The archives of Venice afford a good opportunity for the study of this question. That city often had to contract heavy loans and to levy many taxes, including those on incomes and sales. The principle of progressive taxation was adopted, and the budget system was followed. Sometimes, in time of war, the city even reduced the salaries of its officials.—J. A. Rickard.

378. RONY, ABBÉ. La légation d'Hugues, archevêque de Lyon, sous le pontificat d'Urbain II (1088–1099). [The legateship of Hugh, archbishop of Lyons, during the pontificate of Urban II.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 124–147.—Here is reconstructed the little known history of the divorce proceedings of Phillip I. Hugues de Romans, formerly papal legate under Gregory VII, was excommunicated by Victor III in August, 1087, but dating from 1090 he exercised his powers as archbishop and primate under Urban II. In the last months of 1093 he was again named legate, the object being to strengthen the resistance of the episcopacy to royal whims and to impress Phillip I with the enormity of his adulterous union with Bertrade, countess of Anjou. The legate absolved Foulques, count of Anjou, from excommunication in 1094; in October at the council of Autun he pronounced the excommunication of Philip I, which was reiterated by the pope himself in 1095 at the council of Clermont.—A. McC. Wilson.

379. SCHMIDT, AUGUST F. Bogomilernes Betydning som Udbredere af Folkedigtning. [The importance of the Bogomiles as disseminators of popular poetry.] *Edda. Nordisk Tidskr. f. Litteraturforskning*. 29 (1) 1929: 88–94.—The Bogomilian movement played a large role in popular culture in medieval Europe. The Bogomiles were the literary agents for oriental tales and adventures in the occident. Poetic folklore was mixed with their teachings and spread abroad. The Apocrypha above all were popularized by adding legends and adorned with much imagination. The New Testament was changed also. Stories such as "Christ's descent into hell," described by two eye-witnesses, were translated into various tongues and exerted great influence. These pseudo-gospels and "disciple revelations" are veritable storehouses of myth and fiction. They became the Bible of folk tradition. The romances of chivalry also entered in part through the Bogomiles. Hence both religio-didactic and profane material was distributed by them. Even the 12th century beliefs in the devil and witchcraft go back to Bogomile dualism, where Satan is the polar opposite of God. The former rules the earth; the latter, heaven.—A. B. Benson.

380. VERCAUTEREN, F. Note critique sur une charte originale du comte de Flandre Baudouin VII (18 octobre 1113). [Critical notes on an original charter of Baldwin VII, count of Flanders, dated Oct. 18, 1113.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique*. 94 1930: 355–387.—This document had been published more than 50 years ago, but remained unnoticed because it appeared in an obscure journal. The author of the article gives a diplomatic study of the text and presents a reproduction of the original.—H. S. Lucas.

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 262, 321–322, 330, 333, 346, 358, 498, 1053–1054)

381. CARLSSON, GOTTFRID. 1397 års mötesbeslut om Nordens evärdliga förening. [The agreement of 1397 regarding the permanent union of the North.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 51 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 205–223.—Despite the contrary opinions of Lauritz Weibull and Josef Sandström, it is most plausible to assume that

the union decree was drawn up, in honor of the Union Queen, on the day of the Margareta festival, and that the remarkable document which preserved the details of the agreement for posterity was drawn up immediately thereafter.—*A. B. Benson.*

382. CATALANO, EMANUELE. Il naturalismo e l'individualismo di F. Bacone. [Naturalism and individualism in Francis Bacon.] *Logos (Florence).* 13 (4) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 307–366.

383. DENUCÉ, J. De beurs van Antwerpen. Oorsprong en eerste ontwikkeling, 15<sup>e</sup> en 16<sup>e</sup> eeuwen. [The bourse of Antwerp. Origins and earliest development, 15th and 16th centuries.] *Antwerpse Archievenblad.* 6 (2) 1931: 81–145.—The author traces the use of the word *bourse* since 1353 at which date there was a building known as the *bourse*. In 1485 the merchants asked for permission to organize an association for the purpose of trade and to own a house or a *bourse*. This Old Bourse was supplanted by the New Bourse in the 1540's. A number of documents hitherto unpublished accompany the article.—*H. S. Lucas.*

384. ERNST, JAMES E. Roger Williams and the English revolution. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 24 (3) Jul. 1931: 118–128.—Here are printed additional notes for the article in the January number, including lists of contemporary references to Williams and his pamphlets, the names of his probable associates during his stay in England from 1651 to 1654, notes on pamphlets published to discredit his mission work among the Indians, and a list of pamphlets containing references to *The Bloody Tenent*. [See Entry 3: 6989.]—*Clifford K. Shipton.*

385. FAIRON, E. Recueil de documents relatifs aux conflits soutenus par les liégeois contre Louis de Bourbon et Charles le Téméraire, 1458–1469. [Collection of documents relating to the struggles of the people of Liège against Louis of Bourbon and Charles the Bold, 1458–1469.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 94 1930: 245–353.—The introductory note gives a résumé of the contents of the documents which are printed *in extenso* and are of great importance for the efforts of the Duke of Burgundy to extend his influence over the see of Liège.—*H. S. Lucas.*

386. FITZ, JOSEF. Ungarische Buchdrucker des XV. Jahrhunderts im Auslande. [Hungarian printers in the 15th century in other countries.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 109–121.

387. GARRETT, CONSTANCE. That Mirrour of Vertue, Sir Thomas More. *Catholic World.* 133 (798) Sep. 1931: 671–677.—Books containing depth, sincerity, and simplicity of spirit are valuable. Such is *The mirrour of vertue in worldly greatness or the life of Sir Thomas More*, written by William Roper. The author was the husband of Margaret More, eldest daughter and a great favorite of Sir Thomas. The book contains 19 short chapters, followed by letters from More to Margaret which illustrate and amplify the latter chapters.—*John J. O'Connor.*

388. GIELENS, A. Antwerpen en het Twaalfjarig Bestand. (Oorkonden uit den Breedenaad van Antwerpen.) [Antwerp and the Twelve Years' Truce. Documents of the great council of Antwerp.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 107–124.—These unpublished documents, dated 1608 and 1609, deal with the negotiations at The Hague for the opening of the Schelde mouth and the restoration of commerce on it, and related matters.—*H. S. Lucas.*

389. GIELENS, A. Onderhandelingen met Zeeland over de opening der Schelde (1612–1613). [Negotiations with Zeeland concerning the opening of the Schelde (1612–1613).] *Antwerpse Archievenblad.* 6 (2) 1931: 194–221.—After the conclusion of the Twelve Years' Truce in 1609, efforts were made by the southern (Spanish) Netherlands to open negotiations with the United Provinces to secure freedom of commerce on the Schelde

for the sake of Antwerp. These efforts failed because of the fear entertained in the north for the commercial safety of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. [24 documents hitherto unpublished.]—*H. S. Lucas.*

390. GORP, J. van. Pachtcontracten van 1448 te Gheel. [Rent contracts of 1448 at Gheel.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 16–18.—Documents.—*H. S. Lucas.*

391. GORP, J. van. Terechtwijzigingen bij de gedrukte costuymen des dorps van Casterle over Veurne. [Corrections in the printed customs of the village of Casterle over Veurne.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 11–15.—A list of corrections of errors to be found in Vol. VII of *Costumes du pays et duché du Brabant, Quartier d'Anvers* (Bruxelles, 1878).—*H. S. Lucas.*

392. GORP, J. van, and PRIMS, FLORIS. Toponiemen van Tielen (1440). [Place names of Tielen in 1440.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 61–79.—Text of a book of rents and a book of feudal holdings in 1440 at Tielen.—*H. S. Lucas.*

393. GRIFFITHS, R. G. The history of Clifton-on-Teme. *Trans. Worcestershire Archaeol. Soc.* 7 1930: 42–74.—This is a continuation from the *Transactions* for 1929. The author first traces the history of the manors of Clifton and The Hamme, and the reputed manor of Woodmanton. He then gives a general account of the manor courts held at Clifton, the court baron and the view of frankpledge.—*A. B. Forbes.*

394. HALLEMA, A. Het antwerpse tuchthuis, een Hollandsche navolgen. [The Antwerp house of correction, copy of a Dutch institution.] *Antwerpse Archievenblad.* 6 (2) 1931: 3–26.—Penal methods which had been developed at the end of the middle ages were abandoned for milder treatments, in the 17th century. Amsterdam's prisons exerted much influence on the penal methods of Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Copenhagen, Warsaw, and others. Antwerp also changed its manner of treating criminals, beggars, and vagrants after the example of Amsterdam. The articles contain a minute description of the method employed and the management of the institution.—*H. S. Lucas.*

395. HAUSER, HENRI. Économistes, historiens, hommes d'action: Un précurseur: Jean Bodin, angevin. 1529 ou 1530–1596. [Economists, historians, men of action. A precursor: Jean Bodin of Anjou. 1529 or 1530–1596.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3 (11) Jul. 1931: 379–387.—In the works of Jean Bodin are to be found not only a wealth of information concerning the economic changes that took place in the 16th century, but also the germs of a number of economic theories developed in modern times. Besides showing the relation between the quantity of gold and silver in circulation and the price of commodities, Bodin stressed the part played by caprice and fashion in determining the demand for certain luxuries and the price men are willing to pay for them. (Bibliographical note.)—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

396. HELME, FLORENTIN. Cervantès aux bagnes d'Algér. [Cervantes in the slave-prisons of Algiers.] *Études: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 208 (15) Aug. 5, 1931: 312–324.—A reader of *Don Quixote* might picture its author as a dreamer, a debonair, fanciful youth; but one acquainted with the story of Cervantes' Algerian captivity, as a Christian slave in the land of the Musselman, from 1575 to 1579, must recognize in him an adventurer extraordinary, soldier, sailor, prisoner, and galley-slave. In the slave-prison at Algiers he did not spend his time planning *Don Quixote*, but was occupied with escape. He made several attempts but always without success; and when apprehended and brought before the vice-regent, Hassan, he unfailingly took upon himself the blame without mentioning his accomplices. The price that finally won him freedom was an extravagant one, for his captors knew that he had literary powers and believed that his country knew it too; but charity

raised the sum, since Spain had not recognized in Cervantes the future author of the exploits of Sancho and Don Quixote.—*G. G. Walsh.*

397. L'HONORÉ NABER, S. P. Het journaal van den Luitenant Admiraal Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp gehouden aan boord van's lands schip Amelia in den jare 1639. [The journal of Lieutenant Admiral Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp kept on board of the state's vessel Amelia in 1639.] *Bijdr. en Meded. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 52 1931: 173-321.—The journal referred to is of great importance for the battle of Duins and what preceded it. It was translated and published in English by C. R. Boxer in 1930 under the title, *The journal of Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp*, and is a very welcome addition to the work of M. G. de Boer, *The armada of 1639* (1911), who used the *Journal* as his most important source of information. L'Honoré Naber had given his manuscript with praiseworthy disinterestedness to Boxer who had obtained in London the use of two unused sources: an important report from Don Francisco de Mello, a Portuguese staff officer of the Armada and the Diary of Peter White, the captain of Admiral Pennington who had the command near Duins. The Historic Society deemed it worthwhile to publish the original Dutch manuscript.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

398. LABLÉNIE, EDMOND. L'éénigme de la "Servitude volontaire." [The riddle of the "Servitude volontaire."] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 17 (3-4) 1930: 203-227.—Reexamining the various theories as to the authorship of *Le discours de la servitude volontaire* advanced during the extended controversy from 1906-10, Lablénie concludes that Montaigne did not add anything to the manuscript he inherited at the death of La Boëtie in 1563. The thesis is supported by a minute analysis of style. The seeming paradox in La Boëtie of allusions to facts apparently posterior to his death is resolved with the aid of historical evidence. In conclusion, Lablénie denies that La Boëtie meant his work to be a polemic against Henry II.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

399. LEFRANC, ABEL. Rabelais et le pouvoir royal. [Rabelais and the royal power.] *Rev. du Seizième Siècle.* 17 (3-4) 1930: 191-202.—From the year 1534 which witnessed the publication of *La vie inestimable du Grand Gargantua* until his death in 1553, Rabelais was actively engaged as a publicist, first for Francis I, and then for Henry II. Contrary to the oft-made statements that he died vanquished by the Sorbonne which consistently condemned his books, the author, editor of a critical edition of his collected works, maintains that both of the monarchs he served accorded him special protection against his calumniators.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

400. M., D. Watch, ward, and constables. *Police J.* (London). 3 (10) Apr. 1930: 289-303.—The unpaid constable had a difficult task in Elizabethan times when social conditions were productive of many social disorders. Often he was unable to obtain help in enforcing the law, although personally subject to penalty for failure of enforcement. Service in the watch proving irksome, many men hired substitutes and as economy rather than efficiency was the chief consideration, the system had little success. One of the chief weapons of the police was the informer, and the thief taker, Jonathan Wild, is well known. Fielding attempted to found a semi-professional force, but little was accomplished until the reforms of Peel.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

401. MASCHKE, E. Nikolaus von Cusa und der Deutsche Orden. [Nicholas Cusanus and the Teutonic Knights.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49 (4) 1930: 413-442.—The interest of Nicholas Cusanus in the Teutonic Knights was perhaps due to events of the Council of Basle, and such assistance as he rendered them was a part of his struggle to maintain the rights of the church. Unfortunately, he was on the side of a waning power and was fighting for a lost cause.—*H. P. Lattin.*

402. NØRLUND, PAUL, and THORDEMAN, BENGT. Panzerhandschuhe aus der Schlacht bei Wisby im Jahre 1361. Beiträge zur Geschichte des mittelalterlichen Rüstungswesens. [Gauntlets from the battle of Wisby in 1361. Contribution to the study of medieval armor.] *Acta Archaeol.* 2 (1) 1931: 53-92.—In the battle of Wisby (July 27, 1361) between the unorganized Gotland farmers and an army of Danish and German troops under King Valdemar Atterdag of Denmark, 1,800 natives of Gotland were killed. They were buried *en masse* in the nearby convent of Solberga. Excavation of these graves was begun in 1905 by O. V. Wannerstein, and after a long lapse reinstated by Thordeman in 1924. The find includes about 10 gauntlets which are the oldest well-preserved ones of the middle ages yet found. They are described in great detail and then discussed in their relation to the medieval manufacture of gauntlets and the development of their styles. (6 plates and 30 figures.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

403. POSTAN, M. M. Private financial instruments in medieval England. *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtsch.-Gesch.* 23 (1) 1930: 26-75.—In spite of great advances in knowledge about medieval credit, the older views (as represented by Cunningham's statement: "Dealing for credit was little developed, and dealing in credit was unknown") still prevails in English textbooks on economic history. A study of the English financial instruments in use in the late 14th and the 15th century will show that negotiable paper was much more common than is generally supposed. Obligations, or acknowledgements of debts, were used by merchants in ordinary transactions, assignments of debts were transferred in spite of theoretical restrictions of the common law, and the letter of payment, or bill of exchange, so common among Italian bankers and merchants as the *tratta*, came into use in England in the 15th century for the settlement of foreign accounts.—*E. H. Mc Neal.*

404. PRIMS, FLORIS. De giftmenger Jacob van Wesenbeke. [The poisoner Jacob van Wesenbeke.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 8 1930: 289-360.—The writer gives a sketch of the Wesenbeke family in the 14th and 15th centuries, and an extended account of the activities of Jacob van Wesenbeke, illustrating customs of the 16th century. [17 documents and a genealogical table.]—*H. S. Lucas.*

405. PRIMS, FLORIS. Rechterlijke informatie uit het wonderjaar 1566. [Judicial documents relating to the marvellous year 1566.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 1-10.—A large number of documents relating to judicial affairs in Antwerp from 1543 to 1561 were recently discovered. One of these, relating to the difficulties of 1566, is printed *in extenso* with a note correcting an error in Van Roosbroek's recent work *Het wonderjaar te Antwerpen* touching the role of the burgomaster. Another deals with the printing of forbidden books and a third with street scenes.—*H. S. Lucas.*

406. QUESNOT, AUGUSTE. Notes sur un mandement de Henri VI au bailli de Caux touchant la construction d'un pont à Dieppe. [Notes on a mandamus from Henry VI to the bailiff of Caux relative to the construction of a bridge at Dieppe.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (1) Jan. 1, 1930: 147-153.—This order, hitherto unpublished, is drawn from the archives of the commune of Dieppe; it was addressed to Thomas Maistresson by Jean de Rynel, secretary of the regent, and dated at Rouen, Nov. 17, 1427. The mandamus recites the reasons alleged in favor of building the bridge and requests further information. Editorial notes make clear the topography of the region and the economic state of Dieppe at the time.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

407. RÉVÉILLAUD, EUGÈNE. Samuel Champlain de Brouages, ses origines et ses affinités protestantes. [The Protestant extraction and affinities of Samuel Champlain of Brouage.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80 (2) Apr.-Jun.

1931: 167–192.—Even before the birth of Samuel Champlain in 1567, the ideas of the Reformed party had found an audience in the flourishing seaport of Brouages. Evidence indicates, moreover, that his father, Antoine, took active part for the Protestant cause in the tumultuous French civil wars. The Christian name, Samuel, was then not in use by the Catholics and was in special favor with the Protestants because of its prominence in the Old Testament: this is conclusive proof that the great explorer was baptized as a Protestant. However, he abandoned this faith early in life in order to insure the success of his designs.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

408. SANDSTRÖM, JOSEF. *Vad beslöt Kalmar-mötet 1397?* [What did the Kalmar convention of 1397 decide?] *Hist. Tidskr.* (Stockholm). 51(1) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 58–77.—Textual study of the documents concerned shows that Lauritz Weibull is undoubtedly right when he maintains that the Kalmar convention resulted in a defeat of Queen Margareta's union politics. That the transactions of the convention had any legal validity, as Gottfrid Carlsson has attempted to point out, is improbable.—*A. B. Benson.*

409. SMET, J. de. *Tables du commerce et de la navigation du port de Bruges 1675–1698 avec en annexe les tables de la navigation du port d'Ostende 1640–1655.* [Tables relating to commerce and shipping of Bruges from 1675 to 1698, with tables of commerce in the port of Ostende from 1640–1655.] *Bull. de la Comm. Royale d'Hist. de Belgique.* 94 1930: 107–244.—An account of the part of Bruges, the old harbor of Zwin, the new canals constructed in the 17th century, the commercial activities of that century, the cloth trade, the importation of Spanish wools, customs, and the wars that troubled commerce.—*H. S. Lucas.*

410. STEENACKERS, E. *De bibliotheek van het vroeger seminarie van Mechelen.* [The library of the former seminary of Mechelen.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 148–157.—The seminary

founded in Mechelen in 1595 received in due course gifts from various persons mentioned in the article. Books were bequeathed as early as 1602, an example which was repeated from time to time.—*H. S. Lucas.*

411. VIÉNOT, JOHN. *L'amiral Coligny et l'expansion française au XVIème siècle.* [Admiral Coligny and French expansion in the 16th century.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80(2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 147–166.—Coligny's attempts to colonize the New World, which combined the desire to serve the king and to create a place of refuge for the harassed Protestants, failed because of the duplicity of the French court and the perfidy of Spain. The vicissitudes of the several expeditions he sponsored beginning with that of Durand de Villegagnon to Brazil in 1555 are traced.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

412. WITTSCHELL, LEO. *Zur Kulturgeographie des südlichen Ostpreussens.* [Cultural geography of southern East Prussia.] *Veröffentl. d. Geog. Seminars d. Tech. Hochschule Danzig.* I 1931: 46–58.—The history of settlements of southern East Prussia. Until 1300 there were only great forests, in which a few Prussians lived as lumbermen. The Teutonic Order founded castles and German villages. After 1422 it also settled immigrants from Masovia, especially around Lyck, Oletzko, Loetzen. In 1525 East Prussia and its immigrants became Protestant, whilst their relatives in Polish Masovia remained Catholic. Allenstein became Polish in 1466; Polish Catholics settled there. The name of the Protestants is Masurians. Here peasant-holdings preponderate. The form of the German villages is the *Angerdorf*, that of the Prussians, small dispersed settlements, that of the Masurians the *Strassendorf*. The Masurians became Germans slowly and by degrees, only the oldest people still speak Masurian. Masurian as mother tongue is indicated in 1925 by 7.5% of the whole population, by 19.5% of those above 60 years, but by 5.3% of those below 20. German is the mother tongue of 83%.—*W. Maas.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 160, 225, 304, 447, 569)

413. BERGSTRÄSSER, GOTTHELF. *Plan eines Apparatus Criticus zum Koran.* [The plan for a critical edition of the Koran.] *Sitzungsber. d. Bayerischen Akad. d. Wissenschaften Philos.-Hist. Abt.* (7) Jul. 5, 1930: pp. 11.

414. FINKEL, JOSHUA. King Mutton, a curious Egyptian tale of the Mamluk period (edited from a unique manuscript, with translation, notes, glossary and introduction). *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8(2) 1931: 122–148.—The MS, undated and anonymous, bears the title: "The delectable war between Mutton and the refreshments of the market-place," and records how King Mutton through court intrigue and war accomplished the utter rout of King Honey and his allies. Although it is the only Arabic tale which treats wholly of food, the general scheme of the work is that of the *Munāzara*, or dialog in which the two parties contend for the mastery. The food motif is paralleled in Arabic as well as in other languages. The choice of Mutton and Honey as the respective rulers of the rival realms has adequate justification. Internal considerations date the piece as having been written between 1421 and 1500; the author, apparently of Kurdish descent, seems to be trying to compile a literary food-register. It is fairly clear that there is no connection between the Mutton tale and the Persian *Abū-Ishaq*. The story is written in the *Risāla*-form.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

415. HITTI, PHILIP K. *Al-furūsiyah al-‘arabiyah.* [Arab chivalry.] *Al-Kultiyah.* 17(6) Sep. 1931: 463–469. —The rudimentary elements of Arab chivalry, which

flourished under Islam, should be sought in the earlier Bedouin life of heathen Arabia. The ideals of Bedouin chivalry, summed up in the term *murā’ah* (manliness), included courage as measured by the number of enemies killed, loyalty as evidenced by devotion to the interests of the tribe, and generosity as manifested by the readiness to slay camels for the guests. Islam added two new elements: gallantry and the consecration of war to the service of religion. In his social legislation Muhammed favored the orphans, captives, slaves, and wayfarers. At the time of the Crusades and in the persons of Saladin and Usāmah ibn-Munqidh, Moslem chivalry reached its highest point of development and left its mark on the European system of knighthood. European chivalry developed out of an early mass of usages, mainly Gallic, into an organic shape on the plains of Syria and Palestine in the 12th century. In the French language the earliest full portrait of a knight occurs in the *Chanson de Roland*, whose hero was a commander in Charlemagne's army against the Moslems in Spain. In Germany the legendary ideal of Teutonic knighthood was Frederick Barbarossa who lost his life on his way to Syria. The beginnings of European heraldry can be traced also to the Arab world. Saladin had the eagle for crest, Baybars had the lion, and most of the Mamlūks had images of animals blazoned on their shields.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

416. JÜZI, BANDALI. *Hanin al-‘arab ila bani umayyah.* [The longing of the Arabs for the bani-Umayyah.] *Al-Muqtataf.* 78(6) Jun. 1931: 673–678; 79(1) Jul. 1931: 81–86.—Most of the Arab histories represent the Umayyad caliphs (661–750) as irreligious and unworthy of their high office. The fact is that the Arabs

in general longed for the return of the Umayyads after their fall and preferred their rule to that of their successors, the 'Abbāsids. The many revolts, especially in Syria, during the 'Abbāsid regime prove that point. The Syrians developed a theory that a Sufyāni, a kind of Messiah, was expected to come and deliver the Moslem world from the rule of the Baghdād caliphs. Al-Ma'mūn and al-Mu'tadid, among other 'Abbāsid caliphs, ordered that the name of Mu'awiyah, the founder of the Umayyad dynasty, be always joined with a curse when mentioned. But this and other measures were not enough to make the Arabs forget the glory they enjoyed when the caliphate had its seat in Damascus.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

417. LAMMENS, HENRI. *Usrat al-qiddis yuhanna al-dimashqi.* [The family of St. John of Damascus.] *Al-Machriq.* 29(7) Jul. 1931: 481–485.—St. John was not of Greek origin as some scholars think. He was half Syrian, half Arab. His grandfather Manṣūr ibn-Sarjūn was the financial secretary of Damascus at the time of its conquest by the Arabs in A.D. 635. He was the man who with the bishop of the city surrendered Damascus to the Arab besiegers. The Arabs left Manṣūr in charge of the finances, and after him appointed his son as his successor. St. John followed his father as minister of finance, the most important vizirate in the Arab government, until the caliphate of Hishām (724–743) when he retired to a life of asceticism and devotion in the monastery of St. Sāba near Jerusalem. There he produced those monumental works in theology, history, philosophy, and poetry which made him one of the ornaments of the Eastern Christian church. St. John spoke Aramaic at home but knew Greek and Arabic. He died ca. A.D. 748. [Illus.]—*Philip K. Hitti.*

## INDIA

(See also Entry 573)

418. BARAT, P. C. The chronology of the Sena kings of Bengal. *J. Royal Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* (1) Jan. 1930: 1–9.—Barat advances evidence re-adjusting the date of birth, date of accession, and date of death or retirement respectively of the Sena kings as follows: Vijana Sena Deva, A.D. 1069, 1095 and 1158; Ballāla Sena Deva, 1094, 1158, 1168; Lakṣmaṇa Sena Deva, 1119, 1168, 1182.—*M. Blander.*

419. BHATTACHARYA, B. A peep into the later Buddhism. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 10(1–2) Apr. 1929: 1–24.—A general outline of the aims and objects of the Buddhism of the Tāntric period, their peculiar rites and practices, and the relation that existed between the Hindus and Buddhists just before the destruction of Buddhism and the advent of the Muhammadans in the beginning of the 13th century. The cultural history of India for the whole of the Tāntric period, from the 7th to the 13th century, is locked up in this mass of neglected literature of Tāntrism.—*M. Blander.*

420. CHAKRAVARTI, CHINTAHARAN. Sanskrit literature of the Vaisnavas on Bengal. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 10(1–2) Apr. 1929: 114–126.—Vaisnavism, the worship of Krṣṇa Viṣṇu, has a long history behind it in Bengal, even from the Gupta period, but it received a fresh impetus in the 15th century after Caitanya. Chakravarti gives a brief account of the

literary output of the followers of Caitanya in the different branches of Sanskrit literature.—*M. Blander.*

421. GODE, P. K. Date of Rasakoumudi of Srikantha Kavi and identification of his patron Satursalya with Jam Sattarsal of Navanagar (1569–1608 A.D.). *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(2) Jan. 1931: 202–204.

422. JAYASWAL, K. P. Historical data in the drama Kaumidimahotsava. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(1) Oct. 1930: 50–56.—A Sanskrit drama, by an unknown author, probably a woman, recently discovered and published by Ramkrishna Kavi, restores a valuable missing bit of kāvya and what is probably a missing link in Gupta history.—*M. Blander.*

423. MIRASHI, V. V. Yavarajadeva I of Tripuri. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 11(4) Jul. 1930: 361–373.—Main events of the reign of Yuvarajadeva I of the Kalaguris dynasty, first half of the 10th century, from inscriptions and a drama by a Sanskrit poet, Rājaśekhara, whom he patronized. He defeated a number of famous kings and was a great patron of religion and literature.—*M. Blander.*

424. MISHRA, UMESH. Ekādaśādyadhikarana of Murāri Miśra. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 10(3–4) 1930: 235–245.—The text of an independent treatise, attributed to Murari Misra, dealing with the treatment of Tantra and Āvāpa as used in Pūrva-Mīmāṃsa.—*M. Blander.*

425. MODI, M. C. Bhāvanāśāmṛdhī-Prakaranam of Jayadevamuni. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 11(1) 1930: 1–31.—Text of an Apabharamsa poem.—*M. Blander.*

426. RAY, NIHARRANJAN. Origin of the Rajputs. (A) The nationality of the Gujars. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(2) Jan. 1931: 117–122.—Evidence in support of the theory that the Gurjaras were of foreign origin, entering India about the beginning of the 6th century A.D., refuting the arguments of C. V. Vaidya in his *Medieval history of Hindu India*.—*M. Blander.*

427. SHAMSHASTRI, R. Forms of government in ancient India. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(1) Oct. 1930: 1–24.—After a thorough treatment of the ethico-political restraints of the ancient Indians, the author points out that economically the medieval Hindu states fared far better under their form of government than modern European states under their parliamentary form of government. The selfish despotism of the native princes should however be replaced by the modern constitutional form of government since the conditions fostering the theocratic oligarchy projected and practiced by their ancestors have disappeared.—*M. Blander.*

428. TUCCI, GIUSEPPE. The Jātinirākrti of Jitāri. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 11(1) 1930: 54–58.—The incomplete nyāya tract here edited is found in the Durbar library in Nepal and was presumably written in the 14th century. In it Jitāri (940–980) refutes the Nyāya-Vāšeśika point of view and that of Jainas and Mēmāṃsakas, and claims that the Buddhist point of view only is right, according to which sāṃanya is a mere construction of the mind.—*M. Blander.*

429. UPADHYE, A. N. Joindu and his Apabharamsa works. *Ann. Bhandarkar Orient. Res. Inst., Poona.* 12(2) Jan. 1931: 132–163.—*M. Blander.*

# THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

## GENERAL

**430. BEENKEN, HERMANN.** Geistesgeschichte als System geistiger Möglichkeiten. [The history of thought as a system of intellectual possibilities.] *Logos.* (Tübingen.) 19(2) 1930: 213–263.

**431. LUTMAN, TADEUSZ.** Welne miasta handlowe. [Free commercial cities.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 89–98.—Mercantilist restrictions and regulations which hindered foreign commerce exercised a decisive influence on the origin of free commercial cities. These cities established a policy of free trade and developed into free commercial cities which were separated by tariffs from the provinces in which they were situated. They took part in transit trade. The author discusses the spread of free commercial cities and the causes making for their decline. He adds some remarks about free harbors which frequently survived the decline of free commercial cities. In Europe, Gibraltar is the only surviving free commercial city while in the East we have Singapore, Hong-kong, Zanzibar, Shanghai, etc.—*A. Walawender.*

**432. NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE OF.** The history of world revolution. *Natl. Rev.* (581) Jul. 1931: 41–58.—In the Reformation period the strong political state overruled the weak religious state and proclaimed the right of the individual to assert his own opinion based on the Bible. What happened to the church happened to the king. Later monarchy, faced with the problem of the individual's rights, hid behind the theory of the divine right of kings. The reactions that followed, at periods of a century or so, were the English, the French, and the Russian revolutions. While in 1649 the propaganda was couched in theological jargon, in 1789 and 1917 it was political talk. The “reign of the saints” of 1649 becomes in 1917 the “dictatorship of the proletariat.” The different phraseology shows a revolt aimed at ecclesiastical dominion turned into a revolt against all authority. Modern history began, not with the French Revolution, but with the Reformation, for the principles of scepticism and revolution were laid down in the 16th century.—*Julian Aronson.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 599, 1451–1452)

**433. BULLOCH, JOHN MALCOLM.** Pioneer of inoculation—Charles Maitland. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 17(51) Jul. 1930: 212–223.—Charles Maitland in 1717 performed the first inoculation against smallpox in the British Isles. Little is known of his life and the records which can be found are few.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**434. GLIOZZI, MARIO.** L'aerostatica di Otto von Guericke. [The aerostatics of Otto von Guericke.] *Archivum: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 191–200.—In his *Experimenta nova (ut vocantur) Magdeburgica de vacuo spatio* (Amsterdam, 1672) von Guericke shows his dependence on the past by his *a priori* definition of air as the exhalation of water, earth, and other corporeal substances, but at the same time displays the modern scientific spirit by his experiments and inventions. He made a barometer, studied atmospheric pressure, and his experiment on the expansion of air and the condensation of vapor led him to formulate the explanation of the clouds and rain.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

**435. LIPPmann, EDMUND O. von.** Eine in Vergessenheit gerathene agriculturchemische Abhandlung Alexander von Humboldts. [A neglected treatise on agricultural chemistry by Alexander von Humboldt.] *Archivum: Arch. di Storia d. Sci.* 13(2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 168–174.—In 1804 von Humboldt published in *Archiv*

*für Agriculturchemie* an article entitled “Observations on the absorption of oxygen by the earth and remarks on the influence of this phenomenon on agriculture” which has escaped his biographers and bibliographers. This and his other works in the same field laid the foundation on which agricultural chemistry has developed.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

**436. PITFIELD, ROBERT L.** John Keats: the reactions of a genius to tuberculosis and other adversities. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 Sep. 1930: 530–546.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

**437. SHRYOCK, RICHARD H.** Public relations of the medical profession in Great Britain and the United States: 1600–1870. *Ann. Medic. Hist.* n.s. 2 May 1930: 308–339.—Relations between the medical profession and the public were less happy during the last three centuries than they are today. The public distrusted physicians because of their secrecy, their quarrels, and their inefficiency, and patronized quacks and sectarians. This distrust culminated, early in the 19th century, in popular support of homeopathy, hydropathy, Thomsonianism, Chrono-Thermalism, hygiene cults, and ever-growing quackery. As a result, such restrictions as had already been placed on medical practice were nullified. Meanwhile, medical men felt themselves ill treated by the public, particularly in the matter of bills unpaid and patronage. Partly in self-defense physicians strove, after about 1830, to improve professional training and organization, and to further the development of their science on an inductive basis. Such reforms were well under way by 1850; ironically enough, popular distrust of the profession reached its peak at about this time.—*Richard H. Shryock.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 215, 470, 1638)

**438. APPLETON, WM. SUMNER.** A scenic wall paper from East Dedham, Mass. *Old-Time New Engl.* 22(2) Oct. 1931: 51–58.—(13 illustrations.)

**439. CRAMER, Mrs. EFFIE STEVENS.** The Adam Stanton House, Clinton, Connecticut. *Old Time New Engl.* 22(2) Oct. 1931: 88–96.—(7 illustrations.)

**440. EMERSON, EDITH.** The Madonna in East Christian art. *Asia.* (N. Y.) 30(12) Dec. 1930: 821–826, 878–879.

**441. FARMER, H. G.** British musicians a century ago. *Music & Lett.* 12(4) Oct. 1931: 384–392.

**442. GAMETTI, ALBERTO.** Giacomo d'Alibert costruttore del primo teatro pubblico di musica in Roma. [Giacomo d'Alibert, the constructor of the first public musical theatre in Rome.] *Nuova Antologia.* 275(1403) Feb. 1, 1931: 340–360.

**443. HOFFMANN, RICHARD.** Kirchliche Inneneinrichtung in der Gegenwartskunst. [Church interiors in present day art.] *Christl. Kunst.* 17(11–12) Aug.–Sep. 1931: 321–373.

**444. LAURIE, A.-P., et al.** La technique de la restauration des peintures. [The technique of restoring paintings.] *Mouseion.* 15(3) 1931: 5–75.

**445. MUMFORD, LEWIS.** The brown decades: art. *Scribner's Mag.* 90(4) Oct. 1931: 361–372.—In the “brown decades,” so characterized by massive materialism and mediocrity, two artists stand out as supreme examples of the victory of the spirit over the flesh. Albert Pinkham Ryder, with his lyrical and poetic conceptions, and Thomas Eakins, in his firm, direct strength, rise above their contemporary illustrators and decorators and go far to prove Rodin's statement that America has had a Renaissance.—*Florence E. Smith.*

**446. SCHRADE, HUBERT.** Die romantische Idee von der Landschaft als höchster Gegenstand christ-

licher Kunst. [The romantic idea of the landscape as the highest subject of Christian art.] *Neue Heidelberger Jahrb.* 1931: 1–94.

447. STEINBRUCKER, CHARLOTTE. Islamische Bucheinbände. [Islamic bookbindings.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenland. Gesellsch.* 9(1) 1930: 69–73.

448. UNSIGNED. Early American historic painters. *Scenic & Hist. America.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 11–22.

449. VOLPICELLI, LUIGI. La filosofia dell'arte di Giovanni Gentile. [Giovanni Gentile's philosophy of art.] *Nuova Antologia.* 276(1417) Apr. 1, 1931: 359–379.

450. ŽAKAVEC, FR. La France vue par les peintres Tchèques. [France seen by Czech painters.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 10(52) Jun. 15, 1931: 139–148.

## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 342, 440, 443, 538, 575, 579, 1404, 1492, 1501, 1629)

451. ADDLESHAW, S. The French novel and the Catholic church (1880–1912). *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (223) Apr. 1931: 65–87.—There is almost a complete divorce between religion and arts and letters in England at present. Not so in France. The French church may excite strong enmity and antagonism as in the works of Zola and Anatole France, but never indifference. There are certain facts about the church in France which have secured for it the interest of writers either as partisans or antagonists. This is seen in the writings of Anatole France, Zola, Bourget, Barrès, and Huysmans. The spectacle of monks and nuns driven into exile, the closing of religious houses, moved many to resentment and indignation. On the other hand, certain religious orders were considered by the Dreyfusards to have condoned in the manufacture of false evidence. This is the attitude taken by Anatole France in *L'Ue des Pénitouins* and by Zola in *Verité*.—J. F. Dilworth.

452. ATTWATER, DONALD. The liturgy of the Byzantine Catholics. *Thought.* 6(2) Sep. 1931: 297–311.—As the Byzantine rite is the one most commonly in use after that of Rome, so among the Catholics of Eastern rite it is proper to nearly 7 out of the 8 million of them, as against some 144 million of non-Catholic users. There are many translations into English of the liturgy of St. John Chrysostom. The handiest and most useful is that made by the Benedictine dames of Stanbrook (Greek and English on opposite pages), with notes by Dom Placid de Meester.—W. F. Roemer.

453. BASTGEN, HUBERT. Der Hl. Stuhl und die Anerkennung des Königstitels nichtkatholischer Fürsten überhaupt. [The Holy See and the recognition of royal titles of non-Catholic princes.] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 111(2–3) 1930: 374–398.

454. BATES, C. J. L. The message of Kagawa. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 8(3) May–Jun. 1931: 226–236.—An interpretation of one of the few great religio-social prophets of our day. Kagawa's career of service and his sincere ardor for human welfare are the best definition and interpretation of love that Christianity has enjoyed in many a generation. His daring social ventures and his ethical passion is creating tremendous enthusiasm in tens of thousands of his countrymen.—Fred Merrifield.

455. BENDER, HAROLD S. The correspondence of Martin Mellinger. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5(1) Jan. 1931: 42–64.—Translation with editorial notes of the hitherto unpublished correspondence of Martin Mellinger, a Mennonite deacon of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, with relatives in the Rhenish Palatinate, 1807–1839.—Guy F. Hershberger.

456. BROWN, STEPHEN J. France: progress of the Catholic revival. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(764) Aug. 1931: 113–123.—Mgr. Baudrillart, rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris, declares that Catholic revival in

France is in the main real, genuine, and deep seated. Catholicism is today one of the greatest forces in France, both morally and intellectually. It manifests itself clearly in the domain of literature and education. Catholic Boy Scouts number well over 25,000 and there exist organizations for nearly every class and section of society.—John J. O'Connor.

457. BRUCCULERI, ANGELO. La enciclica "Rerum novarum" 1891–1931. [The encyclical "Rerum novarum."] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(2) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 34–44.—The article deals with the historic origin of this document, by which the Catholic church tends to take a position in the problem of industrial relations. The article makes an examination of the content of the encyclical and shows the practical results 40 years after its publication.—Fausto R. Pitigliani.

458. CARPENTER, FREDERIC I. The radicalism of Jonathan Edwards. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1931: 629–644.—Edwards was the last and greatest of the Puritan theologians, with regard to the symbols which he used to express his thoughts. In the radical quality of his thought he was the first, if not the greatest, of a royal line of modern American mystics.—A. B. Forbes.

459. CORRELL, ERNST. Two centuries of American Mennonite literature: an appraisal. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 290–302.—A critical analysis of Harold S. Bender's bibliography of Mennonitica Americana, 1727–1928.—Guy F. Hershberger.

460. DONCOEUR, PAUL. Les paroisses de France. Enquête sur le clergé paroissial français de 1900 à 1930. [The parishes of France. An investigation into the status of the French parochial clergy between 1900 and 1930. Études: *Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 208(15) Aug. 5, 1931: 272–296.—Every year, between 1900 and 1930, 400 priests have died who were not replaced by newly-ordained priests, the total being about 13,000. Lack of a sufficient number of aspirants to the priesthood was due to the laicization of common schools in 1880, to the exclusion of religious teaching congregations from the common schools since 1886, to the legislation making military service compulsory for seminarians since 1889, to the separation of church and state in 1905, and to the World War—during which ordinations reached the low level of 165 in 1918. Further, the clergy have not followed their people in the migration into the large cities. Because of this, the number of priests per 100,000 inhabitants goes as high as 260 in Mende and Maurienne, while Paris, Marseilles, Fréjus, Nice, Lyons, Versailles, have 60, 50, or 17, for the same number, Paris having but 17 priests for each 100,000 of her people. At the present rate, it would take 400 years for Paris to have 1 priest for every 1,000 inhabitants, supposing the present population to be immobile. To achieve this in 30 years would require an annual increase of 130 in the number of priests in Paris.—G. G. Walsh.

461. EUWENS, A. Godsdienstige toestand van Curaçao in de eerste eeuw van het Hollandsche bestuur (1634–1742). [Religious conditions of Curaçao in the first century of Dutch government (1634–1742).] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 9(4) 1930: 317–338; 10(2) 1931: 103–125.—When in 1634 Curaçao was conquered by the Dutch from the Spaniards, Catholic worship was prohibited by the West India Company. Protestantism became the leading religion but never flourished. The West India Company was interested in commerce and the Reformed ministers of the island performed their duties in a far from dignified manner, as Pater Euwens shows in his documents. The Lutheran ministers were also unsatisfactory. Although the foundation of the Lutheran church at Curaçao dates only from 1757, there was a small Lutheran community with its own minister before 1700. When Curaçao became at the end of the 17th century the largest slave market of the West

Indies, nothing was done to convert the Negro slaves. The growing trade and the desire of the West India Company to attract foreign merchants made it difficult to maintain the ban against the Catholics. Catholic priests were secretly admitted, e.g., Victor de Dole and Agostin Carzedo. In the 18th century the revival and growth of Catholicism on the island is evident.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

**462.** GARNIER, A. Aux conférences de Saint-Sulpice l'auditoire de Frayssinous: "Des Jeunes." [The lecture of Frayssinous at the conferences in Saint-Sulpice: "Young people."] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (113) Aug. 1931: 65–77.—The irreligious and anti-Catholic beliefs of many students and faculty members of the French technical and medical schools during the early part of the 19th century aroused several persons to the need of giving religious instruction to young people in order to insure the future of Catholicism in France. Frayssinous was one of the above persons. He held private and public conferences which resulted in the conversion of many students and educated men and women.—*A. Edith Mange.*

**463.** HAUSHAGEN, D. JUSTUS. Religion und Kirche in ihrem Einfluss auf Kultur und Wirtschaftsleben. [Religion and the church in their influence on culture and economic life.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (2) Apr. 1931: 103–119.—Reviews of several recent contributions to the history of the church and religion.—*Nathan Reich.*

**464.** HILDEBRAND, P. Le P. Anselme d'Esch. [Father Anselme of Esch.] *Études Franciscaines.* 43 (247) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 470–475.—During his 38 years at the monastery of Luxembourg, Father Anselme published six religious works in Latin, French, and German. It is impossible, however, that he was the author of the *Panegyrique des saints*, published in 1718 in Paris, as he could not have been more than 10 years of age at that time.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

**465.** HOFER, J. M. The diary of Paul Tschetter, 1873. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 112–127; (3) Jul. 1931: 198–220.—A translation with editorial notes of the hitherto unpublished diary of Paul Tschetter, Hutterite minister of south Russia, written in 1873 when the author, in company with 11 others, comprised a delegation which came to America to find suitable homes and to make plans for the great migration of Russian Mennonites in the 1870's. The diary mentions a petition to President Grant asking special privileges and exemptions from military service. Nothing was granted, however, beyond the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

**466.** HOUTH, E. Les couvents du tiers-ordre régulier dans le Diocèse de Versailles avant la Révolution. [The monasteries of the Third Order Regular in the diocese of Versailles before the Revolution.] *Études Franciscaines.* 43 (247) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 451–469.—The histories of the monasteries of Francoiville-sous-Bois, Notre Dame de Consolation de Rocquemont-Les-Luzarches, Notre Dame de Pitié de Limous, and Saint de Jésus de Meulan, from their founding in the middle of the 17th century to their close during the French Revolution, are told in this article. [The Appendix gives complete lists of the superiors of the three latter.]—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

**467.** JANZEN, JOHANNES. The Mennonite colony in Turkestan. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4 (4) Oct. 1930: 282–289.—In 1880 a group of Mennonites left their home in South Russia in order to escape from the military requirements of the tsars. But instead of going to America, they went to Turkestan, since they believed the anti-Christ was soon to arise in the west to disturb the peace of the church. The Mennonites lived in Turkestan, free from all military service for 40 years, until the stabilization of the Soviet regime. The population of this colony is something over 600 baptized members,

not including unbaptized children.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

**468.** KORRES, STYLIANOS G. Ἀνέκδοτα ξυγράφα τῶν Φράγκων τῆς Νάξου. [Unpublished documents of the Franks of Naxos.] *Byzantinisch-Neugriech. Jahrb.* 8 (3–4) 1931: 266–305.—In 1627 the Jesuits established themselves at Naxos in what had been before the Turkish conquest the Latin Duchy of the Archipelago, and occupied the former ducal chapel. They undertook to teach the children of both religions, Catholics and Orthodox, to pay a tax to the Latins, and lend them money without interest. The ducal chapel, enlarged by them, still exists under the name of *Capella*. The agreement made between them and the Latins of Naxos has been lost, but allusions to it occur in the 20 documents here published, and some years ago the Holy See claimed property in Naxos on the ground that it had belonged to the Jesuits, to whom the former Latin owners had given it. Of these documents, 15 are deeds of gift or sales, four are receipts for the payments of the tax by the Jesuits, and one is a power of attorney of the community of the "Castle" of Naxos, the part inhabited by the Latins. All are in Greek but contain many Italian words, as Italian was then the official language. They contain information about the public and private notaries of Naxos and range from 1546 (in a copy) to 1744. The documents are followed by historical and philological notes—for the Greek of some of them is barbarous—and by an index of names.—*William Miller.*

**469.** LEMMENS, LEONARDUS. De martyris trium christianorum iaponensium initio saeculi XVIII. [On the three Japanese martyrs at the beginning of the 18th century.] *Antonianum.* 3 (3) Jul. 1928: 333–336; (4) Oct. 1928: 493–494.—After the persecution laws of the Japanese government against the Christian communities (1635 and 1638), the Catholic church had many martyrs. The Japanese writer Masaharu Anesaki names 77 Christians who died for their faith between 1637 and 1671; and of other 70, who died at the beginning of the 19th century, names were also handed down to posterity. In cod. 387 of the Spanish Legation at the Holy Sea, there is a report written in Italian of the death on the isle of Ichizuchi "in the state of Firando" (Hirando) of three martyrs. This report was published in 1728 in Macerata. The exact date of the martyrdom of the three Christians cannot be established, but is probably the first years of the 18th century.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

**470.** MARX, WOLF. Die Saalkirche der deutschen Brüdergemeinde im 18. Jahrhundert. [The Saal church of the German Brethren in the 18th century.] *Studien u. Christl. Denkmäler.* (22) 1931: pp. 82.—(17 illustrations.)

**471.** PARKES, HENRY B. John Cotton and Roger Williams debate toleration. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 735–756.—Cotton is unintelligible except through an approach by way of the middle age, while Williams can be appreciated only by looking back at him from the 20th century. Starting with the conviction that God's will could be known and was known by the Puritans, Cotton argued that those erring on fundamentals, as against circumstantial, should be punished. His definitions are vague, but in practice all but good Congregationalists must have been excluded. If the minister could not win back the errant, the latter must be handed over to the civil authorities for punishment, since otherwise the rest of the community would be contaminated and would suffer misfortune at God's hands. Williams, on the other hand, not regarding himself or anyone else to be in possession of the truth, held it to be disastrous to identify church and society. The church should consist only of the truly pious and should have a status in society like that of an independent corporation. It was for the state to preserve the civil peace so far as men's bodies and goods were concerned.—*A. B. Forbes.*

**472. POSEY, WALTER BROWNLOW.** The earthquake of 1811 and its influence on evangelistic methods in the churches of the old South. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 1(2) Jan. 1931: 107–114.—The settlers of the early 1800's along the Mississippi, having a rich soil, streams abounding in fish, and forests in game, became content and self-sufficient. They gave little thought to religious matters. Beginning Dec. 16, 1811, and continuing for weeks, the central Mississippi region was rocked by a series of violent earthquakes. The superstitious and the credulous fled to the churches for refuge. Preachers played upon the fears of the people to bring them into the flock. As a result the membership in the Western Conference of the Methodist church was increased from 30,741 in 1811 to 45,983 in 1812; the whole country outside the Western Conference showed an increase of only 7,197 during the same year.—*J. W. Holland.*

**473. PRIMS, FLORIS.** Campina Sacra. Sint-Agnetendal te Arendonk. [Campina Sacra. Sint-Agnetendal at Arendonk.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 9 1931: 158–202.—This is an account of the Franciscan foundations in the Campine, or Kempen, along the present boundaries of Belgium and the Netherlands. The author traces their fortunes during the Calvinist domination and through the period of the French Revolution.—*H. S. Lucas.*

**474. REINHARD, J.** Une visite à la collégiale de Lautenbach à la fin de l'hiver 1661. [A visit to the collegiate church of Lautenbach at the end of the winter of 1661.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78(512) May–Jun. 1931: 322–334.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

**475. SORTAIS, GASTON.** Le Cartésianisme chez les Jésuites français au XVIIe et au XVIIIe siècle. [Cartesianism among the French Jesuits in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Arch. de Philos.* 6(3) 1929: pp. 109.

**476. UNSIGNED.** A document on the Mennonite colony in Turkestan. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 303–305.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

**477. UNSIGNED.** La nuova enciclica "Quadragesimo anno." [The new encyclical "Quadragesimo

anno."] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1944) Jun. 20, 1931: 501–512.—The author comments on the following important passages in the new encyclical of Pius XI: improving and correction of the regimen of the wages by means of the contract of society [*contratto di societa*]; integral partaking; family wages; perfect rationalization of economics; international cooperation in the field of economics.—*G. Bruni.*

**478. UNSIGNED.** More source material for Ontario Mennonite history. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 221–224.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

**479. VIÉNOT, JOHN.** Livre d'immatriculation au Collège des Montbéliards. [Book of matriculation records at the College of the Montbéliards.] *Bull. de la Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français.* 80(2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 193–201.

**480. WHITLEY, W. T.** John Smyth and the Dutch Mennonites—A communication. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 306–307.—Calls attention to certain relations of John Smyth, English Baptist, with the Mennonites of Holland.—*Guy F. Hershberger.*

## JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 539, 589)

**481. ROTH, CECIL.** Persecution or economics: the cause of Jewish migrations. *Menorah J.* 19(4) Jun. 1931: 337–348.—Traditionally, oppression has been regarded as the basic factor in Jewish migrations. Thus is explained the early dispersion from Palestine, the later movements into Europe, the Marano migrations from Spain and Portugal, the shifting of the Jewish masses in Europe and the late migrations into the United States. But oppression does not explain these Jewish migrations. Long before the disappearance of the Jewish state in Palestine Jews were leaving the country, in response primarily to economic forces. In every instance the economic factor was the basic determinant of population movements, even in the Marano migrations.—*W. O. Brown.*

ship of the two kings was undoubtedly real, as was their religious zeal and their fear of the Dutch. The article is based largely on the *Archives des affaires étrangères, correspondance politique, Angleterre*.—*George G. Horr.*

**484. GERVEN, R. van.** De gebeurtenissen 1830–1839 to Kalloo. [Events at Kalloo from 1830 to 1839.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen.* n.s. 8 1930: 361–371.—These events concern the troubled times from 1830 to 1839 when Antwerp and the Schelde mouth were the center of the great disputes between the kingdom of the Netherlands and the new kingdom of the Belgians.—*H. S. Lucas.*

**485. HANDELSMAN, MARCELI.** La nationalité comme base de la politique internationale au XIXe siècle. [Nationality as the basis of international politics in the 19th century.] *Quest. Minoritaires.* 3(3–4) Dec. 1930: 65–71.—Handelsman gives a summary of the influences which formed the basis of international European politics, and emphasizes the part played by Polish thought in their development. He discusses the systems of the balance of power, dynasty, and finally nationalism which replaced them during the 19th century. A Polish prince, Czartoryski, was the first in Europe to introduce a logical system of nationalism in international relations.—*J. J. Burns.*

**486. KRAKOWSKI, EDOUARD.** Le problème des alliances au début de la Troisième République et la formation de l'empire colonial français. [The problem of alliances at the beginning of the Third Republic and the formation of the French colonial empire.] *Mercure de France.* 230(797) Sep. 1, 1931: 311–334.—After 1871 France lived under the anxious observation of Germany

and England who, by diplomatic intrigues or corruption, undertook to influence her internal policy in their own interests. The French statesmen of the Left, since they refused to turn toward Russia and since there was no Little Entente or Poland, oscillated between Germany and England. *Revanche* sentiment prevented real friendship with Germany and colonial questions caused friction with England. Ferry gradually won support from such men as Challemel-Latour, ambassador at London, for a compromise with Germany in order to secure an empire which finally made *revanche* possible.—*Dwight E. Lee.*

487. SAVINSKY, A. L'entrevue de Buchlau. [The interview of Buchlau.] *Monde Slave*. 8(2) Feb. 1931: 218–227.—The interview between Izvolsky and Aehrenthal at the castle of Buchlau in Moravia resulted in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. Until then the relations between Russia and Austria had been friendly, due largely to the personal regard of Nicholas II for Francis Joseph. The author, who, in 1908, was director of the foreign minister's chancellery, shows that Aehrenthal and Berchtold took advantage of Izvolsky and led him into a trap. They then misinterpreted his words as to his attitude towards the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When Austria declared that the provinces were being annexed with Russia's consent, Izvolsky was most violently attacked in the press and in parliament. William II lent Austria decisive support; France and England remained aloof; and Russia, left alone, had to give in.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

488. STEINITZ, EDUARD RITTER von. Berchtold's Politik während des Waffenstillstandes auf dem

Balkan (Anfang Dezember 1912 bis Anfang Februar 1913). [Berchtold's policy during the Balkan armistice; early December, 1912 to early January, 1913.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 723–746.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

489. TRIVANOVITCH, VASO. Serbia, Russia, and Austria during the rule of Milan Obrenovich, 1868–78. *J. Modern Hist.* 3(3) Sep. 1931: 414–440.—During Milan's minority, 1868–72, Blaznavats and Ristich ruled Serbia. When Russia refused her support, Austria gladly backed them in framing an extremely conservative constitution. Vienna would not tolerate Serbian expansion, and the regents turned to Russia. Blaznavats died in 1873, and the new Dreikaiserbund forced Ristich's resignation and virtually dictated Serbia's foreign policy to 1876. Milan's government was most unpopular and, in 1874, the liberal *skupština* forced the cabinet's resignation. One government now followed another in rapid succession. When Herzegovina rebelled, Milan at first supported the Dreikaiserbund's peace policy, but finally decided on war and recalled Ristich. Although defeated in 1876, Serbia at Russia's request again declared war in December, 1877. After San Stefano, Milan turned completely away from Russia. Ristich secured Andrassy's support at Berlin and Serbia's independence was assured, but Austria's occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina revealed her more as a powerful rival than as a friend. Through the period Russia's attitude was very disappointing; yet, while Serbia turned repeatedly to Austria, the latter's blundering policy was decidedly disruptive.—*George G. Horr.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 216, 400, 432–433, 436–437, 441, 480, 482–483, 486, 504–506, 508, 510, 541, 550, 574, 576, 607, 636, 1098)

490. BRINDLEY, H. H. The Hinchingbrooke drawings of the action between the Lyon and the Elisabeth—1745. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17(3) Jul. 1931: 270–278.—Three plates in the collection of the Earl of Sandwich illustrate the account of the battle between the English and French warships, the *Lyon* and *Elisabeth*. When the encounter took place the *Elisabeth* was acting as an escort ship to the French sloop, *Du Teillay*, on which Prince Charles Edward Stuart was being carried from France to Scotland.—*Julian Aronson.*

491. BURDETT, OSBERT. A Tory to the life. *Engl. Rev.* 53(3) Aug. 1931: 346–351.—Sir Francis Burdett (1770–1844), as shown in the excellent biography of M. W. Patterson, was independent, courageous, and public-spirited, "the greatest gentleman" Disraeli ever knew, and consistent in a way that party historians, who have jeered at the conservatism of his latter years, can never understand.—*H. D. Jordan.*

492. KENNEY, JAMES F. Letter from an Edinburgh student, 1804. *Queen's Quart.* 38(3) Summer 1931: 461–477.—An edition, with introduction and notes, of a letter, dated Feb. 10, 1804, from William Wallace Currie, a student at the University of Edinburgh, to his father, Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool. The letter contains many allusions to contemporary persons and events. It is the earliest record of the story connecting Major General James Wolfe with a recitation of Grey's *Elegy* during the night before the battle of the Plains of Abraham.—*J. F. Kenney.*

493. POWELL, J. R. Blake's reduction of the Scilly Isles in 1651. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17(3) Jul. 1931: 205–222.—The real story of Blake's capture of the Scilly Isles has never been told except by inaccurate allusions. The material for this story lies buried chiefly in the

Thomason Tracts and the Nicholas Papers. In less than two months Blake subdued the Isles and exacted from the royalist governor, Sir John Grenville, a promise not to fight the Commonwealth. The last island to surrender was St. Mary's, on which Sir John and his men were stationed (June 3, 1651). Thus the western seas were made safe for Commonwealth shipping. This was accomplished at the expense of seven men killed and without the loss of a single ship. Blake used force where he had to and negotiated at the psychological moment. As Pepys put it, he was a man of "passive courage" and very successful both as fighter and diplomat.—*Julian Aronson.*

494. REILLY, JOSEPH J. The art of Belloc, biographer. *Catholic World*. 133(798) Sep. 1931: 641–648.—Belloc is without a peer in England except for Lytton Strachey. He is a thorough student of history and is also a biographer. Like Carlyle, Macaulay, and Froude he belongs to the tradition of history as literature. He simplifies character to those few elements that hold the secret of all the rest. Examples from his works show his excellent dramatic sense, his narrative skill, and his skill in description. Since his *Marie Antoinette*, Belloc has failed to fuse his materials and endow them with organic life. Subsequent books are valuable for turning light into the dark corners of history; but his *Marie Antoinette* is the finest piece of biographical literature of England in our time.—*John J. O'Connor.*

495. ROGERS, BERTRAM M. H. The privateering voyages of the *Tartar* of Bristol. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17(3) Jul. 1931: 236–243.—A Bristol shipping company's detailed instructions to the captain of the *Tartar*, bound for a privateering expedition against the ships of France and the rebellious American colonies. The expedition had royal approval. The muster-roll, quarter bill, and food supply add interesting information to a privateer's equipment.—*Julian Aronson.*

496. SONTAG, R. J. British foreign policy, 1898–1921. *J. Modern Hist.* 2(3) Sep. 1930: 472–480.—The

*British documents on the origin of the War* leave many unsolved questions. They do not alter the lines of Salisbury's portrait during his last years, but are hopelessly at variance with the German account of Anglo-German negotiations in 1901. Lansdowne did not turn to France until 1903, but he must be charged with some of the responsibility for subsequent difficulties. The *Documents* show Grey to be a man of peace who did not wish to sharpen the division of Europe into two camps but was determined to preserve the ententes. He did at times consider Anglo-German antagonism to be inevitable, and was influenced in this policy by the "German menace," by the fear that France and Russia would "sell out" to Germany, and by dread of isolation. (A review article on vols. I-VI.)—Dwight E. Lee.

497. STEARNS, BERTHA-MONICA. The first English periodical for women. *Modern Philol.* 28(1) Aug. 1930: 45-59.—John Dunton "must bear the responsibility for the *Ladies Mercury*," a periodical of 1793, even though he did not announce it in his well-known *Athenian Mercury* nor claim it among his 600 projects. His *Athenian Mercury* from May, 1791, attempted to interest women readers until fortnightly and, later, weekly numbers were devoted to questions of morals and manners so treated as to appeal to women of all classes. The first magazine for women was the *Ladies Mercury*, which first appeared Feb. 27, 1793. Dunton's connection with it is clear from the similarity of subjects in the two *Mercuries*, from the advertisement in the *Ladies Mercury* for his forthcoming book, *The Ladies Dictionary*, and from the fact that he did not antagonize it. He discontinued it very soon—only four numbers are known to exist—but continued to appeal to the ladies in other publications.—Dwight E. Lee.

498. USHER, ABBOTT PAYSON. Prices of wheat and commodity price indexes for England, 1259-1930. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13(3) Aug. 1931: 103-113.—The series of relative prices of wheat is based on: general annual averages published by Rogers for 1259-1632; annual averages of the Windsor market series as recorded at Eton College for 1583-1820; and general annual averages published by Willlich for 1771-1880, and by the Board of Agriculture for 1820-1930. All prices are in terms of shillings per Winchester quarter, reduced to the base 1867-77. A handfitted secular trend of the series indicates: period of stability at the close of the 13th century; then two periods of modest change, followed by a long decline from about 1370 to 1475; a rise thereafter until about 1663; a recession to about 1745; then a rapid rise to a new high during the Napoleonic wars; and a decline until the close of the century. General commodity prices are represented by the Harvard Economic Society's 37-commodity revision of Wiebe's index for the decades 1501-1702; by Silberling's annual index for 1779-1845; and by the Sauerbeck-Statist annual index for 1846-1930, all converted to the base 1867-77. The defects of the series for 1501-1702 are serious. As the movements of the secular trend of wheat prices were roughly concordant with those of the general commodity index for 1550-1702 and for 1779 into the 19th century, it seems safe to presume that the general course of prices for 1703-1778 is represented roughly by the movement of wheat prices. Both series must be regarded as only the crudest of measures of the magnitude of price changes; and the general commodity index appears to be inadequate for a study of changes in the purchasing power of money.—Ada M. Matthews.

499. WHITING, GEORGE W. Political satire in London stage plays, 1680-1683. *Modern Philol.* 28(1) Aug. 1930: 29-43.—Purposeful political activity of the theaters began in 1680, one year earlier than was previously assumed. The Whigs enjoyed a leadership only in 1680, and then only by anti-Catholic plays; then the court dramatists, aided by the censorship, took control and overwhelmed the Whigs. For two years the court

enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the political drama. The stage was not a negligible political force.—Dwight E. Lee.

## AUSTRALIA

500. CAMPBELL, J. F. Historical notes on government house domain, Sidney. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(2) 1931: 111-125.—When Captain Arthur Phillip came to New South Wales, his instructions, dated April 25, 1787, ordered him "to proceed to the cultivation of the land." He therefore caused operations to be commenced at Farm Cove under Henry Edward Dodd. The progress of cultivation at Farm Cove may be traced in Phillip's despatches during the first year of settlement. Phillip proceeded to design and reserve a suitable extent of ground as a domain (map). Before the termination of his administration he issued a mandate prohibiting grants of land within the domain. Notwithstanding, succeeding governors granted several leases.—Alison Ewart.

501. FLETCHER, C. BRUNSDON. Centenary of "The Sydney Morning Herald." *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(2) 1931: 89-110.—In 1831 the population of Sydney was between 15 and 20,000. Convict transportation to New South Wales did not cease till 1840, but Sidney had developed as a world port even by 1831 and an influx of free settlers came in the early thirties. The *Sydney Gazette*, an official, censored publication appeared in 1803, edited by George Howe, and it was carried on after his death in 1821 by his son Robert. In 1824, the *Australian* appeared as an uncensored newspaper with the result that the *Sydney Gazette* was freed from government censorship and by 1831 when the *Sydney Herald* was begun, newspapers were free from government interference. In 1853 John Fairfax became sole proprietor of the *Sydney Herald* and the paper started on its second stage of progress. In Western Australia in 1833 was begun *The Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal*. In eastern Australia, journalism is largely the story of men like Andrew Bent and John Pascoe Fawkner. In Melbourne the *Argus* was started in 1846. In South Australia the first newspaper was printed in London and brought out in 1836 by the governor. It was called the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, and the second issue was printed in Adelaide. In Brisbane the *Moreton Bay Courier* was founded in 1846.—Alison Ewart.

502. MACKANESS, G. The discovery of the Hunter River. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 16(3) 1930: 166-169.—On Jan. 10, 1798, Governor Hunter wrote to the Duke of Portland that a small river had been discovered about 65 miles from Port Jackson. On its shore a considerable quantity of coal was found. On Sept. 10, 1798, Lieut. John Shortland of H. M. S. *Reliance* wrote to his father that he had discovered a very fine coal river which he named after Governor Hunter and he enclosed a sketch of it. Mackaness discovered a copy of this letter and this sketch in the Banks Papers and they are here reproduced.—Alison Ewart.

## CANADA

(See also Entries 85, 153, 478)

503. BREBNER, J. BARTLETT (ed.). Canadian policy towards the Acadians in 1751. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(3) Sep. 1931: 284-287.—The severity of Canadian and French policy towards the Acadians is often ignored. Here is printed a Canadian ordinance of 1751 (from the Public Archives of Canada) which was, in an administrative way, actually harsher than contemporary Nova Scotian policy. It demanded military service of the Acadians who had emigrated to what was claimed as French territory and the alternative to taking the oath to France within a week and enrolling for military service was expulsion.—Alison Ewart.

**504. STACEY, C. P.** Fenianism and the rise of national feeling in Canada at the time of confederation. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(3) Sep. 1931: 238–261.—While the Fenian agitation was not a cause of Canadian confederation it lent impetus to a movement already under way. Federation had been accepted in Canada before the Fenian menace became important, but Fenianism aroused a Canadian national feeling that no mere constitutional proposal could have effected. Local resources provided the resistance to the Fenians—the Canadian volunteers did the fighting and got the publicity. At the same time, we note the beginnings of a mistrust of British policy. The Fenians caused the most serious rift of sentiment between Canada and the motherland since the grant of responsible government. More violent was the Canadian feeling against the United States which the Fenian agitation aroused.—*Alison Ewart*.

**505. YEIGH, FRANK.** Scott, Carlyle, Dickens and Canada. *Queen's Quart.* 37(2) Spring 1930: 335–347.—Scott's Canadian connection was through his brother Thomas who came to Canada in 1813 with the 70th regiment as paymaster. One of the few letters from Thomas to Walter gave an interesting glimpse of his Canadian experiences. Carlyle's interest in Canada was through his brother Alexander who settled near Brantford, Ontario, in 1843 where he became a highly-esteemed farmer. The brothers carried on a correspondence for nearly half a century. Carlyle's first love, Margaret Gordon, was also a Canadian. Dickens' con-

tact with Canada was a brief visit in 1842, which is chronicled in *American notes*. Dickens' son, Francis Jeffrey, came to Canada shortly after his father's death in 1870 and joined the Mounted Police Force.—*Alison Ewart*.

## IRELAND

(See also Entries 3–15334, 18696)

**506. COLUM, PADRAIC.** In vindication of Roger Casement. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 819–826.—Casement's capacity for action was evidenced by his exposure of the brutal treatment of natives in African and Brazilian jungles. His commitment to Irish nationalism dates from his return from the Congo. He outlined the policy of nationalist Ireland in the war he knew was coming. He was convinced that Germany would win and he wanted his country to be in a position to take advantage of the new distribution of power. To make the Irish question a European one was sound policy; but the formation of an Irish brigade from among the Irish prisoners in German camps was both useless and unworthy. During his two years in Germany his hatred of the British minister to Norway, Mr. de C. Findlay, became an obsession and deflected his purpose. The British secret service should withdraw the charges made against Casement or tell where and how they obtained the documents put on exhibition against his character.—*John J. O'Connor*.

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 190, 192–195, 201, 432, 450–451, 456, 460, 462, 466, 474, 483, 486, 490, 521, 530, 557, 578, 581, 593, 598, 604, 609, 616, 626, 637, 1123, 1337)

**507. BLETRY, J.** Un officier colmarien à l'expédition d'Egypte: Lettres du capitaine Thurman (1798–1801). [An officer from Colmar on the expedition to Egypt.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78(510) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 20–40; (511) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 145–167; (512) May–Jun. 1931: 334–358.—This series of 21 letters, written to members of the family, gives a vivid personal account of the whole Egyptian expedition.—*A. McC. Wilson*.

**508. CHARLIER, GUSTAVE.** "Athalie" et la révolution d'Angleterre. ["Athalie" and the English revolution.] *Mercure de France.* 229 (793) Jul. 1, 1931: 74–100.—Racine's tragedy, *Athalie*, written in 1689–90 and produced in the presence of the exiled Stuarts of England, had definitely in mind a comparison between the suffering of James II and his family at the hands of William and Mary and the treatment of the royal house of Judah by the female usurper Athaliah, who is recorded to have seized the throne and murdered all the members of the royal house. James II at the Catholic court of Louis XIV and the Jacobites in Ireland were the servants of the true God, suffering under the triumph of Protestant impiety. The parallelism, while sometimes veiled and incomplete, is nonetheless evident. Racine, as a sort of court poet, found a theme peculiarly fitting.—*H. C. Hubbard*.

**509. CIRCUORT, ADOLPHE de.** Lamartine. *Grande Rev.* 135(8) Aug. 1931: 249–254.—Lamartine's failure to achieve immortality as a writer was due largely to his genius. The overflowing of his imaginations and inspirations was supported neither by education nor by character. The most outstanding peculiarity of Lamartine's genius was his aversion to study and work.—*D. Mulner*.

**510. DÉSORMAUX, J.** Le langage et la pensée en France au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [Language and thought in France in the 18th century.] *Rev. Française de Prague.* 9(48) Jun. 15, 1930: 148–155.

**511. DUMAS, A.** (ed.) Centenaire de la fondation des Annales—1831–1931. Numéro spécial consacré aux progrès réalisés depuis cent ans dans les travaux publics. [Centenary of the foundation of the Annals, 1831–1931. Special number devoted to the progress of the last 100 years in public works.] *Ann. d. Ponts et Chausées—Partie Tech.* 1–101 (2) Mar.–Apr. 1931: pp. 376.

**512. FALLER, ROBERT.** La situation économique du canton de Ribeauville à l'époque du Directoire. [The economic situation of the canton of Ribeauville in the time of the Directory.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78(510) Jan.–Feb. 1931: 40–58; (511) Mar.–Apr. 1931: 195–208; (512) May–Jun. 1931: 306–322.—Since 1789 the economic situation of the six communes which formed the canton of Ribeauville had worsened. Military campaigns had interfered with both industry and agriculture; highroads and bridges were being neglected, and the forests suffered from continual depredations. In this canton viticulture was very important; before 1789 the ownership of land was highly divided. The sale of lands taken from the émigrés and the church did not create many new proprietors but it did favor the further parceling of land. In the communes of Bergheim and Ribeauville lands held in common were divided, as permitted by the law of June 10, 1793.—*A. McC. Wilson*.

**513. LANZAC de LABORIE, de.** Les deux réceptions académiques de Jean-Siffrein Maury. [The two receptions by the [French] Academy of Jean-Siffrein Maury.] *Rev. de Paris.* 38(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 70–101.—A study from original sources in the Archives Nationales of the strange career of Cardinal Maury, twice elected to and twice expelled from the French Academy.—*Geoffrey Bruun*.

**514. LEUILLIOT, PAUL.** Les archives d'une banque contemporaine: Ce qu'elles contiennent, ce qu'on peut en tirer. [The archives of a contemporary bank: what they contain and what may be learned from them.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3(11) Jul. 1931: 368–378.—Archives such as those made available to the author by the Société Générale Alsacienne at Strasbourg not only shed light on banking operations but also contribute to our knowledge of the economic activities of a whole region. Differences between French and German bank-

ing methods are made apparent by the archives of this Alsatian bank. Following the French tradition, the *Société Générale Alsacienne*, prior to 1918, engaged a heavier proportion of its capital in local industry than was deemed prudent by the German bankers.—Grace M. Jaffé.

515. MERIMÉE, PROSPER. Lettres à la famille Delessert. [Letters to the Delessert family.] *Rev. de Paris*. 38(7) Apr. 1, 1931: 510–513; (8) Apr. 15, 1931: 768–786.—Geoffrey Bruun.

516. NEILENDAM, ROBERT. René Magnon de Montaigu était-il l'élève personnel de Molière? [Was René Magnon de Montaigu a personal pupil of Molière?] *Mercure de France*. 230(797) Sep. 1, 1931: 335–343.—René Magnon de Montaigu constituted a link between the theater of Molière and that of Holberg in Denmark. He was the son of Jean Magnon, friend of Molière, and was born either in 1650 or in 1661. He could have known Molière personally and have been influenced by his art, perhaps even as his pupil. He came to Copenhagen with a French troupe in 1686 and produced the comedies of Molière in both French and Danish. In 1722 he applied for a license to open a theater for the production of Danish comedy. Holberg testifies regarding his importance in interpreting Molière and the French ambassador to Denmark, Comte de Plelo, reveals much concerning him in dispatches to Fleury in which he sought means of enabling the actor to return to France after his theater burned in 1727.—Dwight E. Lee.

517. PEYRON, ELIE. Bazaine à Metz: la question militaire. [Bazaine at Metz: the military question.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléoniennes*. 20(11) Jun. 1931: 349–376.—A study of the operations of the French army in the vicinity of Metz during the Franco-Prussian war with some attention paid to the question of whether or not the condemning of Marshal Bazaine for traitorous procedures was justifiable.—A. Edith Mange.

518. PROUST, MARCEL. Lettres à la comtesse de Noailles. [Letters to the Countess Noailles.] *Rev. de Paris*. 38(5) Mar. 1, 1931: 11–44.—Some two dozen letters written by Proust over a number of years and filled chiefly with literary ideas and gossip.—Geoffrey Bruun.

519. UNSIGNED. Le concours général et le recrutement de l'administration coloniale. [The general competitive examination and the recruitment of the colonial administration.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 19(4) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 419–421.—Toward the close of the ancient régime the French government felt the need of encouraging talented young men to enter the colonial service. In 1781 the government agreed to offer a colonial career every year to two students who had received prizes given by the University of Paris as a result of a competitive examination. This yearly examination had been given by the university since 1717. The student who accepted the government offer became an apprentice to a colonial agent and was promoted in rank according to his ability.—A. Edith Mange.

520. WILSON, ARTHUR M., Jr. Sensibility in France in the eighteenth century. *French Quart.* 13(1–2) Mar.–Jun. 1931: 35–46.—The cult of *sensibilité* originated as a reaction to formal etiquette and rationalistic philosophy. It had some social consciousness and showed a spirit of generosity for the common man. By 1789 it had become an end in itself. *Sensibilité* stood for disguised selfishness and insincere charity. When generosity became part of etiquette, hypocrisy crept in. It is curious to note how bourgeois in origin *sensibilité* was. Its popularizers, Rousseau, Diderot, Nivelle de la Chaussée, and Bernardin de Saint Pierre had all bourgeois origins. The bourgeois class could hardly compete with the witty and wise conversation current in the salons. Sensibility made even the witless say some gushy things about life. It also fitted into the vogue of

“natural man.” The meaning of *sensibilité* has changed considerably. Originally it referred to the general faculty of feeling. In the 17th century it took on a special connotation—an awareness particularly to temperature. Next it was used to describe a sensitiveness for moral values like glory and honor. In the 18th century it was associated with irritable sensitiveness. Later it grew to connote sympathy and benevolence. By 1789 *sensibilité* epitomized amorous susceptibilities, emotionalism, and undisciplined charity. It came through the Revolution with a favorable meaning of social charity. *Sensiblerie* was coined for false *sensibilité*. Today it may mean social consciousness and generosity or it may signify all that was affected in the *ancien régime*.—Julian Aronson.

## BELGIUM

(See also Entries 3–18053, 18721; 484, 784)

521. DESCHAMPS, J. Études sur la formation de la légende de Napoléon en Belgique avec les Anglais après Waterloo. [The Napoleonic legend in Belgium among the English after Waterloo.] *Rev. de Litt. Comparée*. 10(2) Apr.–Jun. 1930: 262–281; (3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 406–438.—The author lists 15 distinguished English travelers in Belgium after Waterloo, including Mme. d'Arblay and Robert Southey. These travelers report that in spite of her sufferings, Belgium showed little resentment toward Napoleon. The Belgians became more conscious of their French origin and affiliations and of the importance of the reforms introduced by Napoleon. Alison, Hobhouse, and Miss Waldie noted the agricultural prosperity of Belgium under French protection. After the invasion of 1814 her real poverty became apparent. Belgium owed much to France. Her sugar industry began in 1811 and 1812; her means of communication were improved, and her manufactures encouraged and protected. After 1814, the abolition of the Continental System, the establishment of custom houses on the French frontier, and English manufacturing rivalry did Belgium much harm. Mitchell and Southey were favorably impressed by the wide dissemination of French culture and learning in the cities. The English were made uneasy by the general identification of the Belgians with France. The first Belgian romanticists, Weustenraad and Van Hasselt, expressed in the '30's their admiration for Napoleon. Belgium was genuinely French in background and sympathy.—Evelyn Aronson.

522. TASSIER, SUZANNE. Les démocrates belges de 1789. [Belgian democrats of 1789.] *Flambeau*. 13(15–16) Aug. 1930: 437–440.

523. GÉNARD, P. De amtelijke taal van het antwerpse magistraat in vroegere tijden. [The official language of the magistracy of Antwerp in former times.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen*. n.s. 9 1931: 89–95.—Text of a report by the archivist of Antwerp in 1896 made at the request of the council of Antwerp regarding the use of the vernacular by the magistrates. The request was caused by a demand of a Flemish patriotic society that their language should be employed by the officials.—H. S. Lucas.

## THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 3–18721, 18744; 461, 473, 480, 484, 1295, 1351, 1367, 1391)

524. HALLEMA, A. De verhouding van stad en platteland inzake de kosten der tuchthuisverpleging ten tijde der Republiek. [The share of city and county in the maintenance of houses of correction during the Republic.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht*. 52 1931: 1–21.—In the 17th century each important city had its own house of correction or workhouse. The expenses were borne by the city for all

prisoners from that city. Delinquents from suburban and surrounding villages were also taken care of in these institutions and it was always difficult to collect for their maintenance from such villages. Hellama illustrates this by his publication of 9 articles from the archives of Gouda, which since 1612 had a new house of correction. In 1664–1665 an effort was made to arrive at a satisfactory ruling according to a decree of Holland and West-Friesland granting a tax of  $\frac{1}{2}$  stuiver weekly per family to Gouda for maintenance.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

525. KANNEGIETER, J. Z. Concept grondwet op last van Koning Willem I in het jaar 1832 samengesteld door E. Canneman, M. Piepers en H. van Royen met bijbehorende stukken. [Draft of the constitution ordered by William I in 1832 compiled by E. Canneman, M. Piepers, and H. van Royen with additional documents.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 52 1931: 22–172.—In 1832 William I ordered a secret commission to revise the constitution. The work of this committee could not be published because it was linked up with other documents between 1830 and 1840 and put in the secret cabinet archives. In 1928 these documents were transferred to the General Archives of the state so that Kannegieter could now publish the draft with the related documents. In a preface he gives an account of the life of the three members of the committee and characterizes the bill as "the last Jacobine-Napoleonic project of a constitution." It is far from the liberalism of Thorbecke.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

526. LOUTER, J. de. Herinneringen van Jhr. Mr. W. Boreel van Hogelanden, voorzitter van de tweede kamer der staten generala. [Recollections from Jhr. Mr. W. Boreel van Hogelanden, chairman of the second chamber of the states general.] *Bijdr. en Mededeel. v. h. Hist. Genootschap te Utrecht.* 52 1931: 321–396.—Boreel van Hogelanden was chairman of the second chamber in the crisis year 1848. When William II, influenced by the troubles in foreign countries and the unrest in his own country, changed his politics from conservative to liberal, he approached Boreel, neglecting his cabinet. The recollections deal with this period. They are in two parts. The first has three episodes: (1) from October, 1847 to March 7, 1848; (2) from March 13 to March 18, 1848—the important part; (3) from May 4 to July, 1848. The second part deals with the cabinet crises from September until October, 1849, in the first cabinet under the new constitution which governed from Nov. 21, 1848 to Nov. 1, 1849.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

527. LUGARD, G. J., Jr. Holland, Zeeland en de verheffing van den Prins in 1666. [Holland and Zealand, and the elevation of the Prince in 1666.] *Bijdr. v. Vaderlandsche Gesch. en Oudheidkunde.* 9 6 ser. 1930: 121–128.—A letter from the archives of Schoonhoven, dated The Hague, Mar. 27, 1666, written by Nicholas Covinck of Hoorn, deputy to the estates general. It concerns the efforts of the followers of the Prince of Orange to advance him to an important military position, during the troubled days when there was no stadtholder. [Commentary.]—*H. S. Lucas.*

528. SCHLUGLEIT, D. De strijd om de ambachtsregelingen in het diamantvak te Antwerpen in 1754. [The struggle over guild regulations in the diamond industry at Antwerp in 1754.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwer-*

*pen. n.s. 9 1931: 41–49.—Documents.—H. S. Lucas.*

529. SCHUIL, JAN. Fünfundzwanzig Jahre niederländischer Gewerkschaftsbund. [Twenty-five years of the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions.] *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung.* 41 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 239–240.—The Dutch Federation of Trade Unions (NVV) celebrated its 25th anniversary Jan. 1, 1931. Trade unions were first formed in the 70's but the first wave of union activity came in 1878 with the arrival of socialism in the country. Socialist and anarcho-syndicalist elements struggled for the leadership of the first national union center (the Nationaal Arbeids-secretariaat, founded 1893). An attempt was made through a railroad workers' strike, even proclaimed by the N.A.S. as a general strike, to prevent the passing of an anti-strike law in 1903. The strike failed, and the NVV was formed Jan. 1, 1906, with 11 union federations and 18,960 members. It now has 270,000 members in 28 federations.—*Horace B. Davis.*

530. UNSIGNED. Het gevecht bij de Kruissschans (12 Dec. 1832). [The fighting at the Kruissschans, Dec. 12, 1832.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen. n.s. 9 1931: 87–88.—Text of an account by an eye-witness of an encounter between French and Dutch troops in 1832 at Kruissschans near Antwerp.—H. S. Lucas.*

531. W., J. D. De gemeente Doel in de oorlogsgebeurtenissen van het jaar 1832. [The community of Doel and the military events of 1832.] *Bijdr. t. de Gesch. v. Antwerpen. n.s. 9 1931: 80–86.—A recital by an eyewitness of the military activities of General Sebastiani at Doel, on the left bank of the Schelde opposite Antwerp. The document is printed *in extenso* and a few letters of the same date are added.—H. S. Lucas.*

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 3–18725, 18825; 536, 624, 633, 1189, 1193–1194)

532. AMAT CALDERON, ELENA. Los libreros de Madrid en el siglo XVII. [The book merchants of Madrid in the 18th century.] *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid.* 3 (12–13) Jun. 1931: 190–198.—Two important books for the history of books and book-sellers, printing and the printer's art in Madrid are *Bibliografía Madrileña*, by Cristóbal Pérez Pastor, and *Defensa de los libros*—etc., by Melchor Cabrera y Guzman. The book-maker was originally a copyist, later he became the seller of printed books. In the 18th century he was also the seller of written manuscripts and all the paraphernalia of writing. The merchants were also printers and bookbinders; some of them were foreigners maintaining in Madrid branches of foreign houses. In the two books mentioned, one finds accounts, inventories, and other documents pertaining to Madrid in the 18th century, which show all the conditions of the business and the life of the book merchant from his apprenticeship to his status as master. Examples illustrate the lives of Domingo de Palacio, Gonzalo de Ribera, Pedro Esquerre, and Pedro Barona.—*M. Savelle.*

533. LE GENTIL, GEORGES. Le mouvement intellectuel en Portugal. [The intellectual movement in Portugal.] *Bull. Hispanique.* 33 (1) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 22–38.—A survey of about two centuries covering literary history and history.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 178, 296, 412, 455, 482, 486, 496, 506, 514, 517, 543–544, 1161, 1628, 1637)

534. DUDON, PAUL. Réquisitoires et plaidoyers du Prince Bernard de Bülow. [Plaints and defenses of Prince Bernhard von Bülow.] *Études: Rev. Cathol. d'Intérêt Général.* 208 (15) Aug. 5, 1931: 325–335.—Bü-

low's attack on the military errors of the Wilhelm II régime, particularly in the third volume of his *Memoirs*, entirely ignores the events of 1918. Bülow was right in holding that Erzberger was not the proper representative to treat with Foch; on the other hand, he was wrong in holding Clemenceau responsible for the terms of Versailles. Bülow's pride leads him to forget the really conquered condition of Germany even when possessing

foreign lands. In contrast to Bülow's hymn for Bismarck, consider the Iron-Chancellor's attempt to macerate the church and his *Weltpolitik*. The fourth volume should not have been published last. It gives a picture of the family, school, and university life of the prince, showing his early self-complacence. He brands his own *Memoirs* in saying the French nation takes after the ape and the tiger. Unfortunately, this political catechism, which prunes the Decalogue, is filled with texts from the Bible.—G. G. Walsh.

535. GRAHAM, GERALD S. Cobden's influence on Bismarck. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (3) Summer 1931: 433-444.—Bismarck's opposition was largely responsible for the absence of an active colonial policy in Prussia and the German Empire during the greater part of his administration. That opposition was based on the belief that "colonies without a strong navy are only a ground for weakness" and that "colonies are not worth the cost." His opinion that colonies were unprofitable was confirmed by the teaching of Cobden, which had a great vogue in North Germany after 1866; Bismarck himself inclined to free trade. The crisis in the German iron industry after 1876, and the free-trade reverses in the election of 1878, were followed by the chancellor's conversion to protectionism. A more vigorous colonial policy followed.—J. F. Kenney.

536. HATZFELD, HELMUT. Die Deutschen in der Auffassung des heutigen Spaniens. [Present day Spanish views of the Germans.] *Z. f. Deutschkunde.* 44 (7-8) 1930: 460-485.

537. HÖJER, TORVALD T. Jr. Bismarckstiden i konservativ och liberal tysk historieskrivning. [The Bismarck period in the conservative and liberal German historical writings.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 51 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 85-111.—A. B. Benson.

538. LÖHR, JOSEPH. Die Streitfrage betreffend das Mitwirkungsrecht der Reichsregierung bei der Ernennung der Kantonspfarrer in Elsass-Lothringen in den Jahren 1871-72. [The controversy regarding the cooperation of the national government in the appointment of the local clergy in Alsace-Lorraine (1871-72).] *Theol. Quartalschr.* 111 (2-3) 1930: 161-189.

539. MADIA, ROBERTO. Max Nordau storiografico. [Max Nordau as historian.] *Logos (Naples).* 14 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 220-225.

540. MAUER, ED., and BISCHOFIN, W. Zur geschichtlichen Entstehung des Herdofenverfahrens. [The historical origins of the open-hearth process.] *Stahl u. Eisen.* 50 (15) Apr. 10, 1930: 477-484.

541. PETZOLD, GERTRUD von. Nietzsche in englisch-amerikanischer Beurteilung bis zum Ausgang des Weltkrieges. [Anglo-American estimates of Nietzsche to the end of the World War.] *Anglia.* 53 (1-2) Jun. 1929: 134-218.

542. SCHÖNINGH, FRANZ JOSEPH. Friedrich List. [Friedrich List.] *Hochland.* 28 (12) Sep. 1930-1931: 508-522.—List conceived of a system of national economy for Germany while that country was still in the grip of particularism. His system aimed at the establishment of universal peace through the recognition of the legitimate economic interests of the various states of the Germanic Confederation and of the world. Tariff policies adapted to the legitimate aspirations of the nations were permissible. List's mind busied itself constantly with the future of the German states. Stubborn to the extreme, he refused to learn by his failures. He perished in the chasm between the present and the future. One day, while in search of health in Switzerland, he took his pistol, walked into a raging snow storm and disappeared.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 450, 487-489, 559, 634)

543. LOEHR, A. v. Die deutsch-österreichische Münzkonvention von 1857. [The German-Austrian

monetary convention, 1857.] *Mitteil. d. Österreich. Inst. f. Geschichtsforsch.* 45 (1-2) 1931: 154-183.—Monetary uniformity existed between Austria and Germany from 1857 to 1867. There had been a reorganization of the monetary system in Austria and Prussia in 1750, but the French wars had destroyed these efforts. The South German states concluded a monetary convention in 1837 and joined the *Zollverein* in 1838; Austria was left out. After the conclusion of the commercial treaty in 1853 negotiations began to unify the coinage. Austria proposed the creation of a gold standard, Prussia opposed, and the conference was suspended until 1856. Freiherr von Bruck, minister of finance in Austria, dropped the gold standard and the monetary convention was signed on Jan. 27, 1857. It accepted the silver standard, which critics thought a mistake. The issue of paper-money was limited, but it was difficult for Austria to come to an agreement with Prussia. Political considerations prevailed over economic with Prussian politicians and historians (Treitschke, Sybel) while Bruck wanted central Europe economically united to make her prosperous. (Documents from the archives of the ministry of finance and the state archives in Vienna.)—G. Mecenseffy.

544. LÜDTKE, W. Der Kampf zwischen Österreich und Preussen um die Vorherrschaft im "Reiche" und die Auflösung des Fürstenbundes (1789/91). [The struggle between Austria and Prussia for dominance in the empire and the dissolution of the princes' alliance (1789/91).] *Mitteil. d. Österreich. Inst. f. Geschichtsforsch.* 45 (1-2) 1931: 70-153.—In the hands of its founder, Frederick the Great, the Fürstenbund had meant the preponderance of Prussia in Germany. Joseph II was too deeply engaged in his internal and eastern projects, but Leopold II was a fierce enemy of the alliance. Its final dissolution was accelerated by the revolt of Liège against her bishop on Aug. 10, 1789. The new mayor sought Prussia's aid and offered to enter the Fürstenbund. Hertzberg, Prussia's prime minister, was resolved to help Liège to strengthen Prussia's position on the Rhine. But Liège was of great importance for Austria as a link between the Netherlands and Cologne, where a brother of Leopold II resided. He provoked a mandate of the Reichskammergericht, which pronounced the empire's execution against Liège. Nevertheless Prussia succeeded in excluding the other princes and her troops entered Liège on Nov. 30, 1789 to mediate between the citizens and the bishop. This failed because of the resistance of the latter and the elector of Cologne. Prussia had to yield, when Leopold's troops helped to subdue Liège in January, 1791, and the emperor himself sought an understanding with Prussia because of the increasing troubles in France. The Viennese convention of July 25, 1791, and the meeting of Pillnitz are the end of the Fürstenbund. (Archives of Berlin, Düsseldorf, Koblenz, Darmstadt, Trier, München, Schloss Ronsberg-Böhmen and Vienna; the following documents are published: correspondence of Leopold with his brother, the elector Franz Max in Cologne; letter of the elector of Cologne to the elector of Mainz, April 5, 1790; letter of the Duke Karl August of Weimar to the Prussian ambassador Stein, April 14, 1790.)—G. Mecenseffy.

545. WASACZ, MICHAŁ. Tabula prowincjonalna bylej Galicji z obszaru apelacji lwowskiej. [Provincial records of former Galicia from the Lemberg judicial district.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* I 1931: 37-42.—In 1780 Joseph II introduced the *tabulae regiae* into the Lemberg courts, where various transactions with immovables and especially in land were carried on. According to the law of 1849 district and provincial courts took over all local records and they continue until the introduction of new records in 1871. There exist today only fragments of the old provincial

tabulae, but they possess great value because of the information they carry concerning the legal customs

and economic conditions among peasants and town dwellers.—*A. Walawender.*

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 189, 202, 402, 516, 582)

**546. BARNASON, GUDRUN.** The Schofield Memorial. *Harvard Library Notes.* (23) Jul. 1931: 247–267.—The Schofield Memorial is a collection of modern Icelandic literature which completes the Harvard Icelandic Collection.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

**547. MONTGOMERY, ARTHUR.** L'évolution économique de la Suède au XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The economic evolution of Sweden during the 19th century.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (11) Jul. 1931: 349–360.—Throughout the 19th century Sweden remained a predominantly agricultural country. The small land-owners, who had never passed through a period of serfdom, tended to increase in number while large holdings became rarer. Towards the end of the century large-scale industry, freed from guild regulations only in 1864, began to develop rapidly. The proportion of the total population gainfully employed in agriculture fell from 72% in 1870 to 44% in 1920, whereas the proportion had only

decreased by 6% during the period 1800–1870. The expansion of industry was accompanied by a more rapid growth of population, due to a fall in the rate of mortality rather than to a higher birth-rate.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

**548. VARENJUS, OTTO.** Kieltraktaten. *Dess Genesis.* [The genesis of the treaty of Kiel.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 51 (2) Apr.–Jun. 1931: 129–204.—In 1928 a Norwegian historical writer, S. Wollebaek, published a work on the treaty of Kiel in which he gives the date as Jan. 15, 1814. This should be Jan. 14, as appears from a critical study of the papers, correspondence, and texts involved. The dating is of importance in the study of the origin, character, and relative value of the various clauses. In the evening of January 13 an agreement was reached in the last important matter of contention: the question of the distribution of responsibility for the Danish national debt. Whatever was settled after this date was of secondary importance, and there remained little to do outside the time-consuming editorial work.—*A. B. Benson.*

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 3–18715, 18718, 18726, 18728, 18850, 19472, 19475, 19754, 19852; 432, 465, 467, 476, 487, 489, 552, 631, 638, 1197, 1501)

**549. GOULÉVITCH, A. de.** La Russie tsariste n'était pas "réactionnaire." [Czarist Russia was not "reactionary."] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40 (31) Aug. 1, 1931: 81–100.—The author tries to disprove the common belief that czarist Russia was reactionary. The most serious defect of old Russia was the lack of differentiation among social classes. The nobility was constantly being reinforced by functionaries of common birth. The bureaucratic system of Russia was superior to that of Germany. After the reform of 1864 the administration of justice was especially rapid, equitable, and accessible to all. Since 1908, 10,000 public schools opened each year; a Soviet survey made in 1920 showed that 86% of children from 12 to 16 could read and write. The same laudable conditions existed in higher and in female education. The Rules of Conduct written by Nicholas I for his son are the best proof of democracy under the czars.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

**550. KOYRÉ, A.** Alexandre Ivanovitch Herzen. *Monde Slave.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 379–387; (4) Apr. 1931: 85–134.—Herzen's biography follows closely Labry's fundamental work. His father was a Russian nobleman and a freethinker, his mother a religious Lutheran of the German middle class. He spent four years at Moscow university, where he first experienced Schelling's influence and then Hegel's. He left it with a formed philosophical method, applying it to Saint-Simonism. This period ended in a catastrophe—he was arrested and exiled. The exile served to widen his views, he read much, the Bible, Dante. Permitted to return to Moscow, he remained there until 1847, when he left Russia never to return, and went direct to Paris. Disappointment with the West followed. He believed real socialism would grow on Russian soil. Settled in London in 1853, he began to fight tsarism. His paper the *Kolokol* (Bell) had a great influence in Russia as well as abroad. For a time he placed his hopes in the liberal Alexander II, attracting the enmity of the revolutionaries. He lost his influence to the socialist and nihilist movement. The young materialists were unable to understand the old idealist.—*Ivan Georgievsky.*

**551. TCHARYKOW, N. V.** The Russian peasant and his masters. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (784) Apr. 1931: 464–476.—An account by a former Russian landowner of the peasant's position in the last 150 years.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

### POLAND

(See also Entries 62, 127–128, 412, 485)

**552. GILEWICZ, ALEKSY.** Przygotowania do rewolucji chłopskiej w Polsce w l. 1767–1769. [The preliminaries of the peasant revolt in Poland (1767–1769).] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 1–36.—The peasant revolt in the Ukraine in 1767–69 had its origin in the Manifesto of Toreczyń of 1767. The importance of this Manifesto, which contains the program and principles of revolutionary action, has not been generally recognized. It demands the amelioration of the peasants' position and urges him on to revolution. Whether this revolutionary agitation is to be ascribed to the liberal Polish party or to Russia is not clear, but this revolt must not be considered exclusively a Ruthenian affair but also a Polish matter, because the agitation was also carried on among Polish peasants and proclamations were published in the Polish language. It was furthermore not confined to the peasantry but was joined by many Polish nobles. The purpose of the revolt was the change of Polish social and political conditions. The author examines the Manifesto in detail, points out its importance, and indicates the manner in which the revolt was put down.—*A. Walawender.*

**553. INGLOT, STEFAN.** Przegląd podręczników ważniejszej literatury de historji handlu za lata powojenne. [Survey of the most important literature on commerce since the War.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1929: 131–159.—This survey is intended especially for the teachers of history in the professional schools, especially in the schools of commerce. The author notes the lack of a Polish manual on the history of commerce adequate for present day needs.—*A. Walawender.*

**554. PERSOWSKI, FRANCISZEK.** Księga sądowa wsi Markowej w powiecie przeworskim. [The judicial records of the village Markowa in the district Przeworsk.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 43–52.—After a description of the judicial

records of the village Markowa extending over the years 1591–1777, the author points out their value as a source for the legal and economic history of Markowa.—A. Walawender.

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 160, 225–226, 447, 468, 488–489, 507, 575, 636, 1127, 1179, 1391, 1492)

**556. A TURKISH STUDENT.** The influence of modern Turkish literature upon Turkish westernization. *Moslem World*. 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 401–407.—It is well to recognize that a rapid westernization of Turkey was prepared for by many years of education of the people on the part of Turkish writers. From the time of Shinasi Effendi (1826–1871) there has been a continuous effort to modernize Turkish literary forms, and thereby to introduce western social and political ideas, especially those of nationalism. This effort has been manifested largely through short stories in periodicals, but the national passion for verse has also developed various schools of poetry; of drama there is practically nothing, since drama depends for its support on large cities, of which there are few in Turkey. The influence of present-day writers has long been on the side of adopting western methods, and the political leaders have crystallized into action the ideals thus expressed.—*H. W. Hering*.

**557. AURIANT.** Avec Méhémet-Ali au Soudan.—*Lettres inédites de Charles Lambert*. [With Mehemed Ali in the Sudan. Unpublished letters of Charles Lambert.] *Acropole*. 6 (1–2) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 55–61.—Lambert was one of several Europeans who accompanied Mehemed Ali to the upper Nile provinces in 1838. His letters published here for the first time were written at Khartum to friends in France and may be regarded as accurate. Mehemed Ali is described as enthusiastic over the recent annexation of Nubia to Egypt. He contemplated making a single political and economic unit of the whole Nile valley by eliminating the Nile cata-racts and by extending railroad and telegraph lines into the Sudan. In October, 1838, he was strongly of the opinion that Russia would absorb Turkey and that the Porte should therefore regard him as a friend rather than as an enemy.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

**558. CHARITAKES, G.** Ἀθανασίου Ψαλίδης ἡ Τουρκία κατὰ τὰς ἀρχὰς τοῦ θεοῦ αἰῶνος. [Athanasios Psalidas, "Turkey at the beginning of 19th century."] *Ηπειρωτικά Χρονικά*. 6 (1–2) 1931: 32–74.—An unpublished geographical treatise by Psalidas (1764–1829), a Greek teacher, containing interesting matter about Greece and Turkey, with notes by one of his pupils, and remarks on the character of the Balkan peoples. He describes the Balkan Slavs as "despising death and therefore powerful in war," the Albanians as "vindictive," the Wallachs as "having no taste for learning, despite the compulsory education which their Greek princes impose upon them," and the Greeks as "enthusiastic learners, liberal, patriotic and endowed with all the qualities of their ancestors." He outlines the administrative system of Turkey, praises the Cephalonians as "cleverer than the other Ionian islanders," criticizes the Greek taught in the one Athenian school, finds no traces of learning in the Morea, extols the Cretan soap and the *Erotokritos* of Cornaro, but considers the Chiotes "the happiest of all the islanders." Cyprus was badly governed but produced "famous wine."—*William Miller*.

**559. KAIROPHYLAS, K.** Η αυστριακή κατασκοπεία κατὰ τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν ἵπανστασιν. [Austrian espionage during the Greek insurrection.] *Ἑλληνικά*. 4 (1) 1931: 153–172.—An analysis of a rare collection of "Secret documents and official deeds of the Austrian police in

555. WYTANOWICZ, ELJASZ. M. I. Tuhan-Baranowski. *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych*. 1 1929: 99–110.—The life and work of this scholar, born 1865, died 1919.—*A. Walawender*.

Italy." The documents relating to Greece range from 1816 and 1822, and show Metternich's antipathy to the Greek struggle for independence and the activity of his spies, especially in Venice. The special object of the Austrian spies' attention were the Corfiote, Capo d'Istria, the Corfiote historiographer, Moustoxides, and the Zantiote, Spyridon Nerantzes, who was Russian consul in Venice. The documents tell of a Greek secret society, variously known as "The Five" or "The Silence of the Greeks"; they perhaps indicate that the chief spy on the two Corfiotes was their compatriot, Petrettines, who lived in Venice, and they allude to such anti-British movements in the Ionian Islands, then under the British protectorate, as that at Leukas in 1820. The Austrian government strictly forbade Greek refugees to land in Austrian territory, and indicated Hamburg in 1821 as the chief center of the philhellenic movement, while another was Pisa, the scene of the activities of Ignatios, metropolitan of Jassy. The Venetian Greeks are represented as being tepid about the insurrection, because an independent Greece would, in their opinion, fall under British influence, and thus their trade would suffer.—*William Miller*.

**560. KOURILAS, EULOGIOS.** Βιβλιογραφία Ἡπείρου καὶ Ἀλβαρίας (τέλος). [Bibliography of Epirus and Albania (conclusion).] *Ηπειρωτικά Χρονικά*. 6 (1–2) 1931: 75–154.—This is the last part of the author's bibliography (See Entries 2: 12840 and 3: 3974). It comprises a section dealing with works published between 1865 and 1888 and two others containing additional publications between 1544 and 1930.—*William Miller*.

**561. LOISEAU, CHARLES.** Diplomats sur un nid d'aigle: souvenirs de la vie diplomatique au Monténégro. [Diplomats in an eagle's nest: recollections of diplomatic life in Montenegro.] *Affaires Étrangères*. 1 (5) Jul. 1931: 307–317.—Personal reminiscences and quaint incidents during the years 1897–1912.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

**562. NAGY, JOSEF.** Die Geschichtswissenschaft bei den Südslaven. [Historiography among the Yugoslavs.] *Minerva Z.* 6 (5–6) May–Jun. 1930: 69–76.

**563. PAPPAS, SPYRIDION G.** La bataille de Navarin. [The battle of Navarino.] *Acropole*. 6 (1–2) Jan.–Mar. 1931: 29–54.—It is possible to re-evaluate the importance of the battle of Navarino by reviewing the military and diplomatic situation with reference to Greece during the years 1821–1827. The conclusion of the treaty of July 6, 1827, by Great Britain, France, and Russia was a godsend to the Greeks, who were at the end of their resistance, whereas the Turks were improving their position. The Greeks, nevertheless, viewed the motives of the powers at first with suspicion. The battle itself resulted in a notable European victory by virtue of discipline and tactics rather than superior naval strength. News of the battle was hailed with delight by the Greeks and with dismay by the Turks, while the French, by assuming credit both for the treaty and the victory, regarded themselves as the saviors of Greece.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

**564. PATSELES, NIKOLAOS B.** Ιωάννης Κωλέττης. [John Kolettes.] *Ηπειρωτικά Χρονικά*. (Biog. Suppl.) 6 1931: 5–44.—A biography of the eminent Greek prime minister of Otto's reign, John Kolettes (c1770–1807), a doctor by profession at the court of Ali Pasha of Ioannina, a leader in the war of independence, a diplomatist in Paris and chief of the "French party" in Greece. The biographer defends him from the stric-

tures of Finlay, and thinks that he was "the Greek Bismarck," comparing him with Koumoundouros, the premier of George I.—*William Miller.*

565. SASSOUNI, G. Kéghâm dér Gârâbedian. *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9(12) Oct. 1931: 109–122.—Kéghâm dér Gârâbedian (1865–1918) was the first writer who portrayed in his works the life in Eastern Armenia in provincial language and local color. He first prepared himself for the clergy, but in the late '80's literary movements and nationalism absorbed his attention. As organizer, teacher, and finally as writer he became the spokesman of the people in the Eastern Provinces. In 1908 he was elected to represent his province (Daron) in the Turkish parliament. A considerable portion of his literary works have just been published under the title *The world of Daron.*—*A. O. Sarkessian.*

566. SCHACHT, JOSEPH. Von den Bibliotheken in Stambul und Umgegend. [The libraries in Istanbul and vicinity.] *Z. f. Semitistik u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 8(2) 1931: 120–121.—Addenda to the author's compilation in this periodical (5 Dec. 1926: 288). Changes that have taken place since the publication of the previous article illustrate the tendency to centralize the libraries in a few large collections.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

567. SEVAN, A. Israel Dekhrouni. *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9(12) Oct. 1931: 77–95.—A short biographical sketch of Aris Israelian (1885–1916), better known by his pen name Israel Dekhrouni, who attained considerable prominence and displayed some distinction as a poet at an early age.—*A. O. Sarkessian.*

568. TAPÂRHAGAN. Kisângâk Dêrsimî Haygâgan Dzâcoume. [Armenian origin of semi-independent Dersim.] *Hairenik Amsakir.* 9(12) Oct. 1931: 141–152.—The region of Dersim, a mountainous section in east-central Asia Minor, has never been really known to the Turks, though for centuries a part of the Ottoman empire. Its inhabitants clung to their old modes of living and to the present day maintain their semi-independent status. Originally most of the inhabitants were Armenians and only after the conquest (14th century, A.D.) they accepted an adaptation of Mohammedanism and Christianity as their creed. They still preserve many traits of Christianity. The churches, monasteries, cemeteries, and villages bear their Armenian names. There are at present some 700,000 people and even now some who pass as Kurds and Mohammedans are really Armenians.—*A. O. Sarkessian.*

569. ZWEMER, S. M. The rosary in Islam. *Moslem World.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 329–343.—Although the rosary is today used by all classes of Mohammedans and in all lands (except by the Wahhabis in Arabia), it was not generally adopted until after the 3d century, a.H., and was, perhaps, borrowed from Hindu or Buddhist pilgrims or converts. It is used in the *dhikr*, or blessing the names and attributes of God; it is also used in Egypt and all the Near East in the practice of divination or searching out God's will, and in numerous practices which are of animistic and superstitious character. Its form and material vary, but the commonest form consists of 99 beads, separated into three divisions. In the Patton collection is one of 999 beads, with a counter string of 10 beads which enables the user to keep tally of 10,000 prayers, the complete rosary slipping easily into a vest pocket. The rosary of Islam and the prayer-life it exemplifies form one of the most effective points of contact between Christians and Moslems.—*H. W. Hering.*

## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 3–18691; 454, 469)

570. ANDRÉADES, A. Les causes financières de l'europeanisation du Japon. [Financial causes of the Europeanization of Japan.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris) C. R.* 91 Jul.–Aug. 1931: 88–105.—The

Europeanization of Japan was largely brought about by the revolution of 1868. Only recently (articles in the *Economic Review*) has this connection been made plain. This revolution ended the rule of the Tokugawa shogunate which was begun in 1603. In the old order of things feudalism was maintained, militarism emphasized, Buddhism was the state religion, and religious freedom was not allowed. Japan was closed to the world, and economic and political freedom suppressed. The revolution of 1868 was not due solely to financial causes: some wanted to restore Shintoism and the emperor to power, others wanted to imitate the white race commercially and otherwise; still others wanted to reform the feudal system. A general breakdown of the financial system was imminent, however, and played its part in causing the revolution of 1868, just as such a cause operated in France in 1789.—*J. A. Rickard.*

571. CHATLEY, HERBERT. Can Chinese writing be simplified? *J. No.-China Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 61 1930: 76–80.

572. SOEJONO, R. A. A. De behoefté aan oostersch litterair hooger onderwys. [The need for oriental literary high school education in the Netherlands Indies.] *Verslag d. Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Mar. 1931: 65–76. The establishment of an oriental literary faculty in the Netherlands Indies is desirable; in the People's Council the institution of such an education has been pleaded. The faculty has been proposed as a center for literary and historical research in the Netherlands Indies.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## INDIA

(See also Entries 3–18557, 18691)

573. BAMZAI, P. N. K. Kashmir during the Moghul periods: an economic survey. *Indian J. Econ.* 11(4) Apr. 1931: 635–668.—Facts about the economic condition of Kashmir during the Moghul period (1588–1819). Numerous industries flourished, government was well administered, and the standard of life in Kashmir was higher than in the rest of India.—*M. Blander.*

574. BROWN, F. YEATS. Robarts of Robarts' Horse. *Engl. Rev.* 53(2) Jul. 1931: 159–165.—Charles James Robarts (d. 1873) was a British officer who in 1858 raised a cavalry regiment from the tribesmen of the Northwest of India. A great sportsman, with private means, he married an Afghan princess and lived almost as a chieftain of the country—a leader of men and a type of Anglo-Indian no longer extant but not forgotten in India.—*H. D. Jordan.*

575. CHOWDHURY, D. A. Moslem evangelization in Bengal. *Moslem World.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 368–378.—Bengal contains one-ninth of the total Moslem population of the world, and the steady growth of this group has resulted from the work of Moslem missionaries. Since the War, they have made great efforts to spiritualize the teachings of the Koran, and this, together with the abolition of the Khilafat, has resulted in gaining for Christianity a hearing hitherto undreamed of. Yet little special work for Moslems is carried on. Potential community leaders must be secured and their efficiency must be disciplined by a good training institution. There should be at least one whole-time literary worker for producing suitable literature; a Christian periodical should counteract the distortions of Christianity now published in the Moslem journals.—*H. W. Hering.*

576. MARQUARDT, HERTHA. Kipling und Indien. [Kipling and India.] *Sprache u. Kultur d. Germanisch-Romanischen Völker. A. Anglist. Reihe.* (7) 1931: pp. 167.

577. WARREN, W. PRESTON. Islam in southern India. *Moslem World.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 352–367.—Al-

though only 7% of the Moslem population of India live in Madras, Hyderabad, and Mysore, they are, nevertheless, noticeable for two striking characteristics. For one thing, they are divided into a relatively large number of distinctive sects, many of which are characteristic of the South alone. Four main groups, common to both North and South India, are further sub-divided into 13 major and minor groups peculiar to the South. These fall into three general classes: pure blooded foreign Moslems who have settled in southern India; Moslems who are the result of the hybridization of foreign and native stock; and natives or their descendants who are Moslem converts. The second characteristic is the especial degree to which Islam has been influenced by its South Indian environment. Islam has advanced industry, relieved the rigidity of caste, and mitigated the exclusiveness of South Indian groups, and fostered cooperative good-will.—*H. W. Hering.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entry 156)

578. CHAVANNES, CHARLES de. Pour le cinquantenaire de Brazzaville. [Memories of Savorgnan de Brazza recalled on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Brazzaville.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 241-252.—This address, by one of de Brazza's old associates, was presented before the Academy of Colonial Sciences on Apr. 27, 1931.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

579. MAINGARD, L. F. A revised manuscript version of the Korana catechism of C. F. Wuras. *Bantu Studies.* 5(2) Jun. 1931: 111-165.—This manuscript is the first and the only long and connected text we have in the language of that ancient remnant of the Hottentot nation—the Korana. The author gives a detailed analysis of the phonology, morphology, word composition, syntax, some new interpretations, variants, substitution of Korana words for Dutch words, the pagination and the vocabulary. Wuras was a German missionary of the 1830's. There is a specimen page of the manuscript.—*R. W. Logan.*

580. MAZARD, JEAN. La conservation des monuments historiques en Algérie. [The preservation of historical monuments in Algeria.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Algier et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35(122) 1930: 151-166.

581. NAUD, ALBERT. L'épisode du sergent Malamine. [The episode of Sergeant Malamine.] *Afrique Française, Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 252-256.—Malamine, left in charge of the most advanced French post in the Congo upon de Brazza's return to France to secure parliamentary approval of his project to bring the French Congo into existence,

held the same against Stanley when the latter appeared upon the scene. To his great chagrin, the fort was subsequently yielded to Stanley by the French.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 3-18451, 18680)

582. BERLIN, KNUD. En Afslutningsreplik i Grönlands-spørgsmaalet. [A concluding reply in the question of Greenland.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 10(2) 1931: 174-179.—A reply to Jón Dúason's criticisms of Berlin's comments on the former's work on the legal status of Greenland in the middle ages. It is a devastating comment on Dúason's doctor's dissertation in which Berlin agrees with Finnur Jonsson that "such a book should never have seen the light of day, to say nothing of its having obtained a doctor's degree." (See Entry 3: 5410.)—*T. Kalijarvi.*

583. MAGNAGHI, ALBERTO. Avventure di Colombo in America. [Columbus' adventures in America.] *Cultura.* 10(5) May 1931: 361-375.—Discusses the Italian translation (Milan, 1930) of H. Van Loon's book *From Columbus to Hoover.* Sharp criticism is directed in particular to the chapter about Columbus.—*W. R. Quynn.*

584. THÓRDARSON, MATTHIAS. The Vinland voyages. *Amer. Geog. Soc. Res. ser.* #18. 1930: pp. xv, 68.—Attempts have been made from early times to identify the lands which Leif Ericsson visited. In 1001 several of Leif's relations set out for Vinland, but did not meet with success. In 1003 Thorfinn Karlsefni set out for the same destination and found various bays, etc., particularly along the shore of Labrador. The indentations of the *Wonderstrands* were probably the southern coast of Labrador. The close of the year 1003 saw the explorers still in search of Vinland. In 1004 Thorhall the Hunter set out on one expedition from their winter quarters while Thorfinn went on another. Thorhall was blown off his course, landed in Ireland and died in slavery. Thorfinn continued the explorations and found wheatfields and grapevines at *Hop*, which is yet to be identified. The aborigines attacked the Norsemen and they returned to *Streamfjord* (probably not Chaleur Bay). The *Skraelings*, or aborigines, who attacked the Norsemen, were probably New England Indians. For economic reasons there were no attempts to explore Vinland and settle there, although the news of the voyages described spread. Only in Greenland was further interest evidenced: in 1121 and again 1347 ships went to or came from the mysterious region called Vinland. The Norse failed to colonize and the voyages came to naught.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 86 88, 116, 384, 437-439, 445, 448, 455, 458-459, 465, 471-472, 504, 541, 583, 628, 630, 637-639, 843, 1069, 1106, 1111, 1205)

585. ANDREWS, RENA MAZYCK. Johnson's plan of restoration in relation to that of Lincoln. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* 1(3) Apr. 1931: 165-181.—Johnson and Lincoln had the same limitations in education and in social and economic status; both were close to the lives of the common people. They shared the same views on freedom of labor—white and black—emancipation, state rights, suffrage, the permanence of the Union, and the supremacy of the constitution. Johnson's reconstruction policy was a continuation of Lincoln's. The final discrediting of presidential reconstruction was not due to any fault in the plan itself. The fortuitous factor played a considerable part in the failure. Delayed notes and telegrams and illness of some of Johnson's supporters in the senate afforded the margin of victory

of congressional reconstruction over presidential restoration.—*J. W. Holland.*

586. BAKER, RAY S. Remember Baker. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1931: 595-628.—The article sketches the career of one of the foremost leaders of the Green Mountain Boys in their struggles with New York for Vermont lands and in the early days of the Revolutionary War. He was a first cousin of Ethan and Ira Allen and of Seth Warner.—*A. B. Forbes.*

587. BALTZELL, GEORGE F. The battle of Olustree (Ocean Pond), Florida. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 199-223.

588. BEARD, WILLIAM E. Henry Watterson—last of the oracles. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* ser. 2. 1(4) Jul. 1931: 235-252.—A biographical sketch of the editor

of the *Courier-Journal* (Louisville), November, 1868 to August, 1918, with excerpts from some of his editorials which show "oracular" qualities.—J. W. Holland.

589. BIGELOW, BRUCE M. Aaron Lopez: colonial merchant of Newport. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1931: 757–776.—A biographical sketch of a Portuguese Jew, resident of Newport, presented as an epitome of the commercial history of that port in its golden age just before the American Revolution.—A. B. Forbes.

590. BIGELOW, BRUCE M. The Walter Newbury shipping book. *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* 24(2) Apr. 1931: 73–91.—This article reprints a rare Newport record of 1673–1689.—Clifford K. Shipton.

591. BURGMAN, CHARLES F., et al. American Federation of Labor passes half century mark—histories of member unions. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(10) Oct. 1931: 1184–1286.—The unions dealt with are the carpenters, the glass bottle blowers, the flint glass workers, the granite cutters, the miners, the iron, steel and tin workers, the shoe workers, the machinists, plumbers and steam fitters, the brewery, flour, cereal and soft drink workers, the tailors, the barbers, the plasterers and cement finishers, the stereotypers and electrotypers, the bakery workers, the painters, decorators and paper-hangers, the hotel and restaurant employees, the textile workers and the musical instrument workers.

592. CARTER, PRENTISS B. History of Washington Parish, Louisiana. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 36–59.—A short sketch of the early colonial history of West Florida, including the revolt of 1810, and the annexation of the territory to the United States; the formation of Washington Parish in 1819 and its growth and development down to the present.—E. M. Violette.

593. COLOMB, R. W. Lafayette's visit to Baton Rouge, April, 1825. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(2) Apr. 1931: 178–181.—Translation of an account written by Lafayette's secretary, A. Levasseur.—E. M. Violette.

594. DART, HENRY P. Spanish procedure in Louisiana in 1800 for licensing doctors and surgeons. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(2) Apr. 1931: 204–207.—This article is based upon the official certificate admitting George Pfeiffer to practice as a doctor and surgeon in Louisiana in 1800. The document with a translation follows the article.—E. M. Violette.

595. DART, HENRY P. The first cargo of African slaves for Louisiana, 1718. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(2) Apr. 1931: 163–177.—In July and September, 1718, the Company of the West instructed the captains of two ships, the *Aurore* and the *St. Louis*, to go to the coast of Guinea and between them transport from there to Louisiana 850 to 900 Negroes. Prior to that time Negro slavery in Louisiana was casual. After the first cargo of slaves was received the number increased so rapidly in Louisiana as to require a Black Code in 1724. The instructions to the captains of the *Aurore* and the *St. Louis*, translated into English, follow the article.—E. M. Violette.

596. DUFOUR. Local sketches. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(2) Apr. 1931: 208–234.—In February–April, 1847, there appeared in the *Courriére de la Louisiana* (New Orleans) a series of 48 sketches of characters in New Orleans under the general title of *Esquisses locale par un inconnu*. They were afterwards gathered into a small volume, printed anonymously in New Orleans. The author was Cyprien Dufour of the New Orleans bar. The first ten of these sketches are here reprinted in translated form.—E. M. Violette.

597. EMBREE, EDWIN ROGERS. A Kentucky crusader. *Amer. Mercury.* 24(93) Sep. 1931: 98–107.—Edwin Rogers Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, gives some memories of his grandfather, John G. Fee, and some of Fee's experiences as told in his autobiography. Fee was an abolitionist preacher in Ken-

tucky in the days just preceding the Civil War. He was beaten, driven from home, and found great difficulty in securing a congregation. On property given him by Cassius M. Clay, Fee started a settlement called Berea. He was responsible for the establishment of a school at this place "for the coeducation of the races." This school continued to educate Negroes and whites together until the Kentucky law of 1904 segregated the races in all schools of the state.—Florence E. Smith.

598. FAÿ, BERNARD. 1. Les débuts de Franklin en France. [Franklin's début in France.] 2. Le triomphe de Franklin en France. [Franklin's triumph in France.] *Rev. de Paris.* 38(3) Feb. 1, 1931: 577–604; (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 872–896.—The effect of Franklin's personality as a factor in turning French public opinion towards intervention in 1776 and 1777 is estimated by Fay, who then traces Franklin's political and intellectual triumphs in the five following years.—Geoffrey Bruun.

599. GEISER, SAMUEL WOOD. Naturalists of the frontier. VII. Thomas Drummond. *Southw. Rev.* 15(4) Summer 1930: 478–512.

600. GOLDMAN, EMMA. The assassination of McKinley. *Amer. Mercury.* 24(93) Sep. 1931: 53–67.—Because of her prominence as an anarchist Emma Goldman was believed to be the instigator of the shooting of President McKinley by Leon Czolgosz. She was arrested in Chicago, put through the third degree, kept in jail for some time, and finally set free because of the failure of the Buffalo authorities to produce evidence connecting her with the plot. She had great sympathy for the murderer of McKinley, but believed that Czolgosz had made a mistake in choosing as his victim the president rather than "some more direct representative of the system of economic oppression and misery."—Florence E. Smith.

601. GOODPASTURE, A. V. Mark Twain, southerner. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* ser. 2. 1(4) Jul. 1931: 253–260.—J. W. Holland.

602. HAMILTON, J. G. DE ROULHAC (ed.). The papers of Randolph Abbott Shotwell. *Publ. No. Carolina Hist. Comm.* 2 1931: pp. 572.

603. KEEF, WILLIAM J. Early American cooking stoves. *Old Time New Engl.* 22(2) Oct. 1931: 70–87.—(17 illustrations.)

604. MACKAY, DOROTHY LOUISE. Reid Hall: A relic of old Paris. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(3) Jul. 1931: 260–270.—An account of the historical associations connected with Reid Hall, the American University Womens' Paris center, and how it came to be dedicated to its present uses.—E. M. Violette.

605. McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C. The first printing at Council Bluffs. *Ann. Iowa.* 18(1) Jul. 1931: 3–11.—The *Frontier Guardian* was first published Feb. 7, 1849 by Orson Hyde, and ran until about May 12, 1853 under the control of A. C. Ford, whose name appeared in the masthead in the 40th issue.—Howard Brinton Morris.

606. MILES, A. H. Naval views of the Yorktown campaign. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57(344) Oct. 1931: 1303–1312.

607. MULLETT, CHARLES F. Tory imperialism on the eve of the Declaration of Independence. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(3) Sep. 1931: 262–282.—While admitting the break-down of the Tory imperial beliefs, we may still recognize the soundness of their legal and constitutional theories. In America, the early attacks on English colonial policy brought forth numerous defenders to speak on behalf of the motherland. At first the American Tories denied radical claims entirely. Later they became less dogmatic and a note of conciliation appears in their pamphlets. When the break was imminent, they put forward advanced plans of imperial union, too late for use, but plans which warrant some consideration of the Tories as imperial thinkers. Mullett examines the Tory

pamphlets and writings in detail, concluding that as legalists and political theorists, the Tories were frequently more shrewd and always more concrete than their opponents.—*Alison Ewart.*

608. **McMURTRIE, DOUGLAS C.** Antecedent experience in Kentucky of William Maxwell, Ohio's first printer. *Filson Club Hist. Quart.* 5(3) Jul. 1931: 153–157.—Maxwell, instead of going directly down the river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati as the usual story has it, went from Pittsburgh to Lexington, Kentucky and there set up his press before going to the Ohio city. Two volumes were printed by Maxwell at Lexington in 1793. Maxwell had gone to Lexington to begin the publication of a newspaper, but there he found John Bradford and his *Kentucky Gazette* firmly entrenched. He went to Cincinnati, and published the first issue of the *Centinel of the North-Western Territory* on Nov. 9, 1793.—*J. W. Holland.*

609. **NICKERSON, HOFFMAN.** Yorktown, 1781. *Amer. Mercury.* 24(93) Sep. 1931: 79–89.—By 1781 time was working in favor of Great Britain because of her commercial and financial strength. Even Washington, whose courage and tenacity had held together the ragged Continentals, was beginning to despair. Then came a letter from de Grasse to Rochambeau offering the assistance of his French fleet on the American coast. By this time Cornwallis had invaded Virginia. The offer of de Grasse was accepted; Washington and Rochambeau marched south with their troops; and the defeat of Cornwallis at Yorktown assured American independence.—*Florence E. Smith.*

610. **NOBLE, STUART GRAYSON.** Schools of New Orleans during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 65–78.—The first public school in New Orleans seems to have been opened in 1804 or 1805, but it did not amount to much. Private schools at first dominated education. Some schools were co-educational. The College of New Orleans had its inception in an act of the Territory of Orleans (1805). It was to be an institution of collegiate rank supported by a lottery. But the lottery failed and the college did not get under way until the legislature made appropriations in 1811. It was located in a remote section of the town; it took in pupils to board, even though their families resided in the town; it never rose above the rank of a secondary school, and was abolished in 1826.—*E. M. Violette.*

611. **PETERSON, ROY M.** A South American in New England after Yorktown. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(4) Oct. 1931: 713–734.—An account of the observations of Francisco de Miranda particularly with regard to religious beliefs and practices in New England shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War.—*A. B. Forbes.*

612. **POLK, WILLIAM.** The hated Helper. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(2) Apr. 1931: 177–189.—Rowan Helper of North Carolina, before he was 30, had attained a degree of infamy in the South as few others. He wrote a book, *The impending crisis*, with the purpose of helping the 5,000,000 poor whites of the South. With much difficulty he found a publisher in New York. One million copies were sold or given away. Helper was acclaimed a new Moses in the North and a traitor in the South. The book aimed to make the poor whites, not the slaves, dissatisfied with their conditions. Indeed, Helper disliked the Negro and refused to patronize places

in which Negro labor was employed. He showed that the lack of industrial development in the South had left her dependent on the North. He urged the poor whites, who were in a 5–1 majority to slaveholders, to organize politically and tax slavery out of existence: \$60 a year on every slaveholder for each slave, and \$40 annually on each slave. His book might have been effective had he been more measured in his denunciations. Helper was shortly appointed U. S. consul at Buenos Aires. On his return, he lived mainly in New York and Washington. He became interested in a railroad connecting North, Central, and South America and lost his fortune. He committed suicide in 1909, old, destitute, and lonely.—*E. M. Violette.*

613. **RANDALL, J. G.** George Washington and "entangling alliances." *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(3) Jul. 1931: 221–229.—The phrase "entangling alliances" should be credited to Jefferson, not Washington. Washington advised against "permanent alliances" but approved "temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies." Washington's advice was given during the French Revolutionary wars. He did not think it wise for the United States to become implicated in Europe's friendships or enmities. Jefferson's advice was given during the Napoleonic wars. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson were subjected to severe attacks because of their efforts for peaceful relations with Europe.—*E. M. Violette.*

614. **ROBERTSON, THOMAS B.** The plantation of Accomacke in Virginia. *J. Amer. Hist.* 24(2) 1930: 94–102.

615. **SUMMERALL, CHARLES P.** Soldiers connected with Florida history since 1812. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 242–258.

616. **UNSIGNED.** Documents covering the impeachment of Bienville at Fort Louis, Mobile, February 24–27, 1708. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14(1) Jan. 1931: 5–35.—These documents are translated from copies of the originals in the French archives. They pertain to the first judicial investigation in Louisiana and, as it happened, the first that involved the place and perhaps the life of the accused. They include the instructions of Pontchartrain, minister of Louis XIV, to D'Artaguette, commissioner general of Louisiana, to investigate the charges against Bienville; D'Artaguette's brief report of his conclusions after hearing the evidence; the abstract of the testimony taken by him; and the testimony in full of the several witnesses.—*E. M. Violette.*

617. **WHITE, KATE** (ed.). The diary of a "49'er"—Jacob Stuart. *Tennessee Hist. Mag.* ser. 2, 1(4) Jul. 1931: 279–285.—Jacob Stuart was one of a body of men who left Knoxville, Tennessee, in May, 1849, bound for California in search of gold. The expedition, under military discipline, was commanded by General Alexander O. Anderson. Stuart's diary was written en route from Albuquerque to Sante Fe, and comprises daily entries from Nov. 5, 1849 to Nov. 8, 1849, from July 9, 1850 to July 16, 1850, and for July 18, 19, and 25, 1850. The diary describes the topography, climate, and meteorologic conditions; the Apache and Comanche Indians, their customs and atrocities; the general lawlessness of the southwestern frontier; the charms of the bright-eyed señoritas; and the exorbitant prices.—*J. W. Holland.*

## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 461, 611, 1393)

618. **ESPINOSA, AURELIO M.** El tema de Roncesvalles y Bernardo del Carpio en la poesía popular de Cuba. [The Roncesvalles theme and Bernardo del

Carpio in the popular poetry of Cuba.] *Arch. d. Folklore Cubano.* 5(3) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 193–198.

619. **IGUINIZ, JUAN B.** Los periódicos de Guadalajara de México en la época colonial. [The journals of Guadalajara in Mexico in the colonial period.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 269–274.

620. **LECUNA, VINCENTE.** Adolescencia y juventud de Bolívar. [Adolescence and youth of Bolívar.] *Bol.*

*de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist.* 13 (52) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 446–669.—Reprints some 150 documents pertaining to the adolescence and youth of Bolívar, with introductory explanations by the editor. [Reproductions of paintings by Tito Salas and of photographs of houses in which Bolívar spent his youth.]—A. Hasbrouck.

621. LECUNA, VICENTE. *Cartas de Don Andrés Bello.* [Letters of Don Andrés Bello.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 13 (51) Jul.–Sep. 1930: 286–306.—Lecuna has here assembled and reprinted some more of the correspondence of Bolívar. This time most of the letters are either from or to Andrés Bello. This collection contains 16 letters and a portrait of Andrés Bello.—A. Hasbrouck.

622. MEANS, PHILIP A. A re-examination of Prescott's account of early Peru. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 645–652.—Prescott's account is as good as any modern one except that many details have been brought forth by modern science. He falls short of contemporary standards—through no fault of his own—in his almost complete silence regarding pre-Inca periods and in his lack of specific description of the pottery, metal, stone, wood, bone, and shell artifacts of the people. Modern archaeologists chiefly have added to Prescott.—A. B. Forbes.

623. MÜLLER, CARLA von. *Doctrina Christiana, das erste in Südamerika gedruckte Buch.* [Doctrina Christiana, the first printed book in South America.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 214–220.

624. POGO, ALEXANDER (ed.). The anonymous *La Conquista del Peru* (Seville, April 1534) and the *Libro Ultimo del Summario delle Indie Occidentali* (Venice, October, 1534). *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* 64 (8) Jul. 1930: 177–286.—Annotated and parallel editions, with bibliography.—Howard Britton Morris.

625. RAULIN, G. de. *L'archipel de Juan Fernandez.* [The archipelago of Juan Fernandez.] *La Nature.* (2823) Dec. 15, 1929: 540–546.—Until 1572 the voyage from Callao to Valparaiso, against wind and current, took at least six months. A pilot named Juan Fernandez decided to strike out far from the land to avoid these conditions, and on this audacious voyage he discovered the three islands now given his name. He reached Valparaiso only one month after leaving Peru. Since that time the three islands have been visited by voyagers of several nations. From 1704 to 1709, Alexander Selkirk lived on the islands alone, his adventure having been immortalized in Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*. At present a small group of fishermen live on the islands, occupied with the lobster catch.—Preston E. James.

626. TRAMOND, J. *Les études historiques françaises sur les Antilles depuis 1900.* [French historical studies on the Antilles since 1900.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (4) Jul.–Aug. 1931: 409–418.

627. UNSIGNED. *Discurso de Angostura.* [Bolívar's address at Angostura.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 13 (52) Oct.–Dec. 1930: 688.—Facsimile reproductions of two rough drafts of Bolívar's famous speech to the congress at Angostura. These drafts show several corrections in the handwriting of Bolívar and some ideas and expressions not incorporated in the speech as delivered.—A. Hasbrouck.

628. WILGUS, A. CURTIS. Some activities of United States citizens in the South American wars of independence, 1808–1824. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 14 (2) Apr. 1931: 182–203.—An account of the part played by American citizens in the revolutions of Venezuela, Colombia, Argentina, and Chile. Special attention is given to the assistance which they rendered in the naval service. The individual records of several men of prominence and distinction are related.—E. M. Violette.

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 482, 534, 1351, 1353)

629. DRAEGER, HANS. *Der gegenwärtige Stand der Kriegsschuldfrage.* [The present status of the war guilt question.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (10–11) 1930: 712–718.—Scientific research is far ahead of the politico-psychological aspect of the question. Ca. 40,000 documents have been published so far. Non-German scholars turn more and more to research into the causes of the war.—John B. Mason.

630. MONTGELAS, MAX. Professor Bernadotte E. Schmitt über den Ursprung des Weltkrieges. [Professor Bernadotte E. Schmitt on the origin of the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (5) May 1931: 429–443; (7) Jul. 1931: 656–672; (8) Aug. 1931: 754–771.—Schmitt's book reveals much industry in the survey of official documents and private sources but does not always show critical caution. While he presents almost all the important material he arranges it so as to support his thesis. He does not defend the Versailles thesis of the sole guilt of the Central Powers; he rejects many war legends; he admits that the Serbian government was guilty of a serious breach of duty in failing to warn Austria concerning the murder plans; that the complete mobilization of Austria was justified even by the partial mobilization of Russia; that France gave deceitful advice concerning Russian mobilization; that Czar Nicholas and Sazonov knew that this mobilization meant war. In spite of all this his picture of the great crisis little conforms to the facts because of his criticism of every measure taken by Germany and Austria, his whitewashing of Russian and French intentions, and his boundless praise of even the most debatable steps of England. Schmitt wants to show that the entente was justified in preferring a world conflagration to a localized Austro-Serbian war.—J. Wesley Hoffmann.

631. NOLDE, B. *Les desseins politiques de la Russie pendant la grande guerre.* [The political designs of Russia during the World War.] *Monde Slave.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 16–37; (2) Feb. 1931: 162–192.—Russia's three problems in the War were: equilibrium in the Balkans, the Polish question, and Constantinople. The first question had a moral rather than a political character due to Pan-Slavism. An outline of Russia's policy in the Balkans since 1884 is given, including the traditional *status quo*, the attempt to alter this credo in 1908, and Sazonov's involuntary submission to new ideas. The Polish question is traced historically. The proclamation of the Grand Duke Generalissimo of Aug. 1/14, 1914, promised unity and autonomy to the Poles, but the cabinet disagreed. In 1917 the provisional government addressed a proclamation to the Poles, but it had no practical results. The Polish problem was solved after the war without Russia, and perhaps against her interests. The question of the Straits dates from Catherine II. Until 1908 they were closed for the war fleet and open to the commercial one. The Straits were to be Russia's "richest prize of the war." "Constantinople must be yours," said George V to the Russian ambassador. The revolution put an end to that dream.—Ivan Georgievsky.

632. PINGAUD, ALBERT. *Comment l'Italie entra dans la Guerre: D'après les mémoires de M. Salandra.* [How Italy entered the war: a review of the Memoirs of Signor Salandra.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (19) Oct. 1, 1931: 428–442.—Unlike his colleagues in the other countries, Salandra's mind was not controlled by the necessities of the situation, the urgency of the circumstances, the obligations of treaties, or the irresistible sway of public opinion. He is not the sole, but the principal, author of the Italian intervention. His *Memoirs* give the psychological explanation of the great crisis, from July,

1914 to May, 1915, over which he presided.—*Julian Park.*

633. PITOLLET, CAMILLE. Alphonse XIII contre les Alliés pendant la guerre. [Alfonso XIII against the Allies during the war.] *Renaissance Hebdom. Pol.* 19(13) May 16, 1931: 9-11.

634. REISS-BAŠEK, EDITH. Die Umstellung der Zentrumsparthei in den Jahren 1917-1919 und ihr publizistischer Widerhall in Südwestdeutschland. [The change of front in the Center party (1917-1919) as reflected in the press of southwestern Germany.] *Gelbe Hefte.* 7(11) Aug. 1931: 659-679.

635. ROUČEK, JOSEF SLABEY. Světová válka dokumentů a publicistů. [The world war of documents and publicists.] *Moderní Stát.* 3(10) 1930: 314-317.—It is only natural that the defeated states have aimed to revise the "war guilt" thesis of the peace treaties. The result is the present war of historians, publicists, and governments for revision. Germany, Russia, and Austria have published numerous documents, and many statesmen published their memoirs. Masaryk and Beneš have little influence on the whole controversy as they base their deduction mostly on philosophical grounds. H. E. Barnes' publications are antagonistic to the Czechoslovaks.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

636. SHAHBANDAR, 'ABD-AL-RAHMĀN. Lawrence fil al-Mizān. [Lawrence in the scales.] *Al-Mugtaṭaf.* 78(6) Jun. 1931: 655-663; 79(7) Jul. 1931: 37-42.—Lawrence put all his trust in the Bedouin Arabs to the neglect of the townspeople of Syria and al-'Irāq. He failed to provide the British government with adequate reports about the contribution of the Arab army to the ultimate success of the Allied cause. He was hesitant, though adventurous. His unpardonable offense was the stealing of the golden wreath put by William II on the tomb of Saladin in Damascus and offering it to the British government. He was bound by two opposing oaths of loyalty, one to his British people and the other to the people who adopted him, and in all cases of conflict the former loyalty proved the stronger. In 1918 Dr. Hogarth on behalf of the British gave seven Syrian leaders, of whom the author of this article was one, an oral assurance that whatever parts of the Ottoman empire the Arabs conquered would be considered after the War fully independent. Knowing of that, Lawrence did

his best to prevent the Arab army from entering Damas-  
cus first. After the British occupation of al-'Irāq he was so insistent that they should not withdraw that to classify him as a conservative colonizer would not be doing him much injustice.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

637. SHARP, WILLIAM G. Souvenirs de mon ambassade: Entretiens avec le maréchal Joffre. [Recollections of my ambassadorial mission: Interviews with Marshal Joffre.] *Rev. de Paris.* 38(2) Jan. 15, 1931: 394-429.—In this section of his memoirs, the American ambassador to France during the war discusses and reproduces important communications which passed between himself and Joffre, and between Paris and Washington during 1918.—*Geoffrey Bruun.*

638. UNSIGNED. Ein marxistischer Historiker über Sidney B. Fay. [A Marxist historian on Sidney B. Fay.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 789-805.—A review of Fay's *Origins of the World War* by W. Chwostow translated from the Russian *Istorik Marxist* vol. 18-19. Fay's book is the typical presentation of a bourgeois pacifist. Chwostow sees the war as an imperialist antithesis, but Fay denies the possibility of such an analysis. He sees war origins in a monstrous misunderstanding due to the system of secret alliances. The political correspondence tells the story of the political efforts to iron out the economic antitheses, but the historian must go further and examine these fundamental difficulties. Nor is it true that no one wanted the war in 1914. Grey, Sazonov, and Poincaré, the ruling class, wanted the war. The discussion of the Bismarckian era ignores much of the literature and the economic motivation of Bismarck's politics. The rest of the book is more authoritative and original. Fay regrets the failure of an Anglo-German entente but fails to see its impossibility due to economic antagonism. The best sections are those on the Balkans which come closest to a presentation of the economic basis of the two alliance groups.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

639. WALDERSEE, GEORGE. General Pershing's book. *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 746-754.—Pershing's book reveals to the German people their position in the World War and some of the conditions of internal weakness which lost the war. Pershing still believes that Germany was solely responsible for the war. His information was drawn from prejudiced American and Allied sources only.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

# ECONOMICS

## ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 395, 535, 542, 550, 759, 761, 808-809, 885, 906, 917, 940, 1016, 1051-1052, 1333, 1510, 1512)

640. ALEXANDER, S. L. T. Hobhouse: His life and work. *Economica*. (33) Aug. 1931: 265-269.

641. CHESSA, FEDERICO. Caratteri e forme dell'attività economica. [Character and forms of economic activities.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(1) Jan. 31, 1931: 10-25.—Among the various forms of economic activity corporative economics is considered, in which the organized activity of trade groups takes the place of unorganized activity of individuals. The systematization of economic science based on the concept of economic activity is more rational and comprehensive than that based on economic enterprises.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

642. COPELAND, MORRIS A. Herbert Joseph Davenport—1861-1931. *Econ. J.* 41(163) Sep. 1931: 496-500.—Davenport is grouped with the Neoclassical school, although in many respects he advanced beyond the concepts of that school. The chief novelty of his system of thought is that "he alone among the theorists of his generation throughout his system consistently distinguishes competitive economics and collective economics." Another distinctive phase of his contribution was his development of the capitalization concept and the loan fund concept in his analysis of capital and interest. He was able to treat price theory without the use of mathematical concepts and yet within this limitation he was able to avoid "circularity of thought."—*Lionel D. Edie.*

643. HECHT, LILLY. A. Cournot und L. Walras, ein formaler und materialer Vergleich wirtschaftstheoretischer Ableitungen. [A. Cournot and L. Walras, a comparison of deductive economics.] *Heidelberger Studien a. d. Inst. f. Soz.-u. Staatswissenschaften*. 1 (6) 1930: pp. 93.

644. HELANDER, SVEN. Wirtschaftliche Grenzen der Sozialpolitik. [Economic limits of social reform.] *Schmollers Jahrb.* 55 (3) 1931: 73-113.—Social services rendered by the state are tantamount to an increase in wages. In a competitive economy elasticity of demand of productive factors and the principle of substitution impose economic limits on the level of wages, which the state can exceed without impairing the beneficiaries themselves or even decreasing the net social dividend. These limits, however, are far from fixed and can be extended by social legislation, (1) by removing the obstacles which prevent the factors of production, particularly labor, from asserting their full market value; and (2) by enacting a shorter working day, better sanitation methods, minimum wages, sickness and accident insurance which may in the long run increase the productivity of labor thus providing the economic source from the increased social services flow. However, social services are seldom determined by economic considerations only. Political exigencies, cultural requirements religious ideals and social consideration are the determinants of social policy frequently in spite of the clearly recognized uneconomical character of such policy.—*Nathan Reich.*

645. MALIN, PATRICK MURPHY. Profits, needs, and democracy. *World Tomorrow*. 14 (2) Feb. 1931: 51-54.—An analysis of the profit motive in society.

646. RICCI, UMBERTO. Courbes de la demande et courbes de la dépense. [Demand curves and expense curves.] *Égypte Contemporaine*. 22 (129A) May 1931: 556-588.—Mathematical discussion of demand and

supply, contrasting the methods and views of Cournot and Marshall.—*C. L. Parry.*

647. THURSTONE, L. L. The indifference function. *J. Soc. Psychology*. 2 (2) May 1931: 139-167.—This paper introduces a new problem in psychophysics which concerns also some fundamental economic theory. The problem involves two psychological functions which are defined as the satisfaction curve and the indifference curve. They are developed mathematically from five psychological postulates and verified experimentally. The satisfaction curve,  $s = k \log x + c$ , which best agrees with the experimental data, is similar in form to Fechner's law, and may be regarded as an extension of that law which ordinarily has been interpreted as limited to sensory discrimination. The rational equation for the indifference curve takes the form  $x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2} = m$ , in which  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  are the quantities of the two commodities under consideration,  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are descriptive of the individual and his preferences for the two commodities, and  $m$  denotes the total amount of satisfaction which is represented by the indifference curve. This equation is based upon the fundamental psychological postulate that motivation toward accretion in each commodity is inversely proportional to the amount of the commodity already possessed.—*Walter C. Eells.*

648. VINCI, FELICE. Sui fondamenti della dinamica economica. [The foundations of economic dynamics.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 232-268.—For the study of economic dynamics, it is proposed to apply the graphic method in the form of surfaces with three coordinates to determine the consequences of given variations in the economic system on the curves of demand and supply. The actions of the "economic man" described in static economics are hypothetical and unreal. The influence on the curve of demand of variations in time of the number of purchasers, in the amount and the composition of incomes at their disposition, their tastes, prices of the other goods and in particular of complementary and competing goods, the probable future prices and finally the influence of the price prevailing at the initial moment is discussed. Similar researches are made for the curve of supply, considering the variations of other elements and including the hypotheses of monopoly, syndicates, and competition. In conclusion, there is a general discussion of the dynamic deformations of the economic order.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 88, 187, 189, 267, 276, 282, 304, 365, 367, 372, 374-375, 377, 383, 388-390, 392-393, 403, 406, 409, 431, 435, 457, 498, 512, 514, 528-529, 535, 540, 543, 545, 547, 551, 553-554, 570, 573, 589-591, 617, 738)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 12, 15, 18, 25, 68, 77-78, 477, 512, 678, 738, 758, 797, 807, 1042, 1147, 1155, 1159, 1168, 1387, 1631)

649. ALBERT, HEINRICH F. L'Allemagne et la Belgique dans l'économie mondiale. [Germany and Belgium in world economy.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion*. (81) Jun. 1931: 232-243.

650. ALLRED, C. E.; ATKINS, S. W.; HATFIELD, G. H. Tennessee economic and social: part II;

The counties. *Univ. Tennessee Rec. Extension Ser.* 6(3) Sep. 1929: pp. 204.—(Complete analysis of economic and social conditions of the counties of Tennessee.) About 1,169 different facts are presented regarding each county. (255 tables; 26 maps and charts.)—P. B. Boyer.

651. BIHLMANS, A. La Lettonie, pays d'exportation. [Latvia, an exporting country.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 285-291.

652. BRAILSFORD, H. N. Bankers as revolutionaries. *New Repub.* 67(872) Aug. 19, 1931: 12-14.—(Discussion of the report of the Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry in Great Britain.)

653. BRUTZKUS, BORIS. Pięcioletni plan narodowo-gospodarczej odbudowy Związku Socjalistycznych Republik Rad i jego urzeczywistnienie. [The five year plan and its realization.] *Ruch Prawniczy Ekon. i Socjal.* 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 219-234.—Official statistics concerning the development of the five year plan should be used with circumspection. The speedy industrialization of the country has not improved the condition of the population. It can not be denied that the large factories which have been constructed under that plan would be of great profit under normal economic conditions. With regard to agriculture, the plan has entirely failed, and the dwelling and food conditions of the industrial workers are equally bad.—O. Eisenberg.

654. DELL, ANTHONY. Sweden's secret. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(784) Apr. 1931: 477-483.—The secret of the progress of this country which does not possess great natural resources is the careful periodic examination of the possibilities and necessities of economic organization from a national standpoint.—H. McD. Clokier.

655. D'SOUZA, V. L., and KRISHNASWAMI-ENGAR, B. S. Mortgage debt of four Taluks in Mysore state. *Indian J. Econ.* 12(44) Jul. 1931: 33-47.

656. ESPINOSA, AGOSTINO DEGLI. La trasformazione economica e sociale degli Stati Uniti. [The economic and social transformation of the United States.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(2) Feb. 1931: 155-171.

657. FISCHER, LOUIS. Russia's race against time. *Nation* (N. Y.) 133(3450) Aug. 19, 1931: 178-181.—Through its system of collectivization and mechanization Russia strives for increased production in agriculture and industry under the pressing incentive of labor shortage arising from an unstable and unskilled proletariat. In order to solve the labor supply problem the Soviet government must (1) observe a more lenient policy towards the mistakes of industrial executives and engineers; (2) grant the laborer's demand for a higher standard of living. Political as well as economic motives intensify the tempo of Russian industrialization.—T. L. Haman.

658. LANINO, PIETRO. Il regime industriale degli Stati Uniti. [The industrial regime of the United States.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(5) May 31, 1930: 503-507; (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 653-658.—(Examination of the system of high wages and of the reduction of costs obtained by extensive mechanization.)—Gior. d. Econ.

659. LOESSNER, A. et al. Ostpreussens Leistung. [Achievements of East Prussia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(4-5) 1930: 312-324.—East Prussia is still most important as source of man power for industrial Germany. Its contribution of men to the German army was relatively larger than that of any other part of Germany, also its share of war dead. Despite migration to the west, the farming element is still growing. Large farms are being divided up. East Prussia is most important agriculturally for its excellent breed of horses and its large surplus of general farm products. The three quarters of its territory which were devastated during the war were built up in seven years. (12 maps and charts.)—John B. Mason.

660. PROCOPOVICZ, S. Soviet Russia's five-year plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6(1) Jan.-Aug. 1930: 28-95.—D. V. Varley.

661. SOLON, S. C. YANG. General review of Manchurian economic conditions in 1930. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(4) Mar. 28, 1931: 128-129.—Three principal factors in the economic crisis in Manchuria in 1930 were: the Sino-Soviet conflict, the sharp drop in cereal prices, and the slump in silver.—W. Leon Godshall.

662. TYSZKA, VON. Die Investitionen in der deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Stabilisierung. [Plant extension in Germany since stabilization.] *Sparkasse.* 51(19) Oct. 1, 1931: 394-404.

663. UNSIGNED. Trends in world population. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11(8) Aug. 1931: 181-185.—American industry must learn to adjust its future market plans to a slower rate of natural increase than has been experienced in the past. O. E. Baker estimates that the maximum domestic demand for agricultural products, when stabilization of population is achieved, will not exceed by more than 25 or 30% the present demand. Slower increase is likely, other circumstances remaining the same, to make competition more intense, profit margins narrower; to strengthen the merger movement and the tendency to eliminate industrial waste. Industry will probably have to absorb more workers of the advanced age groups. Shorter hours may be introduced if plant capacity proves sufficient to produce all the market can absorb. Whatever the hypothetical affects of stabilization, it is certain that the domestic market will in the future expand less rapidly than in the past.—Norman E. Himes.

664. UNSIGNED. I problemi dell'Europa orientale. [Problems of Eastern Europe.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(2) Feb. 1931: 179-181.

665. VALDES, MENDEVILLE, JORGE. L'essor économique du Chili. [The economic progress of Chile.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 257-263.

666. VILLENFAGUE de SORINNES, JEAN de. La situation économique de la Suède et la crise mondiale. [The economic situation of Sweden and the world crisis.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 305-308.

667. WINKLER, WILLI. The economic condition of Russia during the second year of the five year plan. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7(1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-25.—The situation in the several branches of industry and economic life of the Soviet Union is presented. The prospects for the realization of the five year plan are discussed.—D. V. Varley.

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS GENERAL

(See also Entries 10, 39, 59, 77, 89, 196, 276, 435, 547, 655, 967, 993, 999, 1004, 1008, 1284, 1333, 1459, 1630)

668. BLANCHARD, EMILE. La crise agricole en France. [The agricultural crisis in France.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 52(4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 180-192.

669. DAMPIER-WHETNAM, W. C. D. Agricultural depression; its causes and effects. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(649) Mar. 1931: 330-342.—An analysis of the agricultural depression in England, fortified by statistics and diagrams.—H. McD. Clokier.

670. LARIBE, M. AUGÉ. The agricultural crisis in France and its effects on the peasant class. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(6) Jun. 1931: 178-184.—The peasant farmer of France sells much of his product and buys from the general market, and hence peasants cannot

resist a crisis without suffering. The small farms are too much subdivided, farm equipment is insufficient and out of date, dwellings are inconvenient, and other buildings are small and badly arranged. From 1921 to 1926 nearly 10% of the workers in agriculture left the farm, while the number employed in mines and factories increased by a similar number.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

671. MEQUET, C. Agriculture in Russia at the close of 1930. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 26-40.—*Dimitry V. Varley.*

672. UNSIGNED. Agriculture as a world problem. *Geneva Res. Infor. Comm., Spec. Studies.* 2 (5) May 1931: pp. 22.—This study includes a statement of some alleged causes of the agricultural depression and a recognition of the fact that agriculture is a world problem. It contains summaries of the international wheat and sugar problems and the international remedial measures proposed or taken. The various international conferences which have been held in the interest of agriculture from 1927 to 1931 are briefly reported and the League plan for an international agricultural mortgage credit company is described. The conclusions may be summed up as follows: The solution lies beyond the political situation. "If every existing nation is bound to make itself self-sufficing in wheat no solution is possible. Nature itself will have to be defeated. But this degree of unintelligence can hardly be interminably sustained. International conferences, even if meagre of concrete results, do at least indicate that the problem is recognized as international." The Permanent International Sugar Council and the International Agricultural Mortgage Credit Company may prove to be important agencies.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

673. UNSIGNED. Agriculture in Russia. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries.* 38 (3) Jun. 1931: 243-249.—A summary of the results of an investigation by the International Institute of Agriculture into changes in Russian agriculture since the revolution, and to the possibilities of further expansion in production and export of grain.—*Edgar Thomas.*

674. WARREN, G. F. Economic outlook for agriculture in the United States. *Sci. Agric.* 11 (8) Apr. 1931: 467-486.—Production, especially of food and feed crops, prices (wholesale, retail, and farm), wages, costs of distribution, and world gold production during different periods from 1900 to 1930 are described, and comparisons are made with the periods of deflation following the Napoleonic wars in Europe and the war of 1812 and the Civil War in the United States. As to future prices, the author states: "There may be some rise from the lowest point (since 1920), but I expect prices to decline below pre-war before many years." The primary remedy suggested for present conditions in agriculture is the reduction of the cost of production, particularly the cost of distribution, through discovery of methods requiring less hours of labor and ways of reducing costs of distribution, through increasing quality in the case of certain products to meet new demands from workers with high buying power, and, where efficiency can not be increased or distribution charges reduced rapidly enough, through reducing or holding stationary total food production while population grows.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

## LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 45, 58, 251, 375, 390, 392, 500, 512, 551, 687, 711, 1131, 1186, 1196, 1221)

675. BORDEWIJK, H. W. C. De uitgifte van de Zuiderzeegronden. [The distribution of the Zuider Zee lands.] *De Economist.* 80 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-30.—A discussion of the recommendations of a commission with regard to the methods of distribution of the reclaimed land.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

676. CORNATZENU, NICHOLAS. Effects of the agricultural crisis on peasant farms in Rumania. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 207-212.—In 1916 Rumania was a country of large estates, now it is a country of small holdings. About five-sixths of the people may be classed as peasant farmers. To meet the obligations contracted in the past, the Rumanian peasant continues to reduce his standard of living. Were it not for obligations previously contracted the peasant farmers could easily and quickly adapt themselves to the crisis. The depression of the prices of agricultural products makes it impossible for the farmers to pay even the interest on debts incurred during the period 1923-29. The state has established a plan for remedying agricultural indebtedness which when realized will again establish the small peasant farmer as the basis of the national life.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

677. HOLM, A. HOGSBORO. L'industrie laitière au Danemark. [Dairying in Denmark.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Etude & d'Expansion.* (78) Dec. 1930: 501-508.—*Robert Schwenger.*

678. PETRINI, EMILE. The agrarian reform in Rumania. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (3) Mar. 1931: 67-108.—The rural population of Rumania is more than four times the urban, and the main occupation is agriculture and livestock farming. Maize, wheat, barley, and oats are the principal crops grown and horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are the principal kinds of livestock raised. More than 81% of the population belong to the peasant class. Several laws during the past 50 years have provided for taking over large holdings by the state, surveying and dividing them into farms, and putting the new farms into the hands of peasant farmers. To date more than 6,000,000 ha. of land have passed from the hands of large land owners into those of nearly 2,000,000 small holders. This has resulted in higher standards of living, more wholesome diet, better living quarters, and establishment of schools. *A. J. Dadisman.*

679. SCHELTEMA, A. M. P. A. Deelbouw in Nederlandsch-Indië. [The system of metayage in the Dutch East Indies.] *Mededeel. Afd. Landbouw, Dept. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel. (Buitenzorg).* 18 1931: 425.—An extensive geographical and historical study of the metayage in the Dutch East Indies in which system the tenant of the land pays a share of the production to the landlord. A survey of metayage in different countries is given. The different applications of the system in the different territories of the Dutch East Indies are reviewed. The juridical aspects of metayage are discussed. A system allied to metayage is that by which agricultural labor is paid with a share of the agricultural product, e.g. in the native rubber industry. A similar system exists in cattle breeding. Examples of the income of the metayer are given. (Bibliography.)—*Cecile Rothe.*

680. SITTERLEY, J. H.; MOORE, H. R.; FALCONER, J. I. Land utilization in a southeastern Ohio County. *Ohio Agric Exper. Station Bull.* #485 Aug. 1931: pp. 38.

681. TETREAU, E. D. The "agricultural ladder" in the careers of 610 Ohio farmers. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (3) Aug. 1931: 237-248.—This article discusses the relation of the tenancy stage to the other stages on the "agricultural ladder" by analysis of conditions in two Ohio counties, one a high and the other a low tenancy region. First, the role of tenancy in the careers of 340 present farm owners is considered, including the extent to which this state is used, its duration, its alternatives and their importance. A group of 270 present tenants is then studied and their tenancy experience to date is compared with that of the owner-operators. The historical effect of tenancy is evaluated by an examination of the careers of three generations of

farm-operators. Finally, present tenants are considered in two groups: those who are called "owners-in-prospect" and those who seem likely to remain in the tenant stage. The data of this study bring out clearly the importance of the tenancy stage and effect of the tenure condition of surrounding farmers upon the behavior of the individual farm operator.—Helen C. Monchow.

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 41, 746)

**682. CAMERON-BROWN, C. A.** The use of electricity in horticulture. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries*. 38(2) May 1931: 132-137.—This is a review of recent developments in the use of electricity in horticulture, by a member of the Staff of the Institute of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Oxford.—Edgar Thomas.

**683. DAVIES, J. L.** Cost accounts on a cheese farm. *Welsh J. Agric.* 7 Jan. 1931: 42-62.—The farm studied in this article is representative of a type of farming found on the Welsh border wherein the main enterprise is dairying, primarily for the production of Cheshire cheese. On this 150 acre farm the total profit over the three years was just over £600. The two principal enterprises—dairy cows (with other cattle) and sheep, showed net losses over the period, while pigs produced more than half the total net profit. The total net profit over both the ownership and occupation enterprise was only just over £324. This low figure is mostly due to the high rental charge, necessitated by the fact that the holding was purchased in 1920 before the drop in values set in.—Edgar Thomas.

**684. DAVIES, J. L.** Seasonal distribution of manual and horse labour on Welsh farms. *Welsh J. Agric.* 7 Jan. 1931: 62-78.—The details of the seasonal distribution of labor on 16 Welsh farms, over a period of two and a half farming years illustrate certain aspects of the complexity of farm labor management. The analysis is supplemented with charts showing the monthly distribution of manual and horse labor for each class of live stock, for cereal crops, for root crops, for hay and pasture, and for establishment work.—Edgar Thomas.

**685. DAVIES, J. L.** Labour aspects of farm layout in Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* 7 Jan. 1931: 78-111.—A study of the influence of layout (16 Welsh farms) on the economic utilization of labor. (Maps showing the details of layout of buildings, fields and boundaries, as well as the physical features of soil types, contours, slope and drainage conditions.) A general index of layout is worked out for each farm based on the following items—general shape of farm and average distance from farmstead or yard to field gates; length of fences per acre; average size of field and average size of plot. The variations in quality of layout were found to be extremely wide—as between 75 and 134—and to be greater than the actual variations found in labor requirements.—Edgar Thomas.

**686. DESLARZES, J.** Some results of the comparative statistical study of farm accountancy data in certain countries for 1927-28. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(6) Jun. 1931: 161-178; (7) Jul. 1931: 212-228.—Farm accountancy data were collected in sixteen European countries and compared to show results obtained, difficulties encountered, and improvements needed. Such studies have had little practical value outside the country in which they were made. International comparisons of farming expenses, returns, and earnings should give authority for drawing conclusions on world agriculture. Much remains to be done to unify accounting systems so that results can be compared. In the Netherlands, farming expenses do not include taxes,

cost of fertilizers, seeds, and household expenses. In several countries interest on capital invested in agriculture is not shown. Farm accountancy data from groups of farms in several countries have been brought together and compared. While there are wide variations in results most of them can be explained from careful study of the figures. The influence of the system of farming, region, and size of farm are compared. Profits from farming are small in all the countries when comparing averages but specific instances of good returns may be pointed out. The values obtained may be considered representative of the agricultural situation in each country.—A. J. Dadisman.

**687. FONTANA, ATTILIO.** Il contratto di compartecipazione. [The contract on joint account.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(4) Apr. 30, 1931: 394-402.—A study of the contract on joint account in agriculture. The moral, social and economic advantages of its application to the industrialized agriculture on large estates are considered. The possibilities of obtaining more equal distribution of income by inserting different clauses, etc. in the contract are discussed. The relation of the principal forms of the contract on joint account to the metayer system is studied.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**688. JOHNSTON, P. W., and MYERS, K. H.** Harvesting the corn crop in Illinois—an economic study of methods and relative costs. *Univ. Illinois Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #373. Sep. 1931: pp. 355-405.

**689. PRYSE, HOWELL, J.** Some factors of efficiency in milk production. *Welsh J. Agric.* 7 Jan. 1931: 19-42.—This article is based on data collected during the course of a special investigation into the financial costs and returns of milk production in Wales. The results for 88 cases, each case representing one herd for one year, are analyzed, so as to show the influence of the following factors on the results obtained:—choice of bull, methods of herd maintenance, "turnover" of herd, depreciation on cows, food rationing, purchased versus home-grown feed, length of rest period, time of calving and labor efficiency.—Edgar Thomas.

**690. UNSIGNED.** Increased efficiency in agriculture. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.)* 11(9) Sep. 1931: 196-201. (U. S.)

**691. UNSIGNED.** The harvester-thresher in England. *J. Ministry Agric. & Fisheries*. 38(3) Jun. 1931: 249-253.—The first harvester-thresher was introduced into England in 1927. Experience of a number of farmers in different districts in England, and the results of demonstration work carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and by the Oxford Institute of Agricultural Engineering are summarized.—Edgar Thomas.

**692. UNSIGNED.** Mechanization of agriculture as a factor in labor displacement. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 1-35.—Technological displacement in the farming industry has been continuous since the first settlement of the country, but owing to the expansion of markets for farm products and to the continued draft upon labor for the development of new farms, there was no actual shrinkage in farm employment before 1910, and but little shrinkage until after 1920, in spite of the fact that there was an increase in production per farm worker of 183% between 1850 and 1924, as measured in crop-acres cultivated per worker.—*Mo. Labor Rev.*

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 3-4, 6, 17, 20-21, 498, 696, 839, 1009, 1013, 1159, 1303, 1413)

**693. A., O. R.** L'interpretazione economica della statistica agricola 1929-30. [The economic interpretation of agricultural statistics for 1929-30.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(12) Dec. 31, 1930: 983-990.—An analysis of the general and specific causes for the decrease in prices for the principal agricultural products. Attempts to control prices and to reduce costs are described.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**694. BRDLIK, VLAD.** Effects of the economic crisis on agricultural production in Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 199-207.—The constantly increasing surplus of agricultural products in Czechoslovakia has had a great influence in lowering prices. The export of the excess products was checked by raising tariffs in the importing states. Within Czechoslovakia price conditions are peculiarly unfavorable to agriculture. Prices of crop products have fallen 42% and of livestock products 10%. The real cause of the economic crisis lies in the continued fall in the price of agricultural products which has resulted in lowering returns to farmers, while the cost of requisites of agricultural production and commodities required by the farmer has not fallen in the same proportion. Decreased purchasing power of the farmer has obliged him to limit the purchase of fertilizers, machinery, and clothing. Thus the agricultural crisis passed from the farm to industry.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

**695. GARSIDE, ALSTON H.** The cotton position today. *World Trade*. 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 233-239.—During the past few years, both production and consumption of non-American growths have greatly increased, while production of American cotton has not shown a corresponding increase and the consumption of American cotton has greatly declined. Tables based on cotton statistical seasons (August 1 to July 31) cover the eleven years (1920 to 1931) showing the world production record during the past eleven seasons of American and non-American cottons; consumption; and world stocks at the end of each of the above seasons are also included; and finally the highest and lowest monthly average price per pound for each season of middling seven-eighths inch American cotton. The U. S. Federal Farm Board has loaned large sums of money to farmers' cooperative associations and to a cooperative controlled organization called a Stabilization Corporation, to aid in holding great quantities of cotton. Similarly, the Egyptian Government has purchased great quantities of Egyptian cotton, and during this past spring the Egyptian Government was reported as holding well over half the stock at Alexandria. The ineffectiveness of these efforts to maintain prices in the face of accumulating excessive supplies of cotton is clearly indicated by the price record.—*C. C. Kochenderfer*.

**696. DAMEZ, ALFRED.** The French wool industry, *Foreign Trade (Paris)*. 6 (10) Oct. 1931: 13-18.

**697. FRAME, B. H.** Influence of yield on costs and income in agricultural production. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station Bull.* #297. 1931: pp. 12.—The influence of yield on costs of production and income from crops and livestock is discussed and illustrated by results of studies at different state agricultural experiment stations.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

**698. PERKINS, A. J.** An inquiry into present-day value of capital invested in South Australian wheat farming, and its influence upon current costs of production. *So. Austral. Dept. Agric., Bull.* #329, 1930: pp. 24.—This report is based on data from the Turretfield Demonstration Farm and from 82 horse-worked and 47 tractor-worked wheat farms in different parts of South Australia. Tables show the utilization of land, capital investments by items, and interest and depreciation charges on the different types of farms and also on the farms grouped by size and districts.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

**699. THOMSEN, F. L., and FANKHANEL, W. R.** Factors affecting sweet potato prices in Missouri. *Missouri Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #302. 1931: pp. 20.

**700. UNSIGNED.** Sugar Inquiry Committee, 1931. *Austral. Sugar J.* 23 (1) Apr. 9, 1931: 10-25.—A summary of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the sugar industry of Australia in relation to cost of production and prices, the value of land used for

sugar growing, over-production and the sale of surplus sugar abroad, economies which might be effected in relation to sugar production.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 834, 837, 1313)

**701. ANDERSON, GEORGE E.** The critical position of the farm board; liquidation or more appropriations? *Annalist*. 38 (974) Sep. 18, 1931: 462-463.

**702. OLIVIER, MARCEL.** La politique agraire à Madagascar. [Agrarian policy in Madagascar.] *Bull. Périodique Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion*. (78) Dec. 1930: 519-525.—*Robert Schwenger*.

**703. UNSIGNED.** Europe active in crop regulation. *Facts about Sugar*. 26 (6) Jun. 1931: 240.—Beet sowings completed in southern countries. Provision is made for reducing acreage. France adopts "little Chadbourne plan." Denmark will not grant subsidy. A bill for the payment of a subsidy on sugar beets in Holland has good prospects of enactment.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

**704. UNSIGNED.** Grain. *U. S. Federal Farm Board Bull.* #5. 1931: p. 45.—Information is given to assist in the organization of local cooperative associations so that they may obtain the benefits authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Act. The requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act, the procedure for reorganizing existing associations and organizing new associations, the legal structure, and the conditions affecting the success of such organizations are set forth, together with forms for subscription and marketing agreements, articles of incorporation, by-laws, waiver and consent agreements, and minutes.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 64, 1332-1333)

**705. ARNOULD, A.** Les forêts et les droits de succession. [Forests and inheritance taxes.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts*. 69 (4) Apr. 1931: 310-312.—High inheritance taxes are blamed as a major cause of excessive cutting of French forests. The rates, which vary with size of estate, number of heirs, and degree of kinship, in most instances are not unduly high where the heirs are direct descendants. In case of collateral heirs or non-relatives, however, the rates may reach 35-40% of the sale value of the forest. The provision that taxes on transfers between living persons may be reduced 75% when the new owner submits the forest to control should be extended to the inheritance tax, making the maximum tax 10% for heirs willing to handle their forests conservatively.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

**706. B., A.** Principaux usages de nos bois indigènes. [Principal uses of (Belgian) native woods.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique*. 38 (4) Apr. 1931: 173-176.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

**707. BADOUX, E.** Politique forestière britannique. [British forest policy.] *J. Forestier Suisse*. 82 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-10; (2) Feb. 1931: 30-35; (3) Mar. 1931: 57-61; (4) Apr. 1931: 83-88; (6) Jun. 1931: 129-131.—British forests supply less than 5% of the national wood requirements, although the rate of cutting exceeds the growth. Under the program for acquiring land and creating state forests, adopted in 1919, there had been established, up to September 30, 1929, 152 forest units embracing 243,610 ha., of which 84,420 ha. were wooded. Although private owners and municipalities planted considerable areas during the decade, a larger area was cut over. The possibility of state control and compulsory reforestation of private forests has received attention. Parliament recently granted £9,000,000 for the second decennium of the program. An important part of the plan is the creation of "small holdings" for forest workers, who are guaranteed 150 days' work a

year on the forests. Up to 1929, 618 of these holdings, averaging 10 acres each, had been established. The plan calls for 3,000 more in the second 10-year period. From 1921 to 1929, nearly 54,000 acres were planted by private owners, with the help of government subsidies.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

708. BADOUX, H. Quelques données sur la Pologne forestière. [Forestry in Poland.] *J. Forestier Suisse.* 82 (4) Apr. 1931: 73-78; (5) May 1931: 104-108.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

709. COLE, P. T. What permanent forests mean to the railroads of Arkansas. *J. Forestry.* 29 (4) Apr. 1931: 572-574.—*P. A. Herbert.*

710. GOBLET d'ALVIELLA, F. Rapport au Conseil Supérieur des Forêts sur la crise du marché du bois en Belgique. [Report to the Superior Forestry Council on the crisis in the Belgian timber trade.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (7) Jul. 1931: 261-284.—As a result of the industrial depression and the Russian dumping policy, Belgian timber prices have fallen below those of 1914, although costs of production remain much higher. Belgium can not supply all of her timber requirements; hence can not shut out imports. It is recommended that domestic wood be employed so far as possible in all public works, that transportation costs be reduced for domestic wood and increased for imported wood, that timber imports be licensed and restricted largely to kinds not produced in adequate quantity or quality within the country, and that domestic production be improved through better forest practices, better adaptation of products to market requirements, better distribution, and cooperative exploitation and marketing.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

711. CRAHAY, N. I. Mise en valeur des terres incultes. [Utilization of idle lands.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (3) Mar. 1931: 96-109; (4) Apr. 1931: 131-149.—The policies with respect to afforestation of idle land in Great Britain, Spain, France, Netherlands, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, and Switzerland are outlined. Establishment of new stands of pine or spruce in Belgium generally costs from 1,000 to 2,000 francs per ha. and the investment returns 4-8%, mostly in 40-50 years. At the end of 1925 there was approximately 91,000 ha. of idle land in Belgium. It is recommended that this be classified as to its suitability for forest planting; that the state, by means of subsidies and otherwise, help the communes, public establishments, and private owners to afforest it; that for the purpose of computing transfer and succession taxes forests be valued on the basis of normal net revenue rather than realization value; that prisoners and inmates of institutions be employed in afforestation when labor is scarce, and unemployed persons in times of depression; and that rabbits be eradicated.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

712. HÖNLINGER, HANS. Die Fachgrundlagen der Waldwertrechnung und Statistik. [The technical basis of forest valuation and statics.] *Centralbl. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 57 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 221-233.—The fundamental assumption of the soil rental theory of forest valuation, viz., that the gross return from the forest is equal to the sum of the costs of production at compound interest, including interest on the soil value, is false. It frequently gives a negative soil value, even for forests which yield a regular annual net income. Values do not depend upon past costs, but upon expected future costs and returns. Practically all managed forests were developed from existing natural forests, and the annual costs should have been charged (without interest) against the income from exploitation of the original stands, not as an investment in the forest which took their place. The amount by which the forest income exceeds or fails to meet the costs is not the accumulated rental on a positive or negative soil value,

but consists in part of the entrepreneur's profit or loss, respectively.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

713. HUFNAGEL, LEOPOLD. Forstwirtschaft und Forstpolitik in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik. [Forestry and forest policy in Czechoslovakia.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82 (7) Aug. 1931: 497-517.—Forest statistics of 1920 are summarized. The forest law of 1928 requires approved management plans for all forests over 50 ha. There is no import duty on timber, but there is an export duty on some grades. Net timber exports, which go chiefly to Germany and Hungary, average 265,000 t. a year (1921-1930), equivalent to 5,690,000 cu.m. of standing timber. Since 1919 the state has adopted a policy of expropriating forests (and other lands) belonging to large landowners; part of the land thus acquired has been incorporated in state forests, part has been turned over to the communes, and part has been granted to associations of individuals.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

714. LUNCZ, G. La politique forestière des états à l'égard des forêts privées. [State forest policies with respect to private forests.] *Bull. de la Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 208-223.—In recent years most countries have adopted or considered new forestry legislation, especially for the purpose of improving the management of privately owned forests and for bringing about the afforestation of idle land. These measures include restrictions of various degree upon the management of existing forests, and public intervention or assistance in afforestation. One of the most serious handicaps on private forestry in nearly all countries, and one of the knottiest problems is forest taxation. The defects of various methods of taxation are mentioned.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

715. LUZE, J. J. de. Inondations, régime forestier et législation. [Floods, forest control and legislation.] *J. Forestier Suisse.* 82 (3) Mar. 1931: 49-55; (4) Apr. 1931: 78-83.—The disastrous floods of March 1-5, 1930, in southwestern France, in which some 300 persons perished, resulted from excessive rainfall. Their severity was accentuated by deforestation of the watersheds, which have been over-cut and over-grazed. The Service of Waters and Forests advocates public control over all private forests on the headwaters of the principal rivers, 30 years' tax exemption of plantations submitted to state control, and state purchase of forests with the 120 million francs recently voted for that purpose.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

716. ROSEMAN, KARL. Die Holzversorgung Deutschlands. [Lumber industry in Germany.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (35) Aug. 1931: 1500-1504.

717. UNSIGNED. Holzpreisbewegung in den sächsischen Staatsforsten 1930. [Timber prices in the Saxon state forests, 1930.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82 (6) Jun. 1931: 479-489.—Monthly prices of pine and spruce logs and trees, classified according to sizes, are shown in tables and graphs.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 1294)

718. WOODBURY, COLEMAN. Apartment house increases and attitudes toward home ownership. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (3) Aug. 1931: 291-327.—This installment presents: (1) an examination of the allegation that the recent multi-family increase has produced an overbuilt condition; (2) a study of major, residential building costs as they affect multi-family house increases; and (3) a consideration of the relation of the economic well-being of the population to the apartment house movement. The final section of the study analyzes attitudes toward home ownership as evidenced by opinions of both owners and renters. The implications of multi-family housing are summarized briefly.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

## FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3-19124, 19656; 35)

719. AJAM, MAURICE. L'exploitation méthodique des mers. [Methodical exploitation of the seas.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (440) Jul. 10, 1931: 91-104.

720. DREWS, MAX. Die deutsche Hochseefischerei 1930. [The German high seas fisheries, 1930.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (38) Sep. 18, 1931: 1598-1602.

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 734, 772, 858, 963, 970, 1086, 1399)

721. BARBOUR, PERCY E. Effect of secondary copper on the metal market. *Metal Indus.* (London). 39 (12) Sep. 18, 1931: 275-278.

722. BENN, JOHN A. (Ed.) South America; (3) The nitrate fields of Chile. *Discovery.* 12 (137) May 1931: 155-157.—The Chilean nitrate industry is undergoing great changes owing to the competition of the synthetic nitrogen products now being manufactured in Europe and the United States.

723. CARLSON, AVIS D. Drowning in oil. *Harper's Mag.* 163 (977) Oct. 1931: 608-617.

724. DINGLEY, W. F. The borax industry in Southern California. *J. Chem. Educ.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 2113-2125.

725. HENNSBERGER, H. van. Zilver en de tegenwoordige depressie. [Silver and the present depression.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37 (443) Jul. 1, 1931: 250-252.

726. KARSTEDT, DR. Der Goldbergbau in der Südafrikanischen Union. [Gold mining in the South African Union.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (24) Aug. 25, 1931: II477-II482.

727. LEPRINCE-RINQUET, R., and DUMAS, L. L'industrie minière en Afrique Méridionale. [The mining industry in southern Africa.] *Ann. d. Mines.* 20 (7) 1931: 5-95.

728. LÉVY; FRIEDEL; STÉVENARD. Situation de l'industrie minérale du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 1930. [Situation of the mineral industry from January 1 to December 31, 1930.] *Bull. de la Soc. Indus. de Mulhouse.* 97 (7) Sep. 1931: 401-462.

729. OSICEANO, C. L'industrie du pétrole en Roumanie. [The petroleum industry in Rumania.] *Roumanie Écon.* 6 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 69-75.

730. TEODORESCU, I. Producția minieră a României. Pe ultimii 10 ani (1920-1929). [Mineral production in Rumania in the last decade (1920-1929).] *Bul. Stat. al României.* (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 3-28.

731. UNSIGNED. The present state of the lignite industry in the various European countries. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (5) May 1931: 597-635.—"At present the lignite industry is suffering from very severe depression. Most countries report a decrease in production due to the falling off in demand. As lignite, at least in the crude state, can hardly be stocked, the industry suffers very soon from such a falling off. The present drop in demand dates in most cases from 1929. It is due to the relative mildness of the winter of 1929-30, which reduced the domestic demand. Since then the lignite industry has been affected by the general depression and the falling off in demand has become more marked. Finally, certain countries—for instance, Czechoslovakia and Hungary—describe the depression in their industry as still more serious and of longer standing, being due to the loss of markets caused by the political conditions following the war, or to the progress of the lignite industry in neighboring countries, which has reduced their export market. Thus the European lignite industry is characterized by an extreme diversity of natural,

technical and economic conditions. Each country, and often each field, presents special aspects."—H. W. Smith.

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 44, 56, 84, 540, 658, 716, 721, 753, 764, 769, 927, 930-931, 965, 971-972, 1046-1047, 1151, 1195, 1283)

732. BENHEIM, ERICH. La production et la distribution de l'électricité en Belgique. [The production and distribution of electricity in Belgium.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2 (3) May 1931: 261-276.

733. CRACCO, FRANÇOIS. Un indice de la production industrielle belge de 1897 à 1930. [An index of Belgian industrial production from 1897 to 1930.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2 (4) Aug. 1931: 367-412.

734. CUNNINGHAM, BRYSSON. Influence of modern hydro-electric power development on the British coal trade. *Nature (London).* 128 (3227) Sep. 5, 1931: 397-398.

735. DREWS, MAX. Der deutsche Schiffbau im Jahre 1930. [German ship building in 1930.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (34) Aug. 21, 1931: 1466-1468.

736. JACOBSEN, D. L. New by-products from gas. *Chem. Markets.* 29 (4) Oct. 1931: 363-368.—Flotation sulphur and the thiocyanates are now commercially produced in gas manufacture.

737. LACHANAL, ADRIEN. Le crise de l'industrie horlogère en Suisse. [The crisis of the watch and clock industry of Switzerland.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 309-313.

738. LIEFTINCK, P. Eenige gegevens omtrent de ontwikkeling van de industriele structuur in de Verenigde Staten van Noord-Amerika na 1900. [Data on the development of industry in the United States since 1900.] *De Économist.* 80 (2) Feb. 1931: 93-111; (3) Mar. 1931: 208-231; (4) Apr. 1931: 282-304.

739. McGARRY, WILLIAM A. The story of the House of Squibb. *World's Work.* 60 (10) Oct. 1931: 65-72.

740. MCPHERSON, A. T. Reclaimed rubber. *U. S. Bur. Standards, Circ.* #393. Jul. 16, 1931: pp. 22.

741. UNSIGNED. Die chemische Industrie Jugoslawiens. [The chemical industry of Yugoslavia.] *Chem. Indus.* 54 (40) Oct. 3, 1931: 930-931.

742. UNSIGNED. Paper. Index (N. Y. Trust Co.). 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 191-195.—A summary of the development of the industry in the United States.

743. UNSIGNED. Causes of seasonal fluctuations in the construction industry. *Mo. Labor Rev.* 33 (3) Sep. 1931: 6-33.

744. UNSIGNED. Radio faces the future. *Trade Winds.* 10 (7) Jul. 1931: 13-16.—The large number of competing companies and the rapid technological advance with the resulting acceleration of obsolescence has presented serious problems for the radio industry. New improvements have attracted the public and resulted in first one and then another manufacturer making profits which warranted enlargement of plant capacity. As a result the capacity of the industry is largely in excess of demand. Possible outlets for future improvement is seen in the new developments in radio and phonographs with special film records and television sets. The future of the latter industry is clouded with many difficulties.—E. J. Brown.

745. WAGENFÜHR, ROLF. Zur Struktur und Entwicklung der deutschen Hausratindustrien. [The structure and development of the German household furnishings industry.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3 (4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 221-226.

746. WILLIAMS, H. MALDWYN. Types of wool used in woollen factories in Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* Jan. 1931: 129-134.—During the last decade there has

been a marked decline in the use of locally grown wool due mostly to (1) the increasing demand for finer cloths (2) the presence of kemp and colored hairs in the fleece and (3) lack of attention given to the fleece by Welsh farmers. The types of wool at present used for the manufacture of tweeds, blankets, flannels, cotton mixtures, counterpanes, rugs and carpets, in Welsh factories are briefly reviewed.—*Edgar Thomas.*

**747. YORKE, DANE.** The radio octopus. *Amer. Mercury.* 23 (92) Aug. 1931: 385-400.—A review of the growth of the radio industry in America reveals interlocking holdings, patent fights, alternate years of plenty and poverty due to overproduction, wholesalers' and dealers' difficulties due to the striving for the "latest" thing, enormous amounts spent on advertising, losses on installment selling, and the domination of the industry by the Radio Corporation of America. This corporation, in spite of a total income of almost three-quarters of a billion dollars, has never paid any dividend on common stock. At the request of President Wilson in 1919, the Radio Corporation of America sacrificed a substantial bid from the British Government to retain the fundamental patents of air communication in American hands.—*M. Keller.*

**748. ZAALBERG, C. J. P.** La rationalisation en chiffres. [Rationalization statistics.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (78) Dec. 1930: 556-564.—An analysis of official Netherlands statistics from 1922 through 1929 shows an increasing rationalization of industry concurrent with an increasing rate of production per worker. (Tables showing detailed figures for seven main industries.)—*Robert Schwenger.*

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 849, 899, 954, 978, 984, 998, 1015-1016, 1021, 1024, 1308-1309, 1311, 1315, 1349)

**749. ARNHOLM, CARSTEN.** Den aksjeretttslige Ugyldighetspræskripsjon. [The stockholders' right to vitiate acts by prescription.] *Tidsskr. f. Rettsvidenskap.* 9 (4) 1930: 363-396.—Discusses prescription rights of stockholders to vitiate certain acts of a corporation, under Norwegian corporation law.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**750. BROWN, PERCY S.** Eliminating wasteful indirect labor and clerical effort. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #98. 1931: pp. 12.—It is possible to eliminate wasteful indirect labor and clerical effort by: (1) clearly defined organization policies; (2) creation of the right kind of organization; (3) capable personnel; (4) clearly defined responsibilities; (5) careful planning, methods and process studies, time studies and wage incentives applied to indirect labor and clerical effort as well as direct labor.—*E. J. Brown.*

**751. FLYNN, JOHN T.** Graft in business. I. Bribery greases the wheels of salesmanship. II. Directors who betray their companies for private gain. III. Bonuses, corporation juggling and banks as pawns. *New Repub.* 67 (870) Aug. 5, 1931: 304-307; (871) Aug. 12, 1931: 335-338; (872) Aug. 19, 1931: 14-17.—As against the charge of graft and dishonesty frequently laid against government ownership and operation, little is usually said on the subject of graft and dishonesty in private business. The author gives some specific examples in purchases for ships, in buying glue for the Victor Talking Machine Company, in buying for textile mills, in the garage business, in entertaining and giving gifts to buyers of all kinds. Directors are placed on the boards of important enterprises to represent certain interests, and then persuade the boards to buy from those interests to the detriment of the enterprises (Chicago,

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad). Financial juggling handles corporate surpluses so that only banking interests profit (Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.). Bonuses are paid to directors instead of money to stockholders (Bethelhem Steel), minority groups maneuver to gain control (Loft Candy Company), and notoriously unsound practises are deliberately prosecuted (the Caldwell banking chain in the Southwest).—*Bertram Benedict.*

**752. FREUND, H.** Wirtschaftsingenieur und Kapitalleitungen. [The economic engineer and capital management.] *Tech. u. Wirtsch.* 24 (7) Jul. 1931: 165-168.—The economic or management engineer has become a necessity for modern business enterprise. He must (1) increase the velocity of turnover of the total capital, (2) lessen the sources of loss, (3) decrease costs, and (4) secure an intensified effort on the part of labor. The entire business must be studied carefully from the purchase of raw materials on through the processes of manufacture and marketing.—*Charles S. Tippett.*

**753. GLIWIC, HIPOLIT.** Le cartel des filateurs polonais. [The cartel of Polish textile manufacturers.] *Bull. Périod. de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 298-300.

**754. GRABER, E.-PAUL.** Vers l'économie collective en Suisse par l'organisation et la concentration des entreprises. [Towards collective economy in Switzerland through the organization and concentration of undertakings.] *Rev. Syndicale Suisse.* 23 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 276-292.—An account of the present position of cartels, trusts and holding companies in Switzerland, showing their growth from small private enterprises to large joint stock companies, their affiliations throughout the world, and the amount of capital controlled.—*M. E. Liddall.*

**755. HEJDA, GEORGES.** L'entreprise autonome dans la vie économique contemporaine. [Self-governing industry in contemporary economic life.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion.* (78) Dec. 1930: 577-586.—The self-governing business whose technical directors have gained control of a majority of the stock in the name of the company itself is the problem of the future in industry. It may be the first step to socialization of industry. The tendency may be seen in such companies as the Hamburg-American Line, the Schoeller-Oroska sugar combination, and others.—*Robert Schwenger.*

**756. MALINVERNI, REMO.** Per la razionalizzazione delle nostre aziende. Il sistema del "controllo budgéttaire." [The rationalization of our corporations. The system of budget control.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (11) Nov. 1930: 837-849.—The functioning of budget control is described, with criteria for forecasting sales, costs, circulating capital and fixed capital.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**757. PERRY, RAYMOND S.** Controlling ratios of indirect to direct effort. *Amer. Management Assn., Production Ser.* #97. 1931: pp. 12.—With the growing size and complexity of business, departments for directing and planning the direct work of production have greatly increased, i.e.: engineering, maintenance, budgets, order departments, etc. During a period of depression this indirect labor constitutes a heavy burden. The solution consists not in the elimination of this work but in its curtailment and careful control through the use of cost studies establishing definite standards of performance.—*E. J. Brown.*

**758. STEEL-MAITLAND, Sir ARTHUR.** Rationalisation and the future of industry. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 391-402.—From 1923-1929 Europe made a remarkable recovery, with the one exception of England. But rationalization of industry provided the grounds for the crisis of 1929. The chief over-production occurred as a result of two years of good

crops of wheat in Europe and America. After the New York collapse the depression was bound to be worldwide. Britain must continue to rationalize and become as efficient as any other country. International fluctuations must be guarded against by international action and this may be the product of Russian competition.—H. McD. Clokie.

759. VANONI, ROBERT. *Zur Begriffsbestimmung der Kartelle und Konzerne.* [The concepts of cartels and "concerns." *Heidelberger Studien a. d. Inst. f. Soz.- u. Staatswissensch.* 2 (1) 1931: pp. 87.]

## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 686, 849, 898, 1003, 1028, 1233-1236, 1301)

760. ANDERSON, H. D. How to increase the usefulness of the accountant in the public utility industry. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18 (9) Sep. 1931: 601-604.—The accountant may be of considerable help in the presentation of statements and other information required by legislative bodies, commissions, security holders, customers, or others to state the position of the utility company. The accountant should do much of the income tax work that is now done by lawyers. If the accountant is to be in the position to assist his company to the fullest degree in addition to a knowledge of ordinary accounting practice and principles, he must be conversant with the following: (1) business law—particularly the corporation laws of the state or states in which his company operates; (2) income tax procedure and regulations; (3) modern methods—particularly respecting the progress made in office machinery and appliances; (4) the requirements of the state utility commission, knowledge of its decisions, rules and regulations; (5) the operation of the engineering, commercial and other departments of the business; and (6) general problems of industry.—W. J. Graham.

761. COLOMBO, PIERO. *Il bilancio delle aziende sotto l'aspetto dinamico.* [Corporation balance sheets in their dynamic aspects.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (12) Dec. 1930: 935-943.—The impossibility of determining the value of assets as an economic complex is shown. It is more useful and closer to reality to study balance sheets dynamically which has for its object the determination of income and as a by-product the valuation of the assets.—Gior. d. Econ.

762. CONGDON, SIDNEY B. Accountants' reports and certificates from the standpoint of the credit man. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11 (8) Aug. 1931: 235, 244-245.—In analyzing a balance sheet the credit man may not accept a certified balance sheet without question. A certificate is no better than the accountant who prepared it, and his established reputation is an important consideration. Also the accountant is so often limited in the extent of his verifications that the qualifications in the certificate must be studied. Qualifications concerning inventories and accounts receivable are most common. However, a reputable accountant will not merely qualify his certificate where test checking discloses obsolete or over-valued stock in the inventory or an unduly large total of old accounts in the receivables. Condensed balance sheets are almost valueless for items are often so combined that they are not susceptible of proper analysis.—H. G. Meyer.

763. HOVEY, FLOYD F. Cost accounting and budget making. The place of the cost accountant in all phases of budget making for manufacturing operations. *Bull. Taylor Soc.* 16 (3) Jun. 1931: 97-107.—The cost accountant in small as well as large industrial companies, because of his knowledge of internal operating conditions and because of the current nature of his reports, is a particularly valuable person to include on the

budget committee. He is best able to adjust expense items on the budget to fluctuations in volume of output and to furnish effective comparative reports.—H. S. Noble.

764. KAPLAN, ALFRED. Some accounting methods peculiar to motion picture producers and distributors. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11 (3) Mar. 1931: 77-79, 82-83; (4) Apr. 1931: 103-105, 119-120; (5) May 1931: 140-143; (7) Jul. 1931: 201-202, 210-211.—H. G. Meyer.

765. LANDUYT, LEO. De nieuwe theoriën van het boekhouden. [The new theories of accounting.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37 (436) Dec. 1, 1930: 72-75.

766. LANDUYT, LEO. De kooptheoriën van het boekhouden. [Purchase theories of accounting.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37 (440) Apr. 1, 1931: 165-168.

767. TAGGART, H. F. Newly devised trust accounting system simplifies operations. Advantages adaptable to small as well as large-sized department. *Trust Companies.* 52 (6) Jun. 1931: 795-800.

768. UNSIGNED. Audit program for building and loan association. *Amer. Accountant.* 16 (7) Jul. 1931: 201-203.—A comprehensive program in outline form prepared by a committee of The Society of Certified Public Accountants of New Jersey with the cooperation of the Department of Banking and Insurance of the State of New Jersey.—H. G. Meyer.

769. WOLFE, JOHN H. Engineering cost accounting in the gas manufacturing plant. *Amer. Gas J.* 135 (4) Oct. 1931: 47-50.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 24, 94, 1113, 1420)

770. THIESS, KARL. Die Aufgaben der Verkehrs-politik zur Gesundung der Volks- und Weltwirtschaft. [The tasks of transportation policy in national and world economical recovery.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft.* 9 (3) 1931: 85-94.

771. UNSIGNED. Inauguration du pont sur l'Euphrate à Deir-ez-Zor. [The opening of the Euphrates bridge at Deir-ez-Zor.] *Asie Française.* 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 139-140.—The first bridge over the Euphrates at Dier-ez-Zor, constructed by the Syrian government, was opened to traffic on Apr. 5.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

772. V. N. La question de pipe-line. [The pipe line question in the Near East.] *Asie Française.* 31 (290) May 1931: 159-162.—By accord between the government of Iraq and the Iraq Petroleum Company, the latter is to construct a pipe line from Kerkouk in the Mosul fields to Hadithé, Caïffa, Palestine, and Tripoli, Lebanon. The length will be about 2,000 km. and the total cost £10,000,000. In return, the corporation will pay the state £400,000 annually. The British will thus have free access to Iraqi deposits through the Palestine outlet and the French through the one in Lebanon.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 7, 83, 709, 783, 804, 857, 909, 922, 1180, 1248, 1310, 1369, 1582)

773. DIECKMANN, Die Eisenbahnen und Hafen in Sudafrikanischen Union. [The railways and harbors of the Union of South Africa.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1931: 571-596.—In the area now included in the Union of South Africa, there were 68 mi. of railway in 1865. The discovery and exploitation of diamond fields and gold mines in Natal and Transvaal provided the impetus for rapid rail construction, the

area being without a navigable waterway outlet or a passable highway connection to the coast. Practically all rail lines in the Union are merged into one system under government control. The management of this system (12,873 mi.), on March 31, 1930, is in the hands of a general manager who is responsible to the Minister of Railways and Harbours. On March 31, 1930, the capital investment in the railways of the Union exceeded \$700,000,000. During the fiscal year 1930, 80,533,000 passengers and 25,217,000 t. of freight were carried. Coal represents about 45% of the freight traffic. Operating revenues for the year aggregated \$127,164,000, while operating expenses amounted to \$101,605,000.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**774. IORDENS, C. G.** Aansprakelijkheid van de Spoorwegonderneming ten aanzien van personen. [Liability of the railway company with regard to passengers.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen.* 4(7) Sep. 29, 1931: 161-163.—The New Indian rail and tramway legislation defines clearly the liability of the railway carrier as against passengers. The points of difference between the old and the new legislation in this respect are discussed.—*H. J. Donker.*

**775. KNAPPEN, THEODORE M.** The truth about the rails. *Mag. Wall Street.* 48(12) Oct. 3, 1931: 769-771, 806-807.—Rate increase would dispel present crisis.

**776. KUCHLER.** Die Deutsche Reichsbahn im Geschäftsjahr 1929. [The German National Railways in the year 1929.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 915-962.—Prospects of the German National Railways for operating during 1929 without a deficit were not bright since the year began under unfavorable conditions, occasioned largely by the decline in traffic caused by unsettled labor conditions in the iron and steel industries of western Germany. Traffic improved beginning with March and continued at high levels until the later months of the year, when the general depression again turned the trend of traffic downward. Through measures of rigid economy, all obligations of the company were met during the year and a deficit was avoided. The Reichsbahn, in 1929, operated 33,442 mi. of line, transported 483,195,000 t. of revenue freight, and carried 1,980,300,000 passengers. Operating revenues totaled \$1,275,283,000, while operating expenses aggregated \$1,070,351,000. The operating ratio was 83.9%.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**777. LAGATZ.** Die Reichsbahndirektion Magdeburg. [The Magdeburg district of the German National Railways.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (40) Oct. 1, 1931: 1061-1064.—One of the measures for rationalizing the organization of the German National Railways is the readjustment and reduction in number of the government railroad districts. The Würzburg district was created on March 31, 1930. Beginning Oct. 1, 1931 the Magdeburg district ceased to exist, its area having been divided among the districts Altona, Berlin, Halle, and Hanover. The history of the Magdeburg district is given for a period of more than 50 years. Other districts will also be subdivided. The result will be an important saving of personnel expenses and a simplification of business routine.—*H. J. Donker.*

**778. OVERMANN.** Die niederländischen Eisenbahnen im Jahr 1929. [The Netherlands Railways in the year 1929.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1931: 605-618.—The year 1929 was a favorable one for the Netherlands railways. A comparatively severe winter kept the canals ice-bound longer than usual, to the ultimate benefit of the railways of both freight and passenger traffic. Passengers carried in 1929 numbered 58,754,000, an increase of over 1,000,000 passengers as compared with 1928, and an increase of over 10,000,000 passengers as compared with 1926. Freight carried in 1929 aggregated 26,745,000 t., an increase of 2,500,000

t. as compared with 1928, and an increase of 4,700,000 t. as compared with 1926. Operating revenues amounted to \$72,675,000 while operating expenses totaled \$52,328,000. The railways total 2302 mi. in length.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**779. PAVONE, AMLETO.** L'esercizio 1929-30 delle Ferrovie dello Stato. [Fiscal year 1929-30 of the state railways.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(1) Jan. 1931: 75-79.—The period was exceptional, showing considerable diminution in traffic, passengers, and freight, increase in costs of personnel, and transportation, and in the burden of interest and amortization.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**780. RENESSE, von.** Die nationale Gesellschaft der belgischen Eisenbahnen im dritten Geschäftsberichts (1. Januar bis 31. Dezember 1929), dargestellt auf Grund des Geschäftsberichts der Gesellschaft und des Berichts des Verwaltungsrat. [The Belgian National Railway Company in its third year (Jan. 1 to December 31, 1929), based on the annual reports of the company and its Board of Directors.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1931: 667-688; (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 829-850.—The third annual report of the Belgian National Railway Company, covering the calendar year 1929, shows increases in both traffic and revenues, compared with the preceding year. Operating expenses increased at a greater rate than revenues, and net revenue for the year was slightly below that of 1928. Passenger traffic increased by 1.5%, freight traffic by 7.4%, operating revenue by 15.5%, and operating expenses by 18.4%. An increase in rates, effective March 1, 1929, was largely responsible for the increased revenues. The upward scaling of wages and increased cost of materials and supplies, particularly coal, caused the increased operating expenses. The company operates 2,978 mi. of line and during the year 1929 carried 243,809,000 passengers and 97,348,000 t. of freight.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**781. ROESNER, E.** Die italienischen Staatsbahnen im Rechnungsjahr 1928-29. [The Italian state railways in the fiscal year 1928-29.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen.* (3) May-Jun. 1931: 689-714.—The state railway system covers 9,923 miles of line. During the year ended June 30, 1929, passengers carried numbered 111,181,000 and freight handled aggregated 71,087,000 t. As compared with the preceding year, passenger traffic declined slightly, while freight traffic increased about 6%. The decline in passenger traffic was caused largely by the increasing use of motor vehicles, both private and commercial. The operating ratio for the year was 87.20%, as compared with 89.75% in the preceding year.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

**782. SCHROEDER von.** Die Verwendung von Grossgüterwagen im Verkehre der Reichsbahn. [The use of large freight cars in German National Railways traffic.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen.* (40) Oct. 1, 1931: 1065-1067.—The German National Railways are substituting 20 t. freight cars for those of 15 t. which till the end of the World War were standard equipment. More than 50% of the equipment consists of the larger cars. The advantages have already been confirmed.—*H. J. Donker.*

**783. SILLCOX, L. K.** The changing conditions of transportation and commerce in the U.S.A. *J. Inst. Transport.* 12(9) Jul. 1931: 418-434.—Railway traffic in the United States has been growing at a declining rate. Competition with pipe lines, waterways, and the motor vehicles has increased apace. The total coast of moving traffic by rivers and canals is greater than that by rail. The national waterway system consists of three major units: the Great Lakes, the Mississippi system, and the intracoastal system. Air transport is growing rapidly and at an accelerating rate. Railway passenger traffic has fallen off in recent years but the railways are trying to meet the new conditions by better and faster service. They are also meeting motor truck competition

in the freight carrying field by improving and cheapening their service. Railway operating efficiency has improved, both in respect to locomotive design and in other fields of operation.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

784. TEN KLOOSTER, H. B. De Belgische spoorwegen. [The Belgian railways.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 4(7) Sep. 29, 1931: 164-165; (8) Oct. 13, 1931: 201-202.—The first Belgian passenger railway was the Mechlin-Brussels line, opened to traffic in 1835. The present system totals about 5,000 km. The development can be divided in the following periods: (1) 1835-1873, building and operation by private companies; (2) 1873-1914, pre-war state operation; (3) 1914-1918, war period; (4) 1918-1926, post-war state operation; and (5) subsequent to 1926, operation by one private company with preponderating state influence. A detailed review of each is given.—*H. J. Donker.*

785. UNSIGNED. Railroad employees' pension plan as formulated by the National Executive Committee of the Railroad Employers' National Pension Plan Association. *Indus. Relations*. 2(4) May 1931: 158-161.

786. VERSCHOOR van SLEEUWYK, H. E. Spoorweg-exploitatie in België en in Nederland. [Railway operation in Belgium and in the Netherlands.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 4(8) Oct. 13, 1931: 206.—Although the countries resemble each other in size and density of population, there is a remarkable difference in railway operation due to the fact that Belgium has fewer waterways and more industry than the Netherlands. The length of the Belgian railway system is 1/3 greater than the Dutch system, the number of employees is twice as large. The operating expenses and results for the years 1913 and 1930 in the two countries are compared.—*H. J. Donker.*

787. WEHDE-TEXTOR. Moskau und seine Eisenbahnanlagen. [Moscow and its railways.] *Zig. d. Verein Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltung*. (38) Sep. 17, 1931: 1021-1023.—Eleven main railway lines radiate in Moscow and are connected with each other by means of a belt line. This circular railway of 54 km. has double tracks and space for four track lines. Plans call for a central passenger station and an electric suburban railroad whose circuit is partly elevated and partly below ground.—*H. J. Donker.*

788. WYSZOMIRSKI. Einführung kaufmännischer Grundsätze bei den polnischen Staatsbahnen. [Introduction of commercial principles by the Polish State Railway System.] *Arch. f. Eisenbahnwesen*. (4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 871-882.—Efforts to reorganize the administration of the Polish State Railways along the lines of a commercial undertaking date back almost to the beginning of the system. These efforts have finally materialized and the railways are being operated today with a minimum of political interference.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

### STREET RAILWAYS

789. FRITZEN. Sind die Schienenbahnen überlebt? [Has the street railway outlived its usefulness?] *Verkehrstech. Woche*. (36-37) Sep. 9, 1931: 471-477.—The bus, and the trolley bus have the advantage of smaller costs of construction over the street railways, but for cities, those of America included, the street railway continues to be the means of mass transportation. What it has lost (7% for the last 10 years) seems to be due rather to the fast railway line, than to the motor vehicle.—*H. J. Donker.*

790. STEPHENSON, CHARLES A. Interesting facts developed by study of accident statistics. *Aera*. 22(6) Jun. 1931: 324-328.—Records of representative electric railway companies, when submitted to comparative analysis, indicate a definite relationship between collision frequency, car-miles operated, and population served. On the basis of the investigation, it is suggested that companies should be rated, not with each

other, but by their percentage of deviation from the hazards confronting them, which will vary with the territory served, and the car-miles operated.—*Helen Herrmann.*

### MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 71, 73, 86, 794, 1240, 1275, 1277)

791. DOUGHERTY, NATHAN W. Traffic capacity of highways. *Engin. Bull. Purdue Univ., Extension Ser.* #26. 15(2) Mar. 1931: 42-48.

792. JEMTZEFF, W. Der Kraftwagen in der UdSSR. [The motor vehicle in the USSR.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (37) Sep. 11, 1931: 452-453.—The author gives a survey of the present state of motor vehicle traffic in USSR. The total number of motor vehicles in USSR is 30,910, less than the number in Berlin alone. More than half are motor freight vehicles which are easily adapted to passenger traffic. Tables show the number, increase and operating costs of motor vehicles in USSR from 1913-1930. The most important requirements for motor freight vehicles for USSR are a great carrying capacity, three-axle construction, and heavy oil motor.—*H. J. Donker.*

793. MASUKI, FUJII. Der Strassenbau in Japan. [Road construction in Japan.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (38) Sep. 18, 1931: 160-161.—The total length of the roads in Japan amounts to 974,000 km., and yearly expenditures are about 240 million marks. In 1922 an office was created by the Home Ministry for testing methods of roadbuilding and the building material.—*H. J. Donker.*

794. MURDEN, J. L. State highway policies. *Engin. Bull. Purdue Univ., Extension Ser.* #26. 15(2) Mar. 1931: 13-18.

795. PLIMPTON, R. E. Distribution advances with the motor truck. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(3) Aug. 1931: 262-281.—Changes in the distribution system caused by the motor truck are discussed. The character of motor traffic is analyzed. Agencies which use motor transport and the manner in which motor service is adapted to serve the special needs of the users are described. Motor trucks are classified into shipper-owned, private or contract, and public or common carrier, depending upon their relations to their users. An important recent development is the motor truck terminal which supplies a variety of services to shippers by truck. The combined use of highway and rail carriers offers another solution of the distribution problem.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

796. SLANE, JASPER A. How the patrol system saves taxpayers' money. *Engin. Bull. Purdue Univ., Extension Ser.* #26. 15(2) Mar. 1931: 87-98.

### WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 37, 42-43, 49, 54, 388-389, 590, 735, 1114, 1346)

797. DENS, LÉON. Du rôle de la marine marchande dans l'économie nationale de la Belgique. [The role of the merchant marine in the national economy of Belgium.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Etudes et d'Expansion*. (81) Jun. 1931: 244-252.

798. HELANDER, SVEN. Schiffssfrachten und Schiffsspreise 1897-1927. [Shipping freight rates and prices of ships, 1897-1927.] *Z.f. Verkehrswissenschaft*. 9(3) 1931: 94-112.

799. MAINERI, B. Lo sviluppo della marina mercantile jugoslava e gli interessi italiani. [The development of the Yugoslav merchant marine and Italian interests.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 713-715.—The agreements between the Yugoslavia and two shipping companies anticipating an increase in tonnage between Yugoslavia and South America and in the

Mediterranean, cannot be overlooked by the Italian merchant shipping companies in spite of the evident lack of shipyards for the Yugoslav merchant marine.—

*Gior. d. Econ.*

800. SERRAT, KLAUS. Die Ketten schleppschifffahrt auf dem Main von Aschaffenburg bis Bamberg. [Canal boat towing on the Main from Aschaffenburg to Bamberg.] *Z. f. Verkehrswissenschaft*. 9 (3) 1931: 112-124.

801. UNSIGNED. Development of the Port of Gdynia. *Polish Econ.* 6 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 232-234.

802. ZOEPFL, GOTTFRIED. A central European transport problem. *World Trade*. 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 255-260.—The creation (May 15-17, 1930) of the Federation of Central European Inland Navigation, created for the purpose of reviving the activities of the pre-war Inland Navigation Federation established between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Switzerland 35 years ago, constitutes an important step towards the solution of traffic and navigation on the waterways of central Europe. The principal states which have joined the Federation are Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The general transport problems include the relative efficiency of the various means of communication, more particularly the relations between railways and waterways; unification of transport policy with a view to obtaining the best economic results; the financing of transport undertakings by state or private capital or by subsidies with a view to the simultaneous exploitation of the newly acquired waterpower; inland navigation statistics; and national or international legal points and problems. The hydrography of countries which are members of the federation and the relation of agriculture, drainage, irrigation, and improvement of the soil to navigable waterways are questions which give rise to the general technical problems. The federation does not deal with questions of commercial policy as such. Its objective is to attain the greatest possible uniformity in the development of the central European water ways system for large shipping, (vessels of from 1,000 to 1,200 t.). The natural conditions for such a system are excellent; the chief difficulties are financial, but the federation should overcome such difficulties by reconciling political and economic interests at stake. The waterways included in the program of the Federation are the upper Rhine from Basle to Lake Constance, and the route from there to the upper Danube.—C. C. Kochenderfer.

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 783, 1126, 1132, 1268, 1306, 1314)

803. UNSIGNED. France-Congo-Madagascar. [France, the Congo and Madagascar linked by air.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 349-350.—Goulette blazed the trail from Paris to Tananarive via the Congo between March 14 and 25, 1931. An attempt will be made to open regular service over his route in the near future. (Map.)—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

804. WRONSKY, MARTIN. Die Zusammenarbeit des Flugzeuges mit den übrigen Verkehrsmitteln. [The cooperation of the airplane with the other means of traffic.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche*. (36-37) Sep. 9, 1931: 499-501.—In the summer of 1927, the German National Railway and the German Luft Hansa formed an agreement regarding the air-railway traffic. One of the greatest advantages of this combination of transports is the possibility of transporting perishable products such as flowers, vegetables, and fruits. Negotiations with the International Air Traffic Association and the International Railway Union are in progress. Negotiations with the Railway Union to establish the air passenger traffic have been successful, and arrangements have been made by means of which it is possible to have luggage forwarded by rail on a flying ticket.—H. J. Donker.

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 5-6, 15, 49, 63, 409, 431, 535, 553  
589, 700, 710, 887, 914, 1013, 1026, 1290, 1347,  
1369, 1377, 1387, 1402, 1413, 1419)

805. ALLIX, EDGARD. La clause de la nation la plus favorisée. [The most favored nation clause.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (441) Aug. 10, 1931: 218-232.—The most favored nation clause is susceptible of many interpretations. The committee of lawyers which convened under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1927 in order to undertake a progressive codification of International Law, examined the questions of fixing by means of international agreements, and rules determining and interpreting the effect of the most favored nation clause. It concluded that any attempt to arrive at an agreement would meet almost unsurmountable obstacles due to the diversity of doctrines held by different countries. The disagreement between American and European authorities regarding the conditional and unconditional interpretation of the most favored nation clause came to an end with the adoption by the United States in 1921 of the unconditional interpretation. However, more subtle problems arise in connection with (1) the accordance of preferential or differential treatments, (2) customs unions and multilateral agreements.—Simon Litman.

806. BERKENKOPF, PAUL. Zur Frage des "Sowjet-Dumping." [The question of Soviet dumping.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (38) Sep. 18, 1931: 1602-1604.

807. BRANDT, KARL. If Germany had free trade. *Nation* (N.Y.). 133 (3454) Sep. 16, 1931: 277-279.

808. CARR, ROBERT M. The role of prices in the international trade mechanism. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 710-719.—The classical doctrine of international trade rests on the quantity theory of money and assigns to price a passive role. Inductive verification of this doctrine has been attempted by Viner and by Angell in their respective studies of the Canadian trade balance between 1900 to 1913. An examination of the statistics fails to justify their conclusions. "Instead of finding that the foreign borrowing inflated prices and thereby automatically set in motion a chain of sequences tending to establish an equilibrium in international prices, one finds that the rise in prices stimulated borrowing and that international prices were further from equilibrium at the end of the period than at any time during it." Fundamentally the failure of their analyses is due to the fact that static economic theory cannot be applied to a dynamic situation.—Ralph H. Farmer.

809. CHLEPNER, B. S. Une conférence internationale des sciences économiques appliquées. [An international conference on applied economic science.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3 (11) Jul. 1931: 387-389.—In September, 1930, the Belgian Society of Political Economy held a conference on applied political economy, in the course of which papers were read on commercial policy, on industrial and agricultural production, and on financial and fiscal problems. The conference brought to light the profound divergence existing between the free-trade ideal held by most economists and the protectionist tendencies of the majority of governments.—Grace M. Jaffé.

810. CLADAKIS, N. J. World export trade in chemicals. *Commerce Rep.* (38) Sep. 21, 1931: 701-703.—The United States is the second largest world exporter of chemicals, and supplies practically one-sixth of the total world trade.

811. ROSS, COLIN. Die Fiktion der Weltwirtschaft. [The fallacy of world trade.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 562-566.—Although new markets are being established, competition is so strong that it reduces prof-

its. Theoretically world trade seems to be desirable, but actual development points in the opposite direction that great self-sufficient units among the countries will be developed, not on the basis of international exchange of money but in the form of a regional exchange of goods. Increasing world-wide industrialization will abolish the current "market," and unlimited production will be displaced by producing just as much as is needed. Germany will then be in an especially unfavorable position. To improve it she must aim at self-sufficiency without neglecting exports, and contemplate fusion with larger economic units: a union with Central and Eastern European states, an *Anschluss* with France or with Russia.—*Werner Neuse.*

812. DELL, ROBERT. Free trade and France. *Nation (N. Y.)*, 133 (3455) Sep. 23, 1931: 303-306.—France is as great an obstacle to economic disarmament in Europe as to military disarmament. Free trade would undoubtedly benefit French industry as a whole, although, a few industries would suffer and a transition period would be necessary to allow for adaptation. Universal free trade would invariably lead each country to specialize in the industries best suited to it, as the different parts of each country do now. France is such a varied country and has such immense natural resources that free trade would probably cause less dislocation in her industry than in that of any other European country. Free trade between France and Germany would greatly aid the Lorraine metallurgical industries. It would end the dumping by French exporters. In spite of post-war industrial development, France is still an agricultural country. About 2/5 of the active French population is engaged in agriculture and the majority of this two fifths is composed of peasant proprietors. This latter class is an uncompromising opponent of free trade.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

813. EICHELBERGER, EDWARD G. Yugoslav market for American farm equipment. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #759. 1931: pp. 21.

814. ENGELL, OVE. Mestbegunstigelses principet og dets Betydning i Nutidens Handelspolitik. [The most favored nation principle and its significance in present day commercial policy.] *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*, 68 (5-6) 1930: 369-385.—In 1930 a controversy arose between Denmark and Germany regarding the most favored nation clause in commercial and tariff treaties. Germany contended that the granting of reciprocal tariff favors (*Toldkontingenter*) was not a contravention of this principle. The author uses this occasion for a general and historical exposition of the most favored nation principle, and discusses the debate in the Danish parliament. He points out that the most favored nation principle is today endangered by several factors, notably by reciprocal tariff favors. He is of the opinion that a principle which has endured through centuries of varying commercial policy will not be abandoned without strong opposition.—*Institute of Economics and History, Copenhagen.*

815. FLINT, RICHARD. Die Krise des französischen Ausfuhrhandels. [The crisis of French exports.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 16 (40) Oct. 2, 1931: 1670-1672.

816. GIUSTA, H. S. United States trade with Latin America in 1930. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #124. 1931: pp. 83.

817. GRAAFF, A. de. Het dumpingvraagstuk in den internationaen suikerhandel. [The question of dumping in the international sugar trade.] *Indische Gids*, 53 (9) Sep. 1931: 790-802.

818. HELD, HERMANN J. Chronik der Handelsverträge 1929. [Commercial treaties, 1929.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 644-678.

819. HIRST, FRANCIS W. Free trade or protection? *Nation (N. Y.)*, 133 (3452) Sep. 2, 1931: 223-225.—There seems no rational substitute for the natural

equilibrium of production and consumption and for those fluctuations in prices which attend the unhindered working of the laws of demand and supply. "Look after the consumer and let the producer look after himself" is the best rule for government to follow. If protection is good for the whole American Union it ought to be equally good for the individual states. But no state is allowed to protect itself against the others by a tariff, and the United States forms the largest and richest free trade area in the world. America should realize how much damage might be inflicted by high discriminating duties on American fruit, canned meats, and other products which can be grown or manufactured in Great Britain, Canada, or Australia. Would not reciprocity in advance be better than prosecution of relentless commercial warfare against good customers?—*A. Hasse.*

820. KAPFERER, CLODWIG. Ausfuhrkartelle. [Export cartels.] *Markt d. Fertigware*, 2 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 37-47.—Although the international cartels partially control foreign trade, there is a wide field for the operation of control in exporting. Not only would it make possible the elimination of surplus products from the domestic markets but also the coordination of activities of exporters both at home and in foreign markets.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

821. KOVERO, M. Le développement de l'exportation finlandaise depuis la guerre mondiale. [The development of Finnish exports since the World War.] *Bull. Périod. Soc. Belge d'Études & d'Expansion*. (78) Dec. 1930: 509-514.—*Robert Schwenger.*

822. MUSSEY, HENRY RAYMOND. Free trade and the United States. *Nation (N. Y.)*, 133 (3453) Sep. 9, 1931: 250-251.—The trade policy of the United States is held responsible for the stoppage in flow of trade currents, and the lack of equilibrium in the balance of payments policy is held responsible for European financial crises. The weight of the United States in the economic world is so great that we bid fair to drag the whole world down to financial ruin if we refuse indefinitely to break the bonds with which we shackle trade.—*A. Hasse.*

823. PAYEN, ÉDOUARD. La retour de l'Allemagne en Afrique. Le commerce allemand avant et depuis la guerre. [Germany's return to Africa. German commerce before and after the war.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux*. (8) Aug. 1930: 465-479.

824. POLANYI, KARL. Austria and free trade. *Nation (N. Y.)*, 133 (3457) Oct. 7, 1931: 361-363.—The war has proved disastrous to free trade. The League of Nations has failed both to achieve disarmament, and to lower European tariffs. The Austro-German plan of 1931 to establish freer trade in Central Europe did not meet with approval. Free trade means the absence of protective tariffs plus the equality of flow of capital and labor, and equality of opportunity for human beings. Customs tariffs were originally a commercial policy; today they are an integral part of the economic fabric of a country. Burdens of social services are sometimes the cause of the granting of customs duties to an industry. Cartels are an item in the protectionist machinery. The agrarian crisis is the strongest single factor working for customs tariffs in central and eastern Europe. The historical function of free trade was the abolition of provincial barriers. When no further step toward larger units was possible, the emphasis shifted to the international. Now there is a tendency towards the creation of larger free trade territories. The question today is: how can we have freer trade between these territories?—*Adelaide Hasse.*

825. QUARTON, HAROLD B. The market for oils and fats in Cuba and the Cuban vegetable oil industry. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #786. 1931: pp. 20.

826. SURO, GUILLERMO A. Character and dis-

tribution of Latin American foreign trade. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 65 (10) Oct. 1931: 1053-1063.

827. UNSIGNED. Levant. *Pays de mandat français. Le commerce en 1930. [Commerce in the French mandates in the Levant in 1930.] Asie Français*. 31 (289) Apr. 1931: 138.—Imports totalled 1,271,000,000 francs; exports, 453,280,000. This extremely unfavorable balance of exchange has produced a crisis, and relief can come only through developing local industries.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

828. UNSIGNED. The world's trade in manufactured goods. *Midland Bank Mo. Rev.* Aug.-Sep. 1931: 1-2.—(Statistical analysis of exports based on common classification of finished goods from United Kingdom, United States, Germany, France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Japan from 1925 through the first six months of 1930.)

829. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. *Les primes à l'exportation. [New Caledonian bounties.] Océanie Français*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 48.—As a means of relieving planter distress, the general Council of New Caledonia has authorized the temporary payment of export bounties equal to prevailing export taxes. The tropical produce thus leaving the colony free of actual charge for the time being is able to compete in world markets with that from more favorably placed areas.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

830. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON. Free trade—its moral advantages. *Nation (N. Y.)*. 133 (3456) Sep. 30, 1931: 326-327.—(A protest against the United States protective tariff system as establishing a privileged class and corporation favoritism.)—*A. Hasse*.

831. WINKLER, WILLI. Autarchy in the Soviet Union. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 7 (1) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 41-80.—Historically and economically the present development of Russia presents a continuation of the industrialization which began before the war. However the industrial progress is phenomenally greater due to peculiar characteristics of the Soviet Government—its power, planning, and monopoly of foreign trade. Before the war, Russia was exposed to economic cyclical fluctuations; now it is largely unaffected by them, except in its foreign trade and prices. The production actually has been raised during the present international crisis. The tendency toward economic independence was paralyzed in pre-war days by the growing dependence on the world market and the importation of foreign capital. The five-year plan is the deepest expression of the autarchic spirit but an increase in the purchasing power will foster the demand for foreign goods; also the growth in exports entails closer economic relations with other countries.—*D. V. Varley*.

832. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. *Binnenmarkt und Statistik. [The internal market and statistics.] Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (3) 1931: 342-356. discussion 371-377.—(A plea for a better statistical study of internal trade both with regard to its inner structure and to its relations with foreign commerce.) A detailed outline is given of the kind of statistics required and a program for future statistical development.—*A. R. Crathorne*.

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 5, 751, 813, 839, 916, 1009, 1311, 1327, 1382)

833. LEWIS, H. BERTRAM. Installment authority challenges critics. *Automotive Indus.* 65 (13) Sep. 26, 1931: 457-458.—Time sales add \$6,000,000,000 to nation's volume of trade. Refutes claims of "strong-arm" methods.

834. LEWIS, THOMAS. Farmers' control of auction marts in Wales. *Welsh J. Agric.* 7 Jan. 1931: 111-

129.—There are 17 live-stock auction marts in Wales wherein farmers exercise some amount of direct control. Six of these are registered as cooperative societies under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. Six are owned or leased by limited liability companies in which the shareholders are chiefly farmers, but persons other than farmers hold shares and seats on boards of directors; four have been established through the activities of voluntary committees of farmers; and one is a small mart held on ground belonging to a farmers' requisite society, which is the only connection farmers have with its organization. A brief historical note of each of these 17 marts is given, together with a statement of the methods of management. The most successful form of organization is that where a society or company of farmers and tradesmen control the mart completely, hiring auctioneers for selling at agreed fees per day or under contract for a period of time.—*Edgar Thomas*.

835. SCHNELLBACHER, E. E. Credit and payment terms in foreign countries. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #123. 1931: pp. 103.

836. UNSIGNED. Retail credit survey—January-June, 1931. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Ser.* #53. 1931: pp. 47.

837. WALWORTH, G. National marketing. *Co-operative Rev.* 5 (27) May 1931: 95-99.—"On broad principle the cooperative method is the ideal one for extension to national marketing schemes."—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entry 383)

838. LAMAL, ÉMILE. *L'organisation et la fonction des marchés à terme dans les bourses commerciales et les bourses de valeur. [Organization and functions of "futures trading" on the commodity and security markets.] Bull. d. l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2 (4) Aug. 1931: 343-366.—Recent events on the copper, oil, grain and coffee markets have proved that the speculative method of establishing a world price is more stable and less dangerous than such methods as until recently used either by the Copper Export Association in New York in the case of copper, or by the Federal Farm Board in the case of wheat. Speculation expands the number of transactions in the commodity much above actual demand and supply and gives elasticity to the market and eliminate extreme fluctuations. But neither bulls nor bears are in position to control the physical economic factors, of which the market is an expression. At a time of general liquidation, the bears are the only element on the market supplying the necessary purchasing power to keep it from becoming completely demoralized. In discussing security markets Lamal distinguishes between stock exchanges e.g. London or Paris, where "trading in futures" and differential settlements are permitted and such exchanges as the New York and Brussels where each sale must be accompanied by the actual delivery of the security in question. He concludes that the mechanism permitting "trading in futures" is superior to the other type in regularizing and stabilizing the trends of the market.—*Boris Stern*.

839. TODD, JOHN A. The world's cotton markets. *Tropical Agric.* 8 (5) May 1931: 113-115; (6) Jun. 1931: 147, 150.—Describes the process of cotton marketing and shows how the markets work in fixing price. It also explains the general structure of the futures market and the methods of the spot market.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

840. WOOD, R. G. The Liverpool cotton market. *Tropical Agric.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 210-212.—A description of the futures market.

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

### PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 785, 997-998, 1614-1615, 1617)

**841.** BROWN, ELMER. Responsibility of an insurer for failure to act promptly on applications. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(2) Apr. 1931: 230-235.—Since 1912, attempts have been made to grant recovery to an applicant on the basis of tort liability or breach by the insurer of its legal duty to act promptly upon applications. Three bases have been used, none of which is tenable: ordinarily the applicant pays the premiums from the date of the application and not of the acceptance; an insurance company acts under franchise of the state and is affected with a public interest; where the agent is negligent the insurer should be liable. Yet in 13 states in which the right to maintain a tort action has been sought, in 9 cases such right has been granted. It would be simpler and more defensible to establish the general legal duty of the insurer to act promptly than to rely on reasoning so open to attack.—*W. H. Wandel.*

**842.** CHRISTENSON, A. S. Regulation of foreign insurance in Latin America—three countries exclude foreign companies—four have no special requirements—other legislation runs gamut between these extremes. *Commerce Rep.* (37) Sep. 14, 1931: 644-645.

**843.** EATON, J. M. Romance of mutual insurance. *J. Amer. Insurance.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 9-12.—While Franklin introduced the principle of mutual fire insurance into this country, it had existed in England since 1696 and undoubtedly in organizing the company he was guided by the experience of the earlier English companies. In 1752 he organized the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, the first chartered fire insurance company on this continent and still operating.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**844.** EHRENZWEIG, ALBERT. Das Versicherungsvertragsrecht der Ostseestaaten. [Insurance contract law in the Baltic states.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 31(3) Jul. 1931: 249-269.—Ehrenzweig includes in his review of the insurance contract situation in the Baltic States, Danzig, Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Russia. The thirty paragraphs of the new Russian Civil Code dealing with insurance are commented upon. The private law of Lithuania does not specifically mention insurance contracts; and in Estonia, the civil code contains only four paragraphs relating specifically to insurance. Ehrenzweig describes the movement for recodification of insurance law since 1921 in the Scandinavian countries.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**845.** FORD, CHAS. P. Meeting labor's insurance needs. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(9) Sep. 1931: 1080-1085.—A life insurance feature has been part of the provisions of organized labor from the beginning. Group insurance, as adopted by employers, became a formidable weapon against unions. Against this danger the unions took protective action. The Union Cooperative Insurance Association appeared in 1924 and in the first six months wrote over \$16,000,000 of insurance. It wrote a policy open only to members of trade unions. In 6 years, 134 new insurance companies began business. In the same period 44 companies went out of business. Of 73 companies the average increase of stock value was 3 2/3%. There were 65 stock companies only 5 of which paid any cash dividends. The Union Cooperative is one of the five. Against the small increase in equity of 3 2/3% this company stands second on the list with 26 2/3% yearly. During 1930 the John Mitchell Mutual Life Insurance Company, labor's second oldest life insurance company, was merged with the Union Cooperative.—*G. Groat.*

**846.** FREUDENBERG, KARL. Die neuesten Er-

gebnisse der Deutschen Bevölkerungsstatistik und ihre Bedeutung für das Versicherungswesen. [The latest results of German population statistics and their significance for insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 31(3) Jul. 1931: 227-235.—The increase in the expectation of life since 1871 (from 35.6 to 56.0 years for males, and from 38.5 to 58.8 years for females in Germany) to 1926 is shown. The increase in the expectation of life, the absolute and relative additions to the German population in middle and after life, have aroused the interest of insurance technicians in the future adequacy of calculations affecting annuities in private insurance and of contributions and reserves for prospective disability payments in invalidity insurance. Dobbernack in *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 1930, No. 9 and the text in Band 401, pages 641 et seq., *Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*, are of special interest in connection with the future development of the changing load upon annuity and invalidity insurance finance.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**847.** GRAHAM, CHARLES M. The New York unit statistical plan: a method of preparing and reporting data and analyzing the carrier's business. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17, pt. 2(36) May 15, 1931: 190-224.—Workmen's compensation business has now been organized in New York State along the lines which have been used in Pennsylvania for several years. The plan endeavors to improve manual rate making, individual risk merit rating and statistical reporting. Numerous forms must be filed with the Compensation Insurance Rating Board. (These are illustrated in the paper.) Hollerith tabulating and sorting machines are used in preparing the statistical "experience" cards. These are on the 45 column form, but when space for the machines is available the new 80 column cards may be adopted.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

**848.** HAGEN, OTTO. Privatversicherungs Rechtsprechung, 1930. [Private insurance law decisions.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 31(3) Jul. 1931: 309-322.—Hagen summarizes the legal literature of Germany in 1930 bearing directly upon private insurance. This includes the reports of the *Reichsgericht in Zivilsachen*, the orders of the insurance supervisory office in Berlin, the *Reichsfinanzhof*, and the leading German law journals.—*E. W. Kopf.*

**849.** HULL, ROBERT S. The function of administrative statistics in casualty insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17-pt. 2(36) May 15, 1931: 179-189.—The duties of an administrative statistician extend beyond those of the statistician, comptroller, cost accountant and the budget director. A primary concern in a young company is how rapid a growth to plan for. The persistence of business on the books should be studied. Branch office expenses should be analyzed as well as those of the Head Office. A control should be maintained over the records to see that no department prepares information which can be derived more economically by another department.—*Walter G. Bowerman.*

**850.** IRWIN, P. C. A conservation analysis from a production standpoint. *Rec. Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 20 (1) Jun. 1931: 17-28.—The 5,400 policies issued in one year and discontinued before paying the second premium in a life insurance company located in Iowa are classed by occupation, amount of policy, plan of insurance, and mode of premium payment. The author believes that occupation is the most important. Among salesmen paid by commissions the lapse rate was twice as high as among professional men and executives. The lapse rate tends to vary inversely as size of policy. This is not independent of occupation for the executives have large policies on the average. Term insurances had higher lapse rates than other contracts. The business with premiums paid annually had the lowest rate of termination, and generally the yearly rate of lapse was directly proportional to the frequency of premium

payment. Careful prospecting and intelligent selling will reduce the proportion of lapses.—Walter G. Bowerman.

851. LINDER, JOSEPH. A suggested modification in the policy year method of compiling experience data for the making of automobile insurance rates. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17-pt. 2(36) May 15, 1931: 225-230.—If exposures are assigned to an accident year, in contrast to a policy year, the losses would represent the entire experience of a twelve month period. Premiums would continue to be compiled by policy year only, and there would be successive revaluations at twelve month intervals. This method is intended to give a more sharply defined and accurate view of trends. (Illustrations of the method are given in diagram form.) —Walter G. Bowerman.

852. MANES, ALFRED. Elementary loss insurance. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(6) Jun. 1931: 5-7.—By elementary loss insurance Manes refers to insurance against losses caused by the elements including damage to land, crops, and buildings due to rain, hail, floods, land slides, snow, etc. State funds as emergency relief means against these hazards had been provided in Switzerland for some time. On Jan. 1, 1931, there was put in force in the canton of Appenzell a compulsory elementary loss insurance law. A flat premium of 2 cents per \$100 in value is levied on all property and practically all types of property damage due to the elements covered. On Sept. 4, 1929, Russia also put into force a blanket coverage against elementary losses. The rating system is extremely crude, however, with no facts regarding its success in operation. Some preliminary consideration has also been given to the handling of these hazards as an international problem by the League of Nations.—G. Wright Hoffman.

853. MICHEL, RAYMOND. L'assurance des crédits commerciaux et l'état. [The insurance of commercial credits and the state.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(441) Aug. 10, 1931: 261-276.—Since the welfare of the state is furthered by stable commercial credit relations, particularly in the export trade, it is the duty of the state to cooperate with private insurers of commercial credit by making available to them all credit information that comes within its knowledge. In the export trade, much valuable information concerning credit risks is at present in the files of the government officials dealing with such trade—unavailable to private insurance companies. Certain risks now excluded from the commercial credit coverage offered by private insurers (Acts of God, war, etc.) nevertheless should be insured against. Since in theory these are unpredictable and such that private insurers would not care to assume them, they logically should be assumed by the state. This could be done either by 100% re-insurance, the private carrier writing the policy and the government carrying the risk, or by direct insurance issued by the state.—C. L. Parry.

854. ROODE, R. H. Afwijkende annuiteitentypen. [Unusual types of annuities.] *Maandbl. v. h. Boekhouden.* 37(442) Jun. 1, 1931: 229-231.

855. THOMSON, WM. A. Fire reinsurance. *Proc. Insur. Inst. Toronto.* 1930-1931: 139-153.—W. H. Wandel.

856. UNSIGNED. Life insurance in the employer-employee relation. A description of Metropolitan's group annuity pension programs. *Indus. Relations.* 1(1) Nov. 1, 1930: 37-40.

857. UNSIGNED. Illinois Central's group insurance. Details of the \$200,000,000 employee coverage recently put in effect on the Illinois Central System. *Indus. Relations.* 1(1) Jan. 24, 1931: 26-28.

858. UNSIGNED. Annuities and insurance. *Indus. Relations.* 2(2) Feb. 21, 1931: 64-67.—Details of Standard Oil Company plan.

859. WEDDIGEN, WALTER. Der Versicherungsbegriff der Wirtschaftswissenschaft. [The insurance concept in economic science.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft.* 31(3) Jul. 1931: 235-248.—Weddigen continues the discussion of definitions of insurance which was summarized historically by Lindenbaum (See Entry 3: 4333.) Weddigen's definition: Insurance aims to bring together in a mutual or reciprocal funding arrangement those economic entities exposed to the risk of future accidental, indemnifiable need (for money, or for goods or services having monetary value).—E. W. Kopf.

860. WHITNEY, ALBERT W. The place of conservation in insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17, pt. 2(36) May 15, 1931: 231-240.—Insurance prevents the bad effects of a misfortune; while conservation, the prevention of the misfortune itself, is a by-product. In the case of steam boiler insurance the part of the premium which goes into prevention is three or four times as large as the part which pays losses. If a life company can raise the expectancy of its insured lives the result is a benefit to the company, and the only question is whether the cost has been too great. The extended duration of the contract and the time-lag between risk experience and premium revision are the elements which make preventive work profitable. The public has come to recognize conservational activity and favors insurance companies that have taken pains to develop this side of the field.—Walter G. Bowerman.

861. WOLL, MATTHEW. Labor and insurance. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(9) Sep. 1931: 1073-1079.—Out of a series of conferences and committee meetings beginning in 1923 and backed by national and international unions of the American Federation of Labor came the incorporation of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in October 26, 1925. A small office was opened in the A. F. of L. building in Washington. Dividends on stock were limited to 6% on the contributed capital and surplus. Trade union organizations made 90% of the contributions. All policies were made participating. The company is owned and controlled by 60 national and international unions, 7 state federations of labor, 34 city central labor unions, and over 300 local unions, and the A. F. of L. itself. Over \$60,000,000 of insurance is in force.—G. G. Groat.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 847, 979-980, 983, 1039, 1170, 1293, 1299, 1562)

862. AUGUSTIN, GISELA. Soziale Versicherungen im Grossherzogtum Luxemburg. [Social insurance in Luxembourg.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(27) Sep. 25, 1931: IV402-IV406.

863. CAMANNI, VINCENZO. La famiglia italiana nell'assicurazione sociale. [The family in social insurance in Italy.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1931: 1-44.—The article considers the family as a biological and social unit from a social and demographical point of view. Many laws for social assistance in different countries follow this interpretation. Italy seems to follow the international tendency to prefer the family to individuals in the payment of benefits of insurance. This tendency is still quite far from the organization of a real system of family insurance. The French and Belgian examples of *allocations familiales*, including political and economic considerations, cannot be considered as entirely right examples of the tendency.—Fausto R. Pitigliani.

864. ČERVINKA, EUGEN. Povinné veřejné pojištění proti nezaměstnanosti. [Compulsory public insurance against unemployment.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(4) 1931: 98-101.—In Czechoslovakia the system of insurance against unemployment is voluntary and is organized according to the so-called Ghent system. Only

the members of labor organizations are organized and their number represents only about one-third of the unemployed. Czechoslovakia needs a centralized and monopolistic employment bureau.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

865. DERSCH, HERMANN. Änderungen der deutschen Sozialversicherung durch die Notverordnungen, 1930-1931. [Changes in German social insurance through emergency decrees, 1930-1931.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. 31(3) Jul. 1931: 285-308.—General reforms in the German social insurance system have been impending for many years. The need for reform had different grounds for each type of insurance. Financial reforms to correct the failure of receipts to balance disbursements and to meet proper charges to reserve accounts were long needed. In other branches, the machinery needed to be overhauled. The emergency situation in 1930 and the decrees issued to meet the situation, were not of sudden development. The "crisis" seemingly compelled action long justified by the trend of events.—*E. W. Kopf*.

866. GOLDSCHEID, RUDOLF. Die menschökonomische Bedeutung der "sozialen Lasten." [The human welfare significance of social insurance burdens.] *Arbeiter schutz*. 42(15) Aug. 1, 1931: 281-283.

867. HIRSCH, WERNER LUDWIG. Die Finanzkrise in der Deutschen Sozialversicherung. [The financial crisis in German social insurance.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*. 31(3) Jul. 1931: 269-284.—After presenting facts in respect to invalidity insurance, the miners' benefit funds and for unemployment insurance, Hirsch concludes that the following remedial measures seem to be dictated by the existing situation: Reduction of benefits by from 7 to 14%, the percentage varying with wage-class; seasonal workers to receive only 20 instead of 26 weeks indemnity; a general lengthening of the waiting period before benefit begins; sharpening the obligation to accept what employment is offered; certifying the real need of young persons under 21 years, and of married women, for benefits. What part of the financial crisis in social insurance is of ancient lineage, and what part is due to the world economic crisis, is open to question. (See also Entry 4: 865.)—*E. W. Kopf*.

868. KOTOFF. Social insurance in the Soviet Union. *Soc. Econ. Rev.* 6(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 17-22.

869. MOWBRAY, ALBERT H. The new French social insurance law. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17, pt. 2 (36) May 15, 1931: 241-263.—The terms of the law with respect to classes of the population covered, risks covered and risk-bearing (insurance) machinery and its administration are briefly set forth, and an account of the historical background of the law with summary conclusions as to its nature and significance are given.—*G. A. Bowers*.

870. OTTE, BERNHARD. Zur Reform der Unfallversicherung. [Reform of accident insurance.] *Soz. Praxis*. 40(23) Jun. 4, 1931: 738-743.—The average expense per industrial worker insured in 1929 was only 2 marks, the average per agricultural worker insured only 50 pfennig. The increase of total expenses in comparison with pre-war times is due in part to extension of the insurance to new groups of persons. The boards for settlement of disputes have quick procedure. These boards will have to settle fewer small claims when the distress of the crisis is over.—*R. Broda*.

871. SETLACEC, I. Asigurarea in contra somajului în România. [Insurance against unemployment in Rumania.] *Analele Econ. și Stat.* (3-5) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 22-30.—Insurance against unemployment in Rumania is inopportune because of lack of accurate statistical data on the prevalence of unemployment and because of the special character of the present crisis. Further, Rumania does not have a specialized industrial population.—*Al. Halunga*.

872. TARBELL, THOMAS F. Unemployment and

insurance. *Proc. Casualty Actuarial Soc.* 17, pt. 2 (36) May 15, 1931: 161-178.—A brief historical survey of unemployment and discussion of the state insurance system of Great Britain are followed by author's own suggested plan to build up unemployment reserve funds by a compulsory personal savings plan. Contributions are to be made by the employer at dismissal and administrative costs to be borne in part by the state. An outline of the plan is presented and note taken of the possible objections of unconstitutionality or of wage scales too low to permit such saving.—*G. A. Bowers*.

873. UNSIGNED. The growth of group coverage. *Indus. Relations*. 2(2) Feb. 21, 1931: 61-62.—A total of 9 billion dollars in 1929.

874. UNSIGNED. Unemployment insurance—first report of Royal Commission. *Liberal Mag.* 39 (454) Jul. 1931: 309-321.—To reduce the present deficit of the British Unemployment Insurance Scheme, estimated at £39,450,000, to £7,650,000 it is proposed that the benefit period be reduced from its present indefinite limit to 26 weeks in a period of 12 months following the application; that the rate of contribution from the worker, the employer, and the Exchequer each be, for men 9d and for women, 8d, instead of the present 7d, 7d and 7½d respectively for men and 6d, 7d, and 6½d for women; that the rate of benefit for men be reduced from 17s to 15s and for women from 15s to 13s; that transitional benefit be paid only to those who have paid 8 contributions during the last two years or 30 during the six years preceding the date of application; that before relief is granted inquiry be made into the means of single persons residing with relatives, of married women, and of persons with independent incomes; that married women and seasonal workers be required to give evidence of reasonable expectation of employment.—*W. H. Wandel*.

875. UNSIGNED. The social aspects of the administration of the double compensation law in New York State. *New York State Dept. Labor, Spec. Bull.* #168. May 1931: pp. 114.—From 1923 to 1928, 152 minors under 18 illegally employed were awarded double compensation in the State of New York. These cases were studied in detail by the Division of Women in Industry and the results tabulated according to age, sex, schooling, industry, occupation, wages, cause of accident, nature of violation of the labor law, etc. In 23% of the cases part of the amount awarded had not been paid, due largely to financial irresponsibility on the part of the employer. In addition to these there were some cases that were compromised with the approval of the Industrial Board because the employers were not able to pay the full amount. Awards in 79 of the 121 cases for which data were secured were made within one year and in 36 cases they were made in the second year. In 6 cases they were made after two years. In addition to the 152 cases in which awards were granted it is estimated that there were perhaps half as many in which minors were eligible for the double award, but in which it was not granted because the law was not actively enforced. The method of enforcement was improved in 1929, but it is still unsatisfactory. A description of the enforcement routine in several other states is given with recommendations for changes in New York. (19 tables and 14 case studies.)—*A. C. Gernand*.

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 187, 189, 267, 304, 543, 920-921, 923, 934, 1041)

876. BAÑOS, OLEGARIO F. Estudio de las fluctuaciones del cambio de la peseta. [Study of the fluctua-

tions of exchange of the peseta.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 30(89) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 3-44.

877. BAÑOS, OLEGARIO F. Cambio y estabilización de la peseta. [Exchange and stabilization of the peseta.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31(93-94) 1930: 363-385.

878. BELIN, IVO. The currency reform—the law of the currency and its importance. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(6) Jun. 1931: 122-124.—A. Vidaković.

879. BERNÁCER, GERMÁN. La depreciación de la moneda española. [The depreciation of Spanish money.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31(93-94) 1930: 401-423.

880. CASSEL, GUSTAV. Die deutsche Geld- und Kreditwirtschaft. [German currency and credit economy.] *Euro. Rev.* 7(9) Sep. 1931: 645-662.

881. GRAHAM, FRANK D. The fall in the value of silver and its consequences. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39(4) Aug. 1931: 425-470.—A fall in the value of the monetary unit, will ordinarily increase rather than reduce the national purchasing power. There is no basis in theory or in fact for supposing that the purchasing power of silver standard countries has been diminished by the fall in the gold or commodity value of silver nor do the terms on which silver-standard countries trade with the rest of the world appear to have been much affected. The fall in the gold value of silver automatically stimulates in roughly proportionate degree the import of silver into silver-standard countries and this will operate to restore the price of silver. The real burden of the foreign debt of silver standard countries is affected not by changes in the gold or commodity value of silver but by changes in the commodity value of gold. The Chinese government, however, is in a position to influence the real burden of its foreign debt through the retention or abandonment of the silver standard. The world's monetary problems do not center round the gold-silver ratio. They are conditioned by the commodity value of the two metals, especially gold, and monetary reform should be directed, primarily toward the stabilization of this value.—Frank D. Graham.

882. GUTMAN, E. Les problèmes de l'or. [The gold problem.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3(11) Jul. 1931: 361-366.—In order to encourage exploitation, the South African gold mines should be relieved of some of their tax burdens.—Grace M. Jaffé.

883. HUBBARD, JOSEPH B. Currency in circulation as an index of business volumes. *Rev. Econ. Stat.* 13(3) Aug. 1931: 96-102.—Figures for money in circulation are an excellent measure of the amount of currency outside the Treasury and the reserve banks. Money in circulation is responsive to business influences and a number of other influences. The latter have determined the movement sufficiently often, so that the series cannot be regarded as a consistently good measure of business fluctuations. Adjusted figures for currency as a rule apparently lag behind business fluctuations. As to fluctuations of other than business origin, the adjusted items have shown immediate and unmistakable response to developments such as the recent demands for currency to meet withdrawals from banks.—Ada M. Matthews.

884. MASSÓ, CRISTÓBAL. El problema monetario español. [The Spanish monetary problem.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 31(93-94) 1930: 425-441.

885. ROBERTSON, D. H. Mr. Keynes' theory of money. *Econ. J.* 41(163) Sep. 1931: 395-411. (A rejoinder by J. M. Keynes—412-423.)—Robertson agrees with Keynes that hoarding is the dominant factor in depression but doubts whether the technical channels by which hoarding affects the price of consumption goods as compared with the price of investment goods is exactly as Keynes has stated the case. Keynes agrees that hoarding is a dominant factor in depression if by

hoarding Robertson means either "an excess of saving over investment," or "an increased propensity to hoard." He disagrees if Robertson means by hoarding "an increase of inactive deposits" such as might occur, for instance, if central banks were to pile up excess deposits on member banks. Keynes emphasizes that the bankers determine the quantity of hoards, whereas the public determines the propensity to hoard.—Lionel D. Edie.

886. STYŚ, WINCENTY. Na marginesie rozprawy dra I. G. Triebego: "Zehn Jahre polnische Währung." [Concerning I. G. Triebel "Ten years of Polish currency."] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 161-170.—The author reviews Triebel's volume which discusses the development of Polish currency from 1918-1928.—A. Walawender.

887. VANDELLOS, JOSÉ A. La balanza comercial y el cambio de la peseta. [The commercial balance and peseta exchange.] *Rev. Nacional de Econ.* 32(95-97) 1931: 13-17.

888. VILIMANOVIĆ, D. M. The legal stabilisation of the dinar and the international 7% Yugoslav loan. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(6) Jun. 1931: 121-122.—A. Vidaković.

889. XXX. Peseta royale et peseta républicaine. [The royal peseta and the republican peseta.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(689) Apr. 25, 1931: 590-592.—Luther H. Evans.

## BANKING

(See also Entries 514, 908, 914, 1012)

890. BELIN, IVO. The National Bank Act. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 145-147.—A detailed explanation of the new law of the National Bank with special reference to its role of regulator of the national currency.—A. Vidaković.

891. BRÜCKNER, CHRISTIAN. Die Banken im Freistaat Sachsen. [Banks in Saxony.] *Z. d. Säch. Statist. Landesamtes.* 76 1930: 86-115.

892. CARTER, AUBREY B. How supervision is maintained over trust departments of National Banks. *Trust Companies.* 52(6) Jun. 1931: 787-790.—System of examinations and verifications conducted through office of the comptroller of the currency.

893. DOLBEARE, HARWOOD B., and BARND, MERLE O. Forewarnings of bank failure. *Univ. Florida Publ., Business Admin. Ser.* 1(1) Jun. 1931: 1-52.—(A study of bank failures in Florida.) The large number of bank failures in Florida following the climax of the real estate boom might have been anticipated by depositors from a study of bank statements, because there were noticeable differences between the statements of failing and successful banks as of different dates during and after the boom. The failing banks borrowed appreciably from other banks, while the successful ones were practically free from debt at all times. The authors conclude that "borrowing by a bank is generally considered a sign of weakness or of under capitalization"; but somewhat paradoxically the ratio of net worth to liabilities was found to be larger for failed banks than for successful banks. A study is also made of the combined statements of all state banks in Florida from June, 1922 to December, 1928.—M. D. Anderson.

894. EISFELD, CURT. Die Sparkassen in der deutschen Bankwirtschaft 1880-1913-1930. [Savings banks in German banking, 1880-1913-1930.] *Sparkasse.* 51(19) Oct. 1, 1931: 382-387.

895. GIANNINI, AMEDEO. Chèque sbarrato e chèque per conteggio nella convenzione di Ginevra del 1931. [The crossed check and the check for deposit only in the Geneva Convention for 1931.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(4) Apr. 1931: 381-387.

896. HEICHEN, ARTHUR. Notenbankkredit und öffentlichen Geldbedarf. [Central bank credit and public currency needs.] *Sparkasse*. 51 (19) Oct. 1, 1931: 404-407.

897. HOUDAILLE, JACQUES. La banque des règlements internationaux. [The Bank for International Settlements.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3 (11) Jul. 1931: 321-348.—(Includes bibliography.)—Grace M. Jaffé.

898. ROSADO de la ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. El departamento de cambios. (II) [Organization, operation, and accounting of a commercial bank. The exchange department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7 (2) Aug. 1931: 71-80.

899. ROSENBERG, CHARLES R., Jr. When customers go bankrupt. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15 (12) Sep. 1931: 12, 32, 34.—An interpretation of the bankruptcy act, with particular reference to banks as trustees under mortgage.

900. SABARSKY, A. The workers' bank in Palestine. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24 (10) Oct. 1931: 387-389.

901. SCHEFFLER, ZIELE. Entwicklung und Bedeutung des Beamtenbanken. [Development and significance of the Bank for Officials.] *Sparkasse*. 51 (13) Jul. 1, 1931: 262-266; (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 286-289.

902. STEPHANOPOULOS, St. Une réforme bancaire en Grèce. [Banking reform in Greece.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148 (441) Aug. 10, 1931: 292-303.—The writer discusses at length the reasons and events that led to the introduction of flexible reserve provisions in the national banking system of Greece.—C. R. Whittlesey.

903. STEVENS, EUGENE M. Restoring the profession of banking to its proper functions. *Trust Companies*. 52 (6) Jun. 1931: 757-760, 846.

904. UNSIGNED. Die schweizerischen Banken im Jahre 1930. [Swiss banks in 1930.] *Gewerkschaftl. Rundsch. f. d. Schweiz*. 23 (10) Oct. 1931: 336-338.—M. E. Liddall.

## CREDIT

(See also Entries 403, 835-836, 880, 917, 924)

905. ROSSI, GIULIO. Le forme del credito di accettazione. [The forms of acceptance credit.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 771-782.—Includes a review of American, English, and French markets, and the development of acceptance credit in Italy. The influence of the acceptance market on the money market is discussed.—Gior. d. Econ.

906. SOMMERFELD, HEINRICH. Der Diskontsatz als Zinssatz. [Discount rate as interest rate.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 24 (9) Sep. 1931: 256-260.

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 570, 751, 754, 833, 888, 905, 1044, 1368)

907. ARZET, ROBERT. Formenwandel bei den Investment Trusts. [Changes of form in the investment trusts.] *Betriebswirtschaft*. 24 (9) Sep. 1931: 260-263.

908. CURRIE, LAUCHLIN. The decline of the commercial loan. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 698-709.—(1) Statistical data are presented showing the relative, and in some cases absolute, decline in commercial loans in the United States, 1922-1930; (2) the causal factors accounting for this decline are analyzed; (3) the question whether the decline is a short or long-time phenomenon is discussed. Samples of statistical findings are: loans eligible for rediscount declined relative to other assets of national banks from 21.2% in 1923 to 13.9% in 1929; notes payable of 729 companies declined from 17.1% of inventories in 1922 to 8.4%

in 1928. The chief cause for the decline of commercial loans is stated to be the desire pervading industry since 1920 to liquidate both long and short-time loans in the interest of lessening the danger of a drastic fall in net earnings and insolvency. A decade of prosperity and a rising stock market facilitated the fulfilment of this desire. A continuance in the decline of commercial loans is predicted.—Lawrence Smith.

909. GUTHMANN, HARRY G. Railroad security yields to investors. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (3) Aug. 1931: 255-261.—The securities of 31 of the largest railroads in the United States are analyzed to discover the yield basis upon which they have been available to investors in the past 10 years. The years 1924, 1926 and 1928 were used to represent the period. The analysis includes bonds, equipment trust certificates, preferred stocks, and common stocks. The results show a broad improvement between 1924 and 1928. They throw light on what railroads need to earn to attract new capital. The inclusiveness of the data used here is alleged to be more useful than the usual indexes employed in solving this question.—Helen C. Monchow.

910. HESSEL, F. A. Chemical holdings of the investment trust. A financial appraisal of the industry as revealed in the 1931 portfolios. *Chem. Markets*. 29 (4) Oct. 1931: 369-371.

911. HUNDHAUSEN, CARL. Anleihen und Aktien in der amerikanischen Effektenfinanzierung I. [Bonds and stocks in American corporation financing.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaft. Forsch.* 25 (2) Feb. 1931: 64-88.—(See Entries 3: 9570, 11117.)

912. MANGER, WILLIAM. Foreign investments in the American republics. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 65 (10) Oct. 1931: 1064-1077.

913. PERSONS, W. FRANK. Uniform small loan law. *Personal Finance News*. 15 (8) Feb. 1931: 4-8.

914. SHENKMAN, E. M. Die Finanzierung des russischen Ausßenhandels. [The financing of Russian foreign trade.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (1) Jan. 1931: 109-146.—The revival of foreign trade of Soviet Russia which took place after the Civil War and the economic blockade depended above all upon the solving of financial problems. During the first period (1920-1922) the funds which were needed to handle imports and exports were obtained by the state from the confiscation and sale of stocks which remained stored in private warehouses during Russia's exclusion from foreign markets. Another source of funds during that period were the sums set aside by the government for the execution of its first import plan. The year 1922-23 witnessed changes in foreign trade financing. While governmental budgetary assignments continued there developed also the participation of banking institutions in financial transactions. The State Bank, in order to facilitate financing of foreign merchandising, established branches in Berlin, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Commissary for Foreign Trade organized a Foreign Trade Bank with a number of foreign branches. Soviet banks are now to be found in all the large commercial centers of Europe; they are not engaged in general banking business, their functions being confined to accepting commercial papers, discounting drafts, etc. arising from Soviet imports and exports. In Germany the problem of financing exports to Russia has been partially solved through the establishment by the manufacturers of special associations which discount acceptances of the Soviet organizations. One of the important forms of credit used at present is that granted by foreign banks against Russian exports. At first such credits were given only when goods were already abroad and could be used as security. The next step was the advance of credit against bills of lading. The latest phase is the granting of credit against goods warehoused in Soviet ports and sometimes even in the interior of Russia.—Simon Litman.

915. TUCCI, ERNESTO. Investment trust companies. *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(3) Mar. 1931: 269-274.

916. UNSIGNED. Handling stock sales to employees. Some of the details of the office end of employee stock ownership. *Indus. Relations.* 1(1) Nov. 1, 1930: 32-36.

917. UNSIGNED. L'avvenire del tasso d'interesse. [The future of the rate of interest.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 789-793.—Keynes gives reasons for a future decrease in the rate of interest in long term investments and an increase in value of bonds. Cassel points out the uncertainty of predictions on the future course of the rate of interest connected with the cyclical movements in economic life and with political events. In relation to the fact of lack of confidence of investors in long-term loans, Fain suggests the possibility of international insurance of financial risks for a moderate rate.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

918. VAN HORN, HARRY. Securities racketeering. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18(8) Aug. 1931: 519-522.—The effect of security racketeering on the legitimate power industry is (1) to bring about a direct loss of money which otherwise would be available for investment in legitimate power securities and (2) to bring about a loss of the confidence of the public in power securities and in other securities. Executives of electric power companies have been too passive in their interest in securities rackets. Failure on the part of the industry to police itself will lead to government investigations, government supervision, and, in some cases, government operation.—Karl K. Van Meter.

919. WHITAKER, ULRIC. The finance company racket. *Amer. Mercury.* 23(92) Aug. 1931: 433-439.—An interesting account of the devices used by finance companies to collect from 35 to 50% on the unpaid balance due on installment sales. The article covers: (1) The various provisions in the contract and note signed by the purchaser; (2) the often unlawful method of the "pull men" to recover property "peacefully"; (3) the methods used in selling repossessed goods at a price which not only does not allow the return of a surplus to the purchaser but leaves him still in debt to the finance company; (4) methods employed to bleed the individual who has not only lost the article purchased but is forced to continue paying for it—sometimes even borrowing funds from the Industrial Loan Bank; thus usury is added to usury.—E. J. Brown.

## PRICES

(See also Entries 498, 710, 717, 923, 929, 933, 1220, 1276, 1413, 1602)

920. D'ABERNON, VISCOUNT. Preissturz und Goldpolitik. [Fall in prices and gold policy.] *Europ. Rev.* 7(10) Oct. 1931: 697-701.

921. UNSIGNED. L'oro e il livello dei prezzi. [Gold and the price level.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 696-704.—(Discusses an article by Henry Strakosch in the supplement to the *Economist* for July, 1930.) The fall in prices does not depend on overproduction but on the lack of a corresponding development of monetary and credit means and more particularly on the gold hoarding policy of the United States and France. Economic cycles are of monetary origin; it is possible to control the movement of prices.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 658, 669, 694, 725, 743, 808, 883, 921, 973, 983, 1303)

922. CAMPBELL, C. D. The business cycle and accidents to railroad employees in the United States.

*J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(175) Sep. 1931: 295-302.—The frequency rate of accidental injuries to railway employees appears to vary with the movements of the general business cycle. This correspondence seems attributable to the facts that in times of prosperity relatively large numbers of inexperienced employees are at work, and in periods of slackness the shorter serviced, inexperienced employees are laid off; overtime, with attending fatigue and night work vary with the cycle, as does the volume of movement, both affecting the accident rate. The quality of equipment used may also tend to deteriorate as the volume of traffic expands.—Murrary W. Latimer.

923. CASSEL, GUSTAV. The monetary character of the present crisis. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52(6) Jun. 1931: 323-343.—Violently falling prices have been the central fact of the present economic crisis. Such price declines are due to monetary causes, and may be prevented by stabilizing our unit of account. The feasibility of such a project is demonstrated by the success of central banks before the war in maintaining the stability of their domestic price levels with respect to gold. Since the war the United States dollar has become the world standard of value, and all other nations have had to regulate their currencies with respect to that unit. Instead of attempting to maintain stable purchasing power for the dollar, the Federal Reserve system tried to check stock market speculation, and in so doing precipitated trade depression and falling prices. Back of the fall of prices lies the failure of gold production to keep pace with the growing monetary needs of the world. There has been a competition for gold, with the United States and France gaining a disproportionate share. These two countries can alleviate the prevalent gold scarcity by giving up reparation and debt payments, by lowering tariffs, and by lending more freely abroad. Throughout the world gold can be economized by reducing gold reserve requirements.—Ralph H. Farmer.

924. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Panics and progress. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(2) Apr. 1931: 168-176.—Crises have their origin in inflation, and the vehicle for inflation is usually credit. So long as business is allowed to dominate credit, both business and credit fare reasonably well, but when the keepers of this illusive credit attempt to regulate business through credit, both usually end in the ditch. A wholesome fear of credit inflation is developing. When the social conscience is as quick against price rises in prosperity as it is against wage cuts in adversity, we need have little concern about the devastating effects of deflation.—E. M. Violette.

925. DUPRIEZ, LÉON H., et al. Une comparaison de la conjoncture économique générale de la Belgique de 1897 à 1913, avec celle de la Grande-Bretagne, des États-Unis, de l'Allemagne, de la France et des Pays Bas. [A comparison of the economic cycles of Belgium from 1897 to 1913 with those of Great Britain, United States, Germany, France and the Netherlands.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2(4) Aug. 1931: 319-342.

926. EITEMAN, WILFORD J.; WERTENBAKER, THOMAS J.; WOLMAN, LEO. Hard times in the United States. *Current Hist.* 35(1) Oct. 1931: 11-24.—Eiteman reviews business depressions since the civil war. Wertenbaker: declining prices always bring depression and return to prosperity depends on readjustment to the new dollar value. Wages and retail prices must come down in conformity with other values. This does not mean that real wages need come down. "The United States is suffering because it has a standard of value which is flexible instead of rigid and a scale of wages which is rigid instead of flexible." Wolman: wages have suffered decreases in nearly all groups, 15% in manufacturing, more than 20% among soft coal miners, and an unknown amount in many other occu-

pations. Per capita output of labor increased 17% between 1923 and 1929. The failure of consumption to keep pace with the productivity of industry cannot be disposed of so easily. Many experienced observers believe that the onset of the depression was due to the creation of excess plant and equipment caused principally by the maldistribution of the income of industry. There is a trend toward the rise of trade associations, pools, price controls, and the Sherman anti-trust act is now treated with growing impatience and skepticism.—*P. J. Haegy.*

927. EYSKENS, GASTON. Le cycle des affaires de deux entreprises privées et la conjoncture économique de la Belgique de 1921 à 1931. [The business cycles of two private enterprises and Belgian business conditions from 1921 to 1931.] *Bull. de l'Inst. d. Sci. Écon.* 2(3) May 1931: 243-260.

928. FOSSATI, ANTONIO. Una introduzione allo studio dei cicli e delle crisi economiche. [An introduction to the study of cycles and economic crises.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(3) Mar. 31, 1931: 275-294.—The different theories of rhythmic economic fluctuations, and particularly the decending phase or crises, are analyzed and classified. The one-sidedness of the studies which throw light upon the interdependence of economic phenomena is pointed out. Crises are a normal recurring disturbance of economic equilibrium. The author emphasizes the dangers of practical applications before having perfected theoretical studies.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

929. MORGENTHORN, OSKAR. Die Preise im Konjunkturzyklus. [Prices in the economic cycle.] *Osterr. Volkswirt.* 23(52) Sep. 26, 1931: 1358-1361.

930. STERIAN, PAUL. Variatiile ciclice ale producției Românești. [Cyclical variations in Rumanian production.] *Bul. Stat. al României.* (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 29-96.

931. UNSIGNED. Die Fertigware in der Weltdepression. [Finished goods in the world depression.] *Markt d. Fertigware.* 3(4-5) Jul.-Oct. 1931: 229-249.

932. UNSIGNED. La crisi economica e i suoi rimedi secondo la Federazione delle industrie britanniche. [The economic crisis and its remedies according to the Federation of British Industries.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 787-789.—The causes of the present crisis are to be sought in the depression in the United States which followed the industrial and the stock exchange inflation, in the monetary phenomena of Great Britain, in the disturbance of the international exchanges, in the halting of productive investment. Remedies for the crisis include the regulated reduction of the cost of money, the measured expansion of credit preceded by transfers of gold reserves, the concessions of loans to foreign markets which have to acquire the product of the state loaning the money, and, finally, the abolition of obstacles to emigration.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

933. VINCI, FELICE. Il barometro degli affari e la crisi economica. [The business barometer and the economic crisis.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 217-226.—In the present regime of monetary convertibility, it is impossible to remedy the fall in prices, determined as it is by international factors, by means of extension of credit. The correlation between the percentage variation of wholesale prices and the quotations of stocks on the exchange are pointed out, bring up to date the data given in the preceding number. The course of the index of the volume of trade and that of other indices of the economic situation (exchange, circulation, exports and imports) are described.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

934. VINCI, FELICE. La crisi mondiale e le incette d'oro. [The world crisis and the cornering of gold.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 312-317.—The present depression, attributed erroneously by some

to political and social causes, is viewed as the product of those periodical deformations through which the general progress of economic activity is realized. The deformation now at its critical point is of monetary character and is connected with the unjustified accumulation of reserves of gold on the part of certain countries.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 785, 857-858, 913, 1039, 1079, 1122, 1132, 1218, 1286, 1294, 1299, 1362, 1431, 1434, 1491, 1515, 1558, 1575)

935. DUSCH, FREIHERR von; REINHARDT, WERNER; RICHTER, WERNER. Arbeitsleistungs-Enquête. [The labor productivity inquiry.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 5(1) 1931: 7-47.

936. KOHLER, ARNOLD. Some aspects of conditions of employment in the film industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23(6) Jun. 1931: 773-804.—The problem of the conditions of employment of artistes—actors, directors, art directors, and cameramen—depends for its solution on several factors: (1) the development of professional organizations and the formation of a common front by intellectual and manual workers; (2) the realization by employers that their real interest lies in reducing the causes of friction between themselves and their closest collaborators in order to increase the efficiency of the industry; (3) the elimination of speculative undertakings and the stabilization of the film industry, which would result in the employment of a permanent instead of an intermittent artistic and technical staff.—*H. W. Smith.*

937. PALLA, EDMUND. Organisation und Tätigkeit der österreichischen Arbeiterkammern. [Organization and activity of the Austrian Chambers of Labor.] *Kölner Sozialpol. Vierteljahresschr.* 10(2) 1931: 142-157.

938. PLATZER, HANS JOACHIM. Die Steigerung der Erwerbsziffer in Deutschland. [The increase in the proportion of productive workers in Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135(3) Sep. 1931: 321-368.—The 1925 population census in Germany shows an increase in the percentage of the productive element from 45.7 in 1907 to 51.3 in 1925, or an actual increase of 6,800,000 in round figures. This increase is more than 50% larger than warranted by the normal increase in the total population. Among the causes are: (1) differences in the methods of classification used in 1907 and in 1925; (2) considerable increase in the number of self supporting women; (3) transfer into the productive columns of many activities which were formerly done in the home and classified as nonproductive; (4) differences in the age distribution of males brought about by the war; (5) extremely low birth rate during the war and gradual diminution of the rate since the war; (6) longer life expectancy particularly within the age limits of 15 and 65 which are classified as productive. From a purely economic point of view this would be favorable to economic welfare, provided there were enough capital and land available to absorb the increased productive labor capacity. At present with the rapid development of machinery to replace human labor and with the decreasing chances of marketing the product on the interior and foreign markets, the possibility of absorbing the large increase in the productive forces in Germany is slight. The result is a larger supply of labor than needed with lower rates of wages, lower standards of living, and increased unemployment.—*Boris Stern.*

939. SAUNDERS, C. T. A study of occupational mobility. *Econ. J.* 41(162) Jun. 1931: 227-240.—A so-

cial survey of Merseyside conducted by the University of Liverpool shows statistically the extent to which movements between social classes take place. The movement among occupational groups, while not appearing to increase much over the last generation, is considerable; movements upward are generally balanced by those downward. The social ladder seems to lift more than one man in four to a grade higher than that into which he was born, while more than one man in three falls to a lower grade. Movement between manual and non-manual occupations is frequent. Between two generations there has been considerable accretion of strength to the non-manual relatively to the manual grades. Mobility among industries is greater than that among occupational grades. Only one man in six remains in the same industry as his father.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

940. SCHULTZE, OTTO. *Arbeitswissenschaft als sozialwirtschaftliches Problem.* [The science of labor as a social economic problem.] *Heidelberger Studien a. d. Inst. f. Soz.-u. Staatswissenschaften.* 1(5) 1931: pp. 270.

941. THOMAS, BRINLEY. Labour mobility in South Wales industry, 1920-30. *Econ. J.* 41(162) Jun. 1931: 216-226.—A statistical investigation was made of the mobility of miners in South Wales and Monmouthshire coal fields. The Ministry of Labour's unemployment insurance books served as source material. Each insurance book retains the number of the office of issue. Although the demand for labor in the newer and more promising districts has been feeble compared with the enormous supply of surplus labor in the coal fields, a natural process of redistribution has been operating, mainly in favor of the anthracite west. The natural disinclination of the Welsh miner to leave his native district is not so pronounced as in the case of the labor supply in the cotton industry. Causes which operate to increase immobility are to be found in a high proportion among the unemployed of married men with families, the shortage of houses in the newer districts, the burden of house ownership in the most depressed areas, and the physical effects of prolonged unemployment.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

942. UNSIGNED. L'enquête de la résidence générale du Maroc sur la crise de la main-d'oeuvre. [The Resident General of Morocco's inquiry into the labor crisis.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(5) May 1931: 294-308.—The scarcity of hands in the mines had best be remedied by European immigration; that on the land can be taken care of by binding the natives to the soil as share farmers. (See also Entry 3: 11303.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

943. UNSIGNED. Jahresbericht 1930-1931. [Annual report 1930-1931 of the Swiss Association for vocational guidance and the care of apprentices.] *Berufsberatung u. Berufsbildung.* 16(8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 144-153.—The year's work has been particularly influenced by the coming into force of the federal law on vocational training at the end of September 1930.—*M. E. Liddall.*

944. UNSIGNED. Economic activities of the population. *Conf. Board Bull. (Nat. Indus. Conf. Board, Inc.)* #57. Sep. 20, 1931: 453-460.—Based on U. S. Federal census.

945. UNSIGNED. Labour in India: Report of the Royal Commission. *Ministry of Labour Gaz.* 39(8) Aug. 1931: 298.—The report considers in detail the conditions of labor in industries and plantations in British India with regard to the health, efficiency, and standard of living of the workers, and the relations between employers and employees, and concludes with a summary of recommendations. Among them are: elimination of the labor "jobbers," limiting hours of work per week to 60 with overtime rates for hours in excess of 54, specific health and sanitation measures, education of workers' children in factory schools, investigation of possibility of standardization of wages within various industries, measures, such as weekly payment of wages, to

reduce the evil of indebtedness under which two-thirds of the working population constantly struggles, recognition of trade unions, and that the future constitution should provide for an Industrial Council, made up of representatives of employers, labor and the government.—*M. Keller.*

946. UNSIGNED. Bankruptcy among wage earners. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(3) Sep. 1931: 64-66.

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 528-529, 591, 845, 861, 900)

947. KOSE, J. *Mezinárodní Organisace Duševních Pracovníků.* [International organization of intellectual workers.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(3) 1931: 71-74.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

948. McDOWELL, ARTHUR G. Negro labor and the miners' revolt. *Opportunity.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 236-238; (9) Sep. 1931: 272-275, 288.—The National Miners Union has made special effort to organize Negroes, and has a Negro vice-president. The new Independent West Virginia Miners Union has two Negroes on its executive board of seven members. Throughout the strikes of 1930-1931, the participation of the Negro in picketing, relief work and other union activities has proven his right to be regarded with full respect.—*E. L. Clarke.*

949. UNSIGNED. Trade-union movement in India. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(3) Sep. 1931: 92-94.—Report of British Royal Commission on Labor in India.

950. WEBER, JOSEPH N. Canned music. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 Sep. 1931: 1063-1070.—The American Federation of Musicians opposed canned music without attempting to hinder its manufacture. The indiscriminate discharge of workers presents serious problems. An advertising campaign was inaugurated to promote music as an art. Production of the sound picture—the picture with continual music and a grind-organ effect—has been reduced over 60%.—*G. G. Groat.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 457, 856, 916, 955, 1084, 1091, 1177, 1213, 1302, 1334)

951. HOWARD, ALBERT. An experiment in the management of Indian labor. *Internat. Labour. Rev.* 23(5) May 1931: 636-643.—A labor experiment, carried on for the past half dozen years in the Institute of Plant Industry in Central India with native laborers, reveals that the best results are obtained by providing regular and effective payment of wages, good housing and suitable medical care. It was found that increased production and contentment resulted from a regular seven and one-half hour day and a rest period. During the summer months the working period was reduced to four hours following sunrise in the morning, plus two hours before sunset; making a working day of six hours. This arrangement of the working hours resulted in increasing production and good will.—*H. W. Smith.*

952. MANDER, GEOFFREY. The case for works councils. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(784) Apr. 1931: 442-447.—The experience of the author with works councils in his own firm, led him to introduce a bill in parliament making them compulsory for all factories employing 50 or more workers. Essential conditions for success are: effective representation of all employees, specific work for the council to perform, submission to it of an annual report on the commercial and financial situation of the firm, discussion of conditions of employment, dismissal, recreation, pensions, co-partnership, and all changes of policy affecting the workers. It has proved a stabilizing factor in the companies where it has been honestly tried.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**953. STEED, WICKHAM.** L'organisation de la paix sociale. [The organization of social peace.] *Bull. Périodique de la Soc. Belge d'Études et d'Expansion.* (81) Jun. 1931: 273-280.

**954. UNSIGNED.** Employee profit-sharing. *Indus. Relations.* 2(3) Mar. 21, 1931: 124-126.—A management corporation is interposed between the employer who earns the profit and the employees who share in the distribution. (Purity Bakeries Corporation with 5,500 employees.)

### PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 750, 1117, 1222-1229, 1487)

**955. APPLEGREN, GEORGE.** American Tel. & Tel. personnel program as it is manifested in the employee relations of the Illinois Bell system. *Indus. Relations.* 2(6) Jul. 1931: 223-225.

**956. DENMAN, HELEN.** An experiment in helping blind women help themselves. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(8) Aug. 1931: 202-204.—In the Bureau Mailing Service, sponsored by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the addressing of letters is done by the crippled, folding and inserting is done by the totally blind, while sealing and stamping is done by the partially sighted. With blind workers, there is less chaffing and idling, stricter attention to business. Blind workers at such operations as folding and inserting can average 1,000 pieces a day and earn \$3.00 a thousand. The crippled averaged about the same in stamping and typing. The most important cog in the letter shop machinery is the business manager.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**957. ELTON, FREDERIC G.** The vocational classification of cardiac workers. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(2) Feb. 1931: 38-41.—A serious responsibility rests on placement workers in attempting to reinstate the cardiac. While suitable employment may often improve the cardiac condition, unsuitable employment may aggravate an already existing cardiac condition. Medical follow-up is of the greatest importance.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**958. FERRY, S. E.** Apprentice training. A description of Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's method of making men. *Indus. Relations.* 2(3) Mar. 21, 1931: 114-120.

**959. HAEGER, FERDINAND.** Zur Psychologie des Arbeitswillen. [The psychology of the will to work.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8(8) Aug. 1931: 228-232.

**960. NISOT, MARIE-THÉRÈSE.** Worker's education in Belgium. *Internat. Labor Rev.* 24(1) Jul. 1931: 55-74.

**961. STOCKER, A.** Medicul și selecția profesională. [Medicine and professional selection.] *Arh. pentru Stiință și Reformă Soc.* 9(1-3) 1930: 245-262.—The author describes the various methods of selection used in different countries, and gives many examples of workers' data-sheets (*fiches d'ouvrier*) used for this purpose. The principal objection to industrial selection is that it gives an enormous advantage to the employer but is not fair to the worker. The vocational sorting which is carried out by a factory is an exclusion rather than a choice. Partisans of this system say that workers excluded from one kind of work, can find within the factories themselves, other kinds of work more in harmony with their capacities and their state of health, but this is true only in so far as there exists a vertical organization of the work, permitting the transformation of selection into professional orientation. Industrial selection thus appears as an individualistic economic defence measure, but is inadequate when considered from the social point of view. Only medical examination, with complete physical overhauling, can yield satisfactory results both for the employer who requires workers fit for a definite function, and for workers, who have the right to find

in their daily labor not only material benefit, but also moral satisfaction.—*G. Vladesco-Racossa.*

**962. VOORHEES, NELSON A.** A validation of the case study method in the vocational guidance of rehabilitated persons. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(8) Aug. 1931: 187-194.—The adjustment of the individual in employment is possible to the extent that he furnishes the skills, abilities and personality traits, which are required for satisfactory performance of the duties of the position. To determine the possession of the necessary abilities, a study of the individual is necessary. In New York, this method has been used as the basis for the adjustment programs of 352 persons. The work adjustment of this group, measured by wages received is equal to the average of persons having no disability. Stability of employment among rehabilitated persons prepared for their jobs, is approximately double that of others employed in similar employments and more than four times that of representative factory employees. This greater stability appears due, at least in part, to proper advisement and preparation for the job.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

### HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 790, 875, 922, 1562)

**963. GARTELL, H. W.** Safety work in metal mines. *Chem. Engin. & Mining Rev.* 23(276) Sep. 5, 1931: 451-454.

**964. McILVAIN, EDWIN H.** The damaged heart in industry. *Rehabilitation Rev.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 137-144.—Many cases of apparently damaged hearts give only temporary symptoms. If no structural change is in evidence, it is a social and economic waste to reject the applicant. No matter how carefully a group of applicants are examined cardiac cases will slip in while others will appear quickly and subtly in robust employees. In the past 7 years, out of 38 heart deaths only three had any record of cardiac findings at the time of the last examination at the plant.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**965. OWENS, STANLEY.** Low accident rate in cement plants. *J. Amer. Insurance.* 8(8) Aug. 1931: 12-15.—The Portland Cement Association has been a leader for many years in accident prevention work. Beginning in 1912, members of the association have reported their accident experience regularly to a central office and today they have an excellent tabulation upon which to base their rates. In preventive work they have succeeded in enlisting the interest and support of every worker and executive.—*G. Wright Hoffman.*

**966. UNSIGNED.** Employee medical service. Observations on the extent of use, the kind of service, the cost per employee and the general effect, of employer arrangements for the medical care of industrial workers. *Indus. Relations.* 2(2) Feb. 21, 1931: 58-61.

### WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entry 1427)

**967. MUNZINGER, GUST. ADOLF.** The problem of the farmwoman in Germany. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(5) May 1931: 154-157.—The two outstanding features of the life of the German farm woman of the present day are overwork and inadequate remuneration for work done. These tend to render rural life unattractive and cause the exodus of young women from the countryside. All kinds of farm work have been imposed upon the woman. Not only household duties but part of the field work falls also on her. Her hours are long.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

### CHILD LABOR

(See also Entries 3-19272, 19772; 875, 958, 969)

**968. JOHNSON, HARRY J.** Rural work for the handicapped and disabled children. *Rehabilitation Rev.*

5(8) Aug. 1931: 183-186.—If a disabled or handicapped boy is interested in farm work and satisfied with a moderate earning his success when rehabilitated in agriculture is almost certain. There are also allied fields that present possibilities of training disabled farm people who have made a good record in high school, namely, dairy chemistry, agricultural engineering and similar specialized technical fields where farm experience is a necessity.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

### WAGES

(See also Entries 477, 644, 995, 1593-1594)

969. MAHER, AMY G. A comparison of the trend of wage rates for adults and juveniles. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 3 (3) Aug. 1931: 34-36.—A study made by the Information Bureau on Woman's Work, Toledo, for the Committee on Child Labor of the White House Conference on Child Welfare. Its object was to secure information on the relation of the trend of wage rates of juveniles to that of adults. It was based on data for the years 1914-1929 collected by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics which secures figures on weekly wage rates for the week of greatest employment during the year. Rates for boys and girls are for those under 18 years of age, for men and woman 18 years of age and over. Tables and charts are given showing median weekly wage rates and indices of median weekly wage rates, 1914-1929, for men, woman, boys and girls in manufacturing industries, clerical work and for salespeople, and separate charts for boys and girls under 18 in these several occupations. The study shows that from 1914 through 1921 the general upward trend in money rates was on the whole similar for adults and juveniles, whereas from 1923 to 1929 there was manifest a contrary movement with the tendency for children's rates to fall and adult rates to rise. The explanation is offered that employers are more and more unwilling to trust their machines, which are increasingly expensive and intricate, to any but expert hands.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

970. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in bituminous-coal mining, 1929 and 1931. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 162-174.—The average number of days worked per half month by miners and loaders in bituminous-coal mines declined from 9.1 in 1929 to 7.0 in 1931, with a corresponding drop in average earnings during the half month from \$49.85 to \$33.82, according to a survey of wages and hours in this industry made in the first quarter of 1931 by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. For all workers other than miners and loaders, the average number of days worked per half month dropped from 10.2 in 1929 to 8.3 in 1931, average earnings per half month declining from \$52.57 to \$41.58.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

971. UNSIGNED. Wages, wage changes, and labor costs. *Service Letter on Industrial Relations.* (*Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.*) (78) Jun. 30, 1931: 1-4.—The average weekly earnings in the manufacturing industries for which the National Industrial Conference Board collects information fell from \$28.89 in September, 1929 to \$23.82 in April, 1931. This reduction was chiefly due to shorter hours. The movement has accelerated in recent months.—*Helen Herrmann.*

972. UNSIGNED. Wages and hours of labor in cotton-goods manufacturing 1910 to 1930. *U. S. Bur. Labor Stat. Bull.* #539. Jun. 1931: pp. 44.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 692, 864, 874, 926, 938, 958, 1540, 1591)

973. BARNES, JULIUS H. Business looks at unemployment. *Atlantic Monthly.* 148(2) Aug. 1931: 238-247.—A system of reasonable direction and control of unrestrained production must take the form of voluntary

cooperation based upon exchange of knowledge and experience between the units of industry. The social approach to the problem of unemployment is to alleviate the distress of the unemployed. The business approach is not only to provide work for the unemployed but also to safeguard the security of the employed, to control as far as possible the changes which retard the orderly advance of industry, and to develop its flexibility. Efforts are now being made to establish the necessary administrative direction.—*D. M. Schneider.*

974. BUFFA, ALDO. Il collocamento della mano d'opera in Italia. [Employment offices in Italy.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(3) May-Jun. 1931: 87-114.—The organization of employment offices in Italy is studied from its very beginning up to the recent laws on government employment offices.—*Fausto R. Pitigliani.*

975. GIVENS, MEREDITH B. Statistical measures of social aspects of unemployment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(175) Sep. 1931: 303-318.—An analysis of financial burdens and the number of persons and families aided in relief campaigns in a number of cities indicates a rather close inverse correlation between total expenditures for relief, the number of active relief cases, and the corresponding employment indexes month by month. Relief data are not a substitute for employment and unemployment statistics. Even after relatively prolonged periods of unemployment by no means all of the unemployed fall on to the relief rolls. One reason for this is family amalgamation—sharing of earnings of those remaining in employment and merging of households. Other factors are reductions in the standard of living, liquidation of assets and resort to the use of credit. There is reason for thinking that family ties tend to lessen as the volume of public relief increases; social insurance might have an opposite effect. While certain data point to the conclusion that many small savings depositors in 1929 were financing current requirements from savings, the available materials do not permit a complete analysis of the effect of unemployment on previously accumulated savings. An analysis of the relationship between the statistics of criminal offences and of employment shows a tendency for vagrancy and crimes against property to increase in years of low employment, a result in agreement with earlier studies. But, in general, there is no decrease in crime in years of high employment.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

976. HEIMANN, E. Zur Problematik und Begründung der Notstandsarbeiten. [Problems and reasons for relief works to decrease unemployment.] *Soz. Praxis.* 40(19) May 5, 1931: 585-591.—Cassel has shown that relief works cannot modify economic difficulties. If they absorb capital they withdraw it from other sectors of the economic society. But that does not mean that such works cannot serve social or humane purposes inside a modest frame. They cost however a multiple of the sums which can maintain the unemployed by straight subsidies. Another aspect of the problem relates to the maintenance of morale and ability to work if the laborer works instead of being maintained in idleness.—*R. Broda.*

977. KAHN, R. F. The relation of home investment to unemployment. *Econ. J.* 41(162) Jun. 1931: 173-198.—A theoretical discussion of the case for public works with an attempt to evaluate the beneficial repercussions that result from the expenditure of the wages of men thus given employment.—*Lazare Teper.*

978. KLUG, OSKAR. Kartelle, konzerne, trusts und Arbeitslosenproblem. [Cartels, "concerns," trusts and the problem of unemployment.] *Stockholm.* (3) 1931: 246-255.

979. LA FOLLETTE, SUZANNE. Bread without circuses. *New Repub.* 68(875) Sep. 9, 1931: 90-92.—(First-hand impressions of the working of the British unemployment insurance system and a description of a visit to the Shoreditch labor exchange where 9,000 men

and 3,000 women, mostly casual laborers, draw benefit each week.)—P. J. Haegy.

980. LA FOLLETTE, SUZANNE. Who pays for British unemployment? *New Repub.* 68(878) Sep. 30, 1931: 176-179.—Industry defrays the whole cost of the insurance scheme in England and that country is in danger of revolution if it shakes off either the voluntarily idle whose privileges are depressing industry or the involuntarily idle whose leisure results from the depression.—Marie LeCocq Herold.

981. MAHR, ALEXANDER. Neueres Schrifttum zum Problem der Arbeitslosigkeit. [Recent works on the problem of unemployment.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34(2) Oct. 1931: 149\*-166\*.

982. MANGOLD, W. P. Ten million unemployed? *New Repub.* 68(875) Sep. 9, 1931: 88-89.—The author estimates the total number of unemployed in the United States in July 1931 by adding to the number found unemployed in the census investigation of April 1930, the estimated number of those who lost their jobs between April 1930 and July 1931. The employment indices issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics are applied to the various groups of employed workers to estimate the decreases in employment for those groups for which employment indices are regularly published. They comprise 24,732,000 workers. There remain 24 million other workers gainfully employed (including over ten million farmers and farm laborers, left out of the estimate for which no employment indices were available and to which the author applies his own minimum and maximum estimates. The final figures are as follows: jobless in April 1930, 3,188,000; lost jobs since April 1930, in first group, 4,622,000; in second group, minimum estimate, 1,500,000, maximum estimate, 2,750,000; total, minimum estimate, 9,310,000, maximum estimate, 10,560,000.—P. J. Haegy.

983. RUBINOW, I. M. Stabilization versus insurance? *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(2) Jun. 1931: 199-213.—The tendency is growing to describe unemployment insurance as a somewhat dangerous palliative and to advocate stabilization as an alternative to the insurance method. This point of view is based upon two erroneous conceptions. At best, stabilization is a very slow process utterly unable to meet the immediate problems of distress of millions of unemployed. There are many limitations to efforts for stabilization unless a complete reorganization of modern industrial society is contemplated. The second error is in assuming that unemployment insurance will neutralize efforts towards regularization of industry. Too much should not be expected of the insurance method, as its primary purpose is compensation rather than prevention, but within certain limitations unemployment insurance by creating a reserve of purchasing capacity during years of plenty will of itself prove to be a stabilizing influence. Stabilization of the consumers' market is the first prerequisite of stabilization of industrial processes.—I. M. Rubinow.

984. SQUIRES, B. M. Stabilizing production and employment. *Soc. Indus. Engineers Bull.* 13(1) Jan. 1931: 3-12.—The author gives results of a study by Robert J. Myers, Univ. of Chicago, of 370 cutters and trimmers in the men's clothing industry of Chicago who were displaced by change in process or by firms going out of business. He points to the need for re-training programs and job analysis, and for a coordinated system of public employment offices to act as central clearing houses for applicants.—G. A. Bowers.

985. UNSIGNED. Unemployment. *Canterbury Chamber of Commerce Bull.* (79) Aug. 1931: pp. 3.—A discussion of extent, causes, relief of and remedies for unemployment in New Zealand.

986. UNSIGNED. Extent of 5-day week in American industry, 1931. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(3) Sep. 1931: 1-6.—Saturday half-holiday became quite general in the organized building trades, in business offices and

some manufacturing establishments between 1915 and 1919. In more recent years the 5-day week or full Saturday holiday has made considerable progress. According to information available to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 55.5% of the building workers had a 5-day week in 1930, and in 1931, in 44 cities and towns all crafts in the building trades were on a 40-hour a week basis. Questionnaires sent to 37,587 industrial establishments in 77 different industries and employing 3,941,792 workers brought the information that 2.4% of the establishments and 5.6% of all employees were on a permanent 5-day week basis. The automobile industry had the highest percentage (44.3) of workers on the 5-day week, followed by the radio industry (34.4), the dyeing and finishing textiles industry (27.0), and the aircraft industry (24.9).—P. J. Haegy.

987. UNSIGNED. Unemployment, April, 1930, by industry groups, age reasons for idleness, and family relationship. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(3) Sep. 1931: 37-41. (Results of U. S. Federal census.)

988. UNSIGNED. Noncompetitive work as unemployment relief. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 47-50.

989. UNSIGNED. Occupational experience of 100 unemployed persons in Bloomington, Indiana. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 51-53.

990. UNSIGNED. Incidence and extent of unemployment. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board.) (81) Sep. 30, 1931: 1-4.

991. WEBER, WALTER. Massnahmen zur Bekämpfung der Arbeitslosigkeit in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Measures for the combating of unemployment in the United States.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(27) Sep. 25, 1931: II1546-II1548.

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entries 1446, 1514)

992. BADER, LOUIS. Can we find out how the American income is spent? *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(175) Sep. 1931: 285-294.—College professors, advertising men, authors, educators, and others have tried their skill at estimating the income expenditures of the American people. The results vary so widely that they are all but useless to the business man who needs information which would aid him in determining markets and trends for specific consumer merchandise. There is a real need for a continuous study of scientifically constructed family budgets.—Lucy W. Killough.

993. LIVELY, C. E. Some relationships of the variable cash expenditure for farm family living. *Ohio State Univ. Dept. Rural Econ., & Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Mimeog. Bull.* #36. 1931: pp. 22.—This bulletin summarizes certain technical aspects of a study of family living on selected Ohio farms—based on 187 account book records—previously reported in the non-technical bulletin #468 of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station entitled *Family living expenditures on Ohio farms*. Of the 12 associated non-budgetary factors selected for analysis in the present bulletin, the most significant were (1) total cash receipts and (2) size of family. As total cash receipts mount, expenditures for both farm and living increase, and investment funds appear. But an apparent upper limit of conventional rural class standards of living is set by total cash receipts of \$5,000. Above that point family living expenditures tend to become constant, the surplus being turned into investments. Considering next the influence of size of family on the family living—this factor being kept relatively constant by using the device of per adult male equivalent for food—it was found that cash expenditure for living increased much more slowly than receipts. For example, where receipts were some thirteen times greater, expenditure for living was less than tripled. Forty-seven families kept con-

tinuous accounts for two or more years which made possible a study of inter-yearly variation. The advantage of an inter-yearly analysis is a lowering of the standard error in the correlation coefficients, thereby adding to their precision.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh*.

994. NIXON, J. W. How Ford's lowest-paid workers live. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(1) Mar. 1931: 37-46.—The writer concludes that (1) the Detroit workers' average budget in 1929 appears to be adequate for health, efficiency and a reasonable standard of comfort; but that (2) the figures in this 1929 Detroit study are not representative of workers' families in Detroit as a whole, still less of the 135,000 or more families whose chief breadwinners are employed by the Ford Motor Company; and (3) that it is impossible to base on this small study any conclusions as to the "American standard of living." The problem now to be tackled by the International Labour Office is to interpret the 1929 Detroit budget in terms not merely of prices but of climatic conditions and habits of living in each of a dozen different countries of Europe. A discussion of the difficult problems which are involved will appear in the final report of the I.L.O. when published.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh*.

995. PFITZNER, JOH. Lebenshaltungs-Index und Lohnhöhe. [Cost-of-living index and the level of wages.] *Die Bank*. 47(9) Feb. 28, 1931: 282-287.—The official cost-of-living index, instituted in the years of inflation to allow for changes in the value of money, has taken of the character of a wage indicator. This is unfortunate, since every such index is an abstraction, based on fictions such as the normal family, equal needs, and the validity of the use of the progressive account-keeping family as the basis for estimating average needs. The finer its adjustment, the less is the relation of a cost-of-living index to actuality. Great differences in wages in the same industry and in different industries show the lack of relation of such index to wages.—*Joseph J. Senturia*.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 3-18870, 18915, 18926, 19062, 19140, 19178, 19196, 19273, 19559; 992, 1311)

996. D'ADDARIO, R. Un'indagine sulla dinamica distributiva. [A study of the dynamics of distribution.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 269-304.—Analysis of the distribution of incomes in the city of Taranto, Italy, in the years 1908, 1914, 1922, 1928 limited to incomes and categories B and C received by individual taxpayers. Three problems which are often confused are distinguished: (1) the study of the distribution of incomes in a group at different times, (2) the study of the distribution at different times in a closed group, that is composed of the same receivers of income; (3) the study of the variation of incomes belonging to the different classes which constitute a closed group. The appropriate indices of concentration for each of these three problems having been calculated, the variations in the concentration of the two categories of incomes, the influences of the war and of monetary factors, the probable diminution of the evasion of taxes, and the increase in incomes for different classes of taxpayers are discussed.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

997. FRASER, HENRY S. Law of trust and life insurance as related to insurance trust agreements. *Trust Companies*. 52(6) Jun. 1931: 779-782.—Discussion of some of the questions most frequently occurring as to funded and unfunded trusts.

998. GRAUPNER, ADOLPHUS E. Practical and business aspects of business insurance trusts. *Tax Mag.* 9(9) Sep. 1931: 322-325, 346-348.—*M. H. Hunter*.

999. PULLEN, P. P. The land trust in practice. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 15(10) Jul. 1931: 9-10, 35-36.

1000. SMUTNÝ, PAVEL. Hospodářská bilance státu a národní úspory. [The economic balance and national saving.] *Statistický Obzor*. 12(1-2) Feb. 1931: 31-56.—The economic balance is found, for a given period, by comparing the total value of production with the total value of consumption. This task is simplified by omitting temporary items (*postes passagers*). On the one hand there is the national income, on the other the total individual consumption, the difference between which is the national saving. The author studies the sources and conditions of national saving, sets up rules for its determination, and arrives at figures for 1927-29. It needs to be supplemented by data on national wealth. (French summary).—*R. M. Woodbury*.

## COOPERATION

(See also Entry 837)

1001. DIETL, ANTON. The cooperative movement and the world economic crisis. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24(10) Oct. 1931: 361-367.

1002. DRACHMAN, POVL. Om Nordisk økonomisk Samarbejde—Og Nogle Fremtidsperspektiver. [Scandinavian economic cooperation—and some views into the future.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Koch och Indus.* 7(4) 1931: 283-301.—*Carl M. Rosenquist*.

1003. GARDE, JOSE. Algo respecto al capital en las sociedades cooperativas. [Capital in cooperative associations.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7(2) Aug. 1931: 59-63.

1004. IHRIG, KARL. Agricultural co-operation in Hungary. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 117-128.—Agricultural cooperatives in Hungary date back to 1863. Mortgage credit institutions came first and they are still active. During the war period cooperatives were almost eliminated. Since 1924 the cooperatives have directed their activities mainly toward regaining capital; improvements in marketing have not been neglected. Recently cooperative dairy societies have developed rapidly and the organizations are considered very satisfactory.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

1005. KREBS, WILLY. Das Genossenschaftswesen im Jahre 1930. [Cooperation in 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökonom. u. Stat.* 135(3) Sep. 1931: 421-438.

1006. MERCER, T. W. Foundations of cooperation. Rochdale principles and methods. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24(9) Sep. 1931: 339-341; (10) Oct. 1931: 374-377.

1007. SALCIUS, P. Cooperation in Lithuania in 1930. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation*. 24(7) Jul. 1931: 274-277.

1008. SASECI, O. Agricultural co-operation in Czechoslovakia. *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22(5) May 1931: 143-153; (6) Jun. 1931: 184-193.—The first credit society of the Raiffeisen type was formed in 1886. Later cooperative societies for purchase, sale, utilization of farm products, farm machinery, and electric supply societies came about. There are now more than 11,000 cooperative societies in Czechoslovakia. The societies obtain finances from the issue of stock, entrance fees, and from credit. The societies are federated and have become the center of trading activity. Since 1900 a great variety of agricultural cooperative societies have developed in Czechoslovakia. Many operate on a large scale. They have supplanted the grain merchant, and are improving agricultural conditions by supplying many needed services at very reasonable cost.—*A. J. Dadisman*.

1009. SMITHERS, P. L. The Oregon egg cooperative's influence on production practices. *Cooperative*

*Marketing J.* 5(5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 161-162.—(Improvement of quality and leveling of seasonal receipts.)

1010. UNSIGNED. Cooperative burial associations in the North Central States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(4) Oct. 1931: 79-82.—The high cost of funerals has led to the formation of a number of cooperative funeral associations in the North Central States. Reports from 13 such associations to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show that these societies generally operate at cost, plus an amount sufficient to cover overhead expenses, and therefore are able to effect a considerable saving for the members. Nearly 7,000 families are in membership with the societies reporting, the average per society being 524. The organizations are operated on a democratic, cooperative basis, all members having an equal voice in the society. Although the business done in 1930 was small—about \$36,000 altogether—most of the reports express complete satisfaction with the association.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

1011. UNSIGNED. Cooperation in Egypt. *Rev. Internat. Cooperation.* 24(8) Aug. 1931: 309-311.

1012. UNSIGNED. The cultivator and the cooperative movement. Financing of village societies. *Bengal Cooperative J.* 16(3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 159-166.—Contains suggestions for the regulation of the transactions of the central banks with the village societies with regard to short-term and intermediate loans.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 707, 714, 1220)

1013. B., I. The state monopoly of imports and the export of wheat, rye and wheat flour. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(6-7) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 149-151.—To prevent speculation which might further lower the price of wheat, the Yugoslav government decided to introduce a monopoly both for the import and export of wheat, guaranteeing at the same time a minimum purchase price to the producer. As this price was higher than the international price it was estimated that a loss of about 300,000,000 dinars to the state would ensue, but it was also reckoned that, apart from the social importance such a measure would have, it would also economically assist the peasants and enable them to meet taxation better.—A. Vidaković.

1014. MAJORANA, SALVATORE. Il monopolio del tabacco. [The tobacco monopoly.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 659-676; (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 737-756.—After noting the receipts and expenses for the tobacco monopoly in the budget for 1930-31, the systems of tobacco taxes and tobacco monopolies adopted in other countries and in Italy with especial references to the provisions of the law of 1929, are summarized. The question of the advantages of monopoly is examined in economic and financial aspects. The organization of production and sales of tobacco are described and notes on prices, consumption and receipts are given.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

1015. OBOLENSKY-OSSINSKI, V. V. Zur volkswirtschaftlichen Planierung in der UdSSR. [Economic planning in the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel.* 10(17) Sep. 1931: 18-29.

1016. WREDENFELD, KURT. Wesen und Bedeutung der gemischt-wirtschaftlichen Unternehmung. [The nature and importance of mixed enterprise.] *Schmalers Jahrb.* 55(3) 1931: 55-72.—The mixed enterprise presents an attempt to combine the principle of private profit dominant in private enterprise with serving the general interests of society—the underlying motive in government enterprise. The government usually, although not necessarily, owns a part of the capital

and as a rule participates in the actual management of the industry. It is difficult to appraise statistically the economic effectiveness of this new type of enterprise as compared with similar industries operated by pure private or pure government enterprise. The mixed enterprise combines the advantages of both systems. It is less cumbersome than government enterprise and provides for effective checks on some excesses of private enterprises.—Nathan Reich.

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 247, 1076, 1117, 1155, 1168, 1231, 1233, 1237-1238, 1241-1242, 1244-1247, 1249-1250, 1630)

1017. WITTE, EDWIN E. The fiscal aspect of federal aids. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(3) Sep. 1931: 283-285.—The claim that federal aid legislation places an unfair financial burden on the industrial states of the East and the Middle West is misleading. Less than 3.69% of Federal expenditures are for Federal aid. Figures of taxes received show merely the states in which they are collected. Customs duties and excise taxes on cigarettes are paid by the consumers throughout the country, rather than by the states to which the collections are credited. Income taxes are collected where the income taxpayer lives, not where the income is earned.—R. M. Woodbury.

### TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 377, 705, 996, 998, 1081, 1083, 1089-1090, 1093, 1226, 1230, 1232, 1239, 1251)

1018. ALLRED, C. E., and BOYER, P. B. Estimates of possible Tennessee revenues from excise taxes. *Univ. Tennessee Rec., Extension Ser.* 8(1) Mar. 10, 1931: 7-38.—The procedures, assumptions and evidence employed in estimating a possible annual yield of \$4,300,000 in new state revenues from 15 commodity taxes in Tennessee constitute the bulk of this article. In addition it reviews the extent to which such taxes are employed and considers problems and principles pertinent to state excises. Gasoline and tobacco figure most prominently but some 20 additional commodities have been subjected to state taxation. Limitations to state sovereignty necessitate provision for tax rebate on sales made across state lines and make desirable the utilization of commodities and services usually consumed at the time and place of purchase. Concurrent state and federal experience with admissions taxes in South Carolina indicate that it takes a year or more to make state collections effective. (Tables. Bibliography.)—P. B. Boyer.

1019. BALLANTINE, ARTHUR A. War policies in taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9(7) Jul. 1931: 250-253; 272, 274.—Any plan of war revenue legislation should include a war profits tax designed to bring into the treasury the entire amount of profits due to the war. The need of the government for funds and the desire to eliminate profit from war would both be furthered by such a measure. The funds for financing our participation in the great war were obtained from two sources, taxation and borrowing on long term bonds, notes and short-term certificates of indebtedness. A third possible source not used by our government is the direct issue of government obligations in payment for goods and services. A fourth suggested method is to take private property for public use without compensation. Special attention should be given to war profits. Because of the margin of error in the determination of profits and because profits do not all take the form of money, and because

of the possibility of destruction of the economic machine by taking more than the profits, the tax could probably in practice be not more than 80%.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1020. BRADY, JOSEPH D.** Are bond premiums income? *Tax Mag.* 9(9) Sep. 1931: 317-321, 344-345.—The question involved between the Old Colony Railroad Company and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is whether the net income of the company must reflect a pro rata portion of the premiums at which its bonds were sold in or prior to the year 1904. Some of the questions involved are: When a corporation issues its bonds at a premium, does it thereby realize gain or income within the meaning of the revenue acts? If bond premium is gain or income, in what year is it taxable—in the year the bonds are issued or pro rata over the life of the bonds? Does it make any difference in the determination of the preceding question whether the taxpayer's books are kept on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements or on the accrual basis? Does the fact that the premium was received before the effective date of the 16th Amendment prevent its being reflected in net income?—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1021. BREISCH, ERNESTINE.** Using the step-up basis on corporate reorganizations. *Tax Mag.* 9(7) Jul. 1931: 245-247, 275-276.—The use of the stepped-up basis or cost basis for the purpose of computing depreciation on property transferred in a tax-free corporate reorganization in which an interest or control of 79% or less remained in the same persons, is a subject upon which little is to be found in reported cases. The conclusion is reached that no gain or loss shall be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in exchange for stock or securities in such corporations and immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in control of the corporation; but in the case of an exchange by two or more persons this paragraph shall apply only if the amount of the stock and securities received by each is substantially in proportion to his interest in the property prior to the exchange.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1022. COMPTON, RALPH T.** The taxation of intangible property. *Tax Mag.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 292-297, 308-312.—The reason for modification of state taxing systems in recent years has been the fiscal inadequacy of the general property tax. A substantial revenue can be obtained by the taxation of intangibles at *ad valorem* rates. The revenue that may be expected from a classified tax system may be somewhat greater than that which has usually been obtained from this type of property under the general property tax. The breadth of the intangible property tax base is much greater under the best administered of the low-rate tax systems than under the best administered of the general property taxes. A general property tax state may improve its tax system by classifying intangible property for taxation at special low *ad valorem* rates if adequate provision is made for the enforcement of the new system.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1023. EINTZ.** Die Steuerbefreiung neuerrichteten Wohngebäude. [Tax exemption of new dwellings.] *Sparkasse.* 51(14) Jul. 15, 1931: 266-269.

**1024. GARGAS, S.** L'imposizione delle società anonime nei Paesi Bassi. [Taxation of corporations in the Netherlands.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 767-770.—After having reviewed the regulations previously in force, the privileged position established under the present system is described. The limitation of the taxes to dividends only is considered as cause for the tendency of enterprises to take the corporate form (*società anonyma*).—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**1025. GARGAS, S.** Il problema della doppia imposizione nei Paesi Bassi e nelle Indie olandesi. [Problem of double taxation in the Netherlands and in Dutch East Indies.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(3) Mar. 31, 1931: 319-322.

**1026. PAOLO, GIOVANNI di.** Le doppie impostazioni e la nostra espansione commerciale. [Double taxation and our commercial expansion.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(12) Dec. 31, 1930: 960-966.—For the purpose of avoiding double taxation and favoring the expansion of Italian industry abroad it is proposed to extend tax exemption to all incomes received abroad by Italian enterprises, irrespective of whether they are branches with separate accounting.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

**1027. PRESTON, ALBERT G.** The mechanics of a tax reduction study. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(1) Oct. 1931: 9-15.—The more the government spends the less remains for the people themselves to spend. One obstacle to tax reduction is in present bonded indebtedness. Another is in mandatory state legislation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1028. ROLINK, MAX.** The probable life of good will as a basis for depreciation. *Tax Mag.* 9(7) Jul. 1931: 248-249, 274-275.—Because good will is inseparable from a going business it is commonly treated as having a perpetual life, remaining with the concern as long as it is in existence. This is not correct. Good will is the value attached to a concern by virtue of which it can earn more than a reasonable return on its tangible assets. A business no matter how capable its organization, how desirable its product and how high its reputation, has no good will if it is losing money and has no prospects of making any. Observation shows that the factors which make for good will do not permanently remain in a business. If, in fairness to taxpayers, a deduction for depreciation of good will is economically justified, the courts will make it legally justified as well; and if this cannot be done under the present law, Congress will, in time, amend the law.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1029. SELKO, DANIEL T.** A program for reducing taxes. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(1) Oct. 1931: 5-8.—This problem calls for continuously complete and accurate information as to the receipts and expenditures of all branches of government, and an effective means of rapidly expressing public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with government activities as revealed. With adequate information available in published form, a basis exists on which to choose public functions, to assign to each its relative degree of importance, and to control performance and efficiency. This will require the cooperation of research organizations. When provided with suitable information these research organizations may exhibit greater willingness to make positive recommendations for action.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1030. SIMPSON, H. D.** The tax situation in Illinois. *Inst. Res., Land Econ. & Pub. Util., Studies Pub. Finance, Res. Monog.* #1. 1929: pp. 104.—Analysis is made of the situation in Chicago and in the state outside of Chicago, a detailed study being made of La Salle, St. Clair, and Williamson counties. The average level and general range of assessments in 1923 and the assessments by districts and classes of property and of homes in 1927 in Chicago, and the general level, range, and deviation from uniformity of assessments in 1926 and 1927 in the state and the three counties are discussed. Comparisons are made of the assessments of urban, village, and rural properties and of large and small properties in the state and the three counties. The causes of the inequalities and the results not susceptible of statistical measurement are also discussed. As remedies, centralization of administrative responsibility in both state and local assessment, full publicity of assessments, repeal of the quadrennial limitation, revision of the personal property tax, and a step toward state income taxation are suggested.—*Exper. Station Rec.*

**1031. SMUTNÝ, PAVEL.** Ideální daň. Příspěvek k nové berní reformě. [An ideal tax. Contribution to the new fiscal reform.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12(3-4) Apr. 1931: 141-158.—In 1927 a reform of direct taxes was under-

taken in Czechoslovakia. In 1910 the taxes received from labor were 43.5%, in 1927, 56% of the total revenues. Agricultural incomes were taxed to a larger extent than before the war. But this together with the income from industrial enterprises and independent professions were assessed only to about 40%, while 60% escaped tax. The income from capital was assessed only to about 32%. Only the house rent tax and the tax on labor income from which evasion is impossible was assessed at 100%. If the reform of 1927 did not accomplish all that was expected, it was to be ascribed to the faults of direct taxes. The author recommends the adoption of indirect taxes, and especially taxes on consumption. By graduating taxes on luxuries, and keeping taxes on necessities low, the tax could be made progressive. It would be easy to collect and would offer least obstacles to capital and wealth accumulation. (French summary.)—R. M. Woodbury.

**1032. TODD, EDWIN S.** The taxation of business enterprises. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 17(1) Oct. 1931: 15-20.—The old general property tax is unfair and inequitable to business. All subjects of taxation suffer equally from the futile attempts to tax personal tangibles and intangibles. Present franchise taxes are archaic and out of tune with modern fiscal ideas. As a beginning of tax reconstruction we should abolish all taxes on tangible and intangible property, including franchise and privilege taxes on business enterprise. For business some form of income or combination of income-production tax is the only solution. This is because income can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy, the tax cannot be shifted, is difficult to evade, has been increasingly successful.—M. H. Hunter.

**1033. UNSIGNED.** Steuerverteilung und Steuereinnahmen im Deutschen Reich 1928-29 bis 1930-31. [Tax distribution and tax receipts in Germany 1928-29 to 1930-31.] *Einzelschr. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* (19) 1931: pp. 244.

**1034. VIRGILII, FILIPPO.** La riforma della finanza locale. [Reform of local finance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(4) Apr. 30, 1931: 403-418.—The structure of Italian communal finance is described, particularly the excise tax, and the system of communal taxes. The reform projects in the post-war period are discussed and the advantage of tax unification is pointed out.—Giord. Econ.

**1035. WAKEFIELD, E. E.** Taxable incomes from partnerships. *Tax Mag.* 9(8) Aug. 1931: 281-282, 308.—The immediate cause of the problem is the fact that change in the personnel of a partnership, though it ordinarily works a dissolution of the old firm, does not produce a stopping point at which gain or loss for tax purposes is recognized. It seems proper that gain or loss should not be recognized since when the new firm is in part composed of members of the old firm there is no such change of property rights or transfer of property to wholly new owners as should occur to give rise to taxable income. Taxable income should not be recognized as the result of change in the personnel of a partnership. The present scheme of taxing partnership income is that the partner, not the partnership, is the taxpayer. In theory partners cannot be taxed on gains arising before they became partners, yet taxation on a profit arising in part before he had an interest in the property sold is by no means abhorrent to our tax procedure.—M. H. Hunter.

**1036. WEAVER, F. P.** The rural tax problem in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania State College, School of Agric. & Exper. Station Bull.* #263. Mar. 1931: pp. 35.—In 1925 the farmers of Pennsylvania paid \$36,000,000 of taxes; their share in the total tax bills of all citizens of the state, on the basis of incomes, should have been about \$25,000,000. Taxes paid by the mining industry and by agriculture amount to 38% of their net income; the taxes paid by manufacturing, laundry, newspaper

and publishing corporations, and by building and loan associations amount to less than one-half as large a percentage of their net income. To secure greater equity in tax paying it is necessary to have: (1) A shifting of more of the costs of schools and of township roads from rural real estate to other sources of income; (2) better assessments, in order that the burden on local property may be more equally distributed, and (3) greater economy in the expenditure of tax money.—F. F. Lininger.

**1037. WHITE, CHARLES P.** Finances of Tennessee. *Univ. Tennessee Rec., Extension Ser.* 6(4) Dec. 1929: pp. 67.—The most important tax sources of Tennessee revenues in 1928 were, in descending order, the gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration fees, the property tax, the excise tax on insurance companies, the tobacco sales tax, the privilege tax on merchants and occupations, the excise tax on corporations, fees for inspection of coal oil and gasoline, and the inheritance tax. Prior to 1923 the property tax was most important, more than 40% of all state receipts (exclusive of borrowings) having come from this source in 1922. Federal grants, county contributions toward state highways, and receipts from penal and charitable institutions constituted the most important non-tax receipts. As a result of the reassessment completed in 1920 the tax reform movement of 1915 has resulted in a reduction of the state property tax and an increased emphasis on privilege taxes. The state debt which had remained almost stationary for more than a quarter of a century rose sharply following 1927. (Tables.)—P. B. Boyer.

**1038. WILLIAMS, GEORGE C.** Federal taxation of condemnation awards. *Tax Mag.* 9(7) Jul. 1931: 254-255, 271.—Each year thousands of Federal tax returns filed by individuals and corporations include as net income gains received as condemnation awards paid by states or their political subdivisions. If it is unconstitutional for the United States to tax the salaries of state officers, or to levy a stamp tax on bonds, or for a state to put a tax on gasoline sold to the federal government, it appears to be likewise unconstitutional to tax just compensation paid by a state for property taken for public use through the exercise of the right of eminent domain.—M. H. Hunter.

**1039. WITTE, EDWIN E.** Revenues derived under state labor laws. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(1) Jul. 1931: 52-59.—Among the revenues not derived from general taxes and used for defraying expenses of state labor departments the following are most frequently encountered in various states: assessment of insurance companies and self-insurers for administration expenses of workmen's compensation laws; factory and mine-inspection fees; boiler inspection fees; fees for elevator inspection and the storage of explosives; private employment-agency license fees; fines, and a few other sources of revenue relatively unimportant. The largest revenues are derived under the workmen's compensation acts and pay most of the expenses of the industrial accident boards. In view of the great need for increased appropriations to labor departments and the reluctance of legislatures to vote such increases, labor departments should consider possibilities for deriving additional revenues from the laws they administer.—P. J. Haegy.

## INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 897, 1164, 1339, 1365, 1392)

**1040. ANGELL, J. W.** Reparation and the interally debts in 1931. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(4) Apr. 29, 1931: 83-100.—(Analysis of the internal economic conditions, of the relative burden of payments, and of the legal and ethical factors involved in the present reparation and debt situation of Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy, together with a consideration of their effects upon the United States.) The author indicates the unfavorable effect of the unfavorable price levels

upon the debtor countries. The economic and financial consequences of the payments are not in accord with the ethical and legal postulates on which the payments rest. The legal basis of the inter-ally debts cannot be questioned. German reparations rest upon the theory of the sole war guilt of Germany now being seriously questioned by many impartial students, and in any case do not extend to the war debts owed by the allies but only to damage to the civilian population. Less than one-third of reparations payments is now being used for the purpose for which it is legally imposed upon Germany, the rest in fact coming to the United States in the form of inter-ally debt payments, where it has been used largely to retire the public debt, not to reduce current taxation.—*Phillips Bradley.*

1041. FEDERICI, LUIGI. *Le recenti peripezie monetarie tedesche.* [Recent German monetary ups and downs.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21(1) Jan. 1931: 40-55.—A revision of reparations and the war debts would be advantageous both to Germany and to other countries.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

1042. KASTENHOLZ, J. *Die deutsche Wirtschaft unter dem Youngplan. Die Tatsachen des Youngplans.* [Economic status of Germany under the Young plan. The realities of the Young Plan.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57(7) Apr. 1931: 1-4.—*C. Mauelshagen, Jr.*

1043. UNSIGNED. *Le règlement de la dette austro-hongroise d'avant guerre.* [The settlement of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war debt.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(687) Apr. 11, 1931: 507-513.—The texts of the agreements of October 31, 1930, December 13, 1930, and February 11, 1931, with annexed declarations.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 760, 769, 918, 1085, 1095, 1200, 1251, 1299, 1316-1328, 1333)

1044. BLACK, J. B. *Who owns the utilities?* *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18(8) Aug. 1931: 523-524.—During the past ten years, the ownership of public utilities in the United States has been passing into the hands of the small investor, thereby creating a true public ownership under public regulation without sacrificing the initiative and efficiency of private management. Taking the electric light and power industry as an example, the customer owners include: (1) the preferred stockholders of operating companies; (2) the common stockholders of operating companies; (3) the preferred and common stockholders of holding companies which have investments largely in common stocks of operating companies; and (4) the stockholders of many of the large investment trusts whose principal investments are in the common stocks of operating and holding companies. In addition, investors in bonds and other evidences of indebtedness should be included. Insurance companies and banks are large holders of power company bonds (and stocks) and this interest is transmitted directly to their millions of policy holders, depositors, and stockholders. In 1929, 100 principal power companies reported that 11,000,000 out of 30,000,000 shares were held by customer owners. It is now estimated that more than 22,000,000 shares of power company stocks have been purchased by approximately 2,000,000 stockholders through customer ownership campaigns.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

1045. GLAESER, MARTIN G. *The Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light: Development of market area.* *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(3) Aug. 1931: 249-254.—An important phase in the history of the Los Angeles Bureau of Power & Light has been its development of a market area. As early as 1910 the city's

policy of developing its water and power resources under public ownership was already evident. The period of the development of the market area is divided into two parts: the competitive period and the period of normal operation. In the competitive period the city was seeking to acquire the property of the Southern California Edison Co. which lay within the corporate limits and during much of this time that Company was operating the property as an agent of the city under an option contract for purchase by the city. The favorable rates for service resulted in expansion of the bureau's operations and caused it to seek new power sources. The period of stabilized competition is characterized by a hodge-podge of market areas within the city, resulting largely from annexations, and less stress upon a municipal monopoly of power facilities because of the absence of surplus power to sell. The Board of Water and Power Commissioners is described as a body having powers similar to those of directors of a private corporation but not subject to jurisdiction of the California Railroad Commission even with respect to rates.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

1046. THOMAS, DAVID Y. *The light and power industry considered.* *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12(1) Jun. 1931: 1-23.—(Presidential address, at 12th annual meeting, Southwest Social Science Association.) Write-ups, as by the Southeastern Power and Light Company and other companies, increase the cost to the consumer. Whether or not there is a "power trust," a few things need explanation, as, the expenditure of \$400,000 by the National Utility Association to defeat the Muscle Shoals project, the Boulder Dam bill and the investigation of the power trust itself. Rates in the United States of privately owned plants are compared with publicly owned plants including the Ontario plant, to the disadvantage of the former. The holding company device, as used by the power and light companies to escape regulation, is condemned. Regulation has been handicapped by the great difficulty of finding a reasonable basis for rate control. The nation must have closer and more effective co-operation between federal and state commissions, or the alternative, public ownership, will be adopted.—*Karl K. Van Meter.*

1047. UNSIGNED. *Three decades of progress. 1910-1920, 1920-1930, 1930-1940.* Statistical survey of electric utilities and manufacturers with estimates of growth in business to 1940. *Elec. World.* 97(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 41-51.

1048. UNSIGNED. *Utility mergers decreasing.* *Elec. World.* 97(1) Jan. 3, 1931: 61-64.

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 3-18966, 19010, 19183, 19188, 19216, 19387, 19557, 19560-19561, 19568; 842, 1207, 1276, 1303-1310, 1312, 1315, 1349)

1049. DANIELS, C. C. *Monopoly or competition? Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(8) Aug. 1931: 9-13.—A discussion of the Sherman anti-trust law, its influence on business and the probable effects of its repeal.

1050. JONES, FREDERICK W. *Significance of current attempts to amend anti-trust laws.* *Analyst.* 38(965) Jul. 17, 1931: 101-102.

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 3-18501, 18871, 19270, 19348, 19427, 19458, 19472, 19746; 550, 645, 1059, 1063, 1130, 1152, 1190, 1199, 1208, 1305, 1464)

**1051. ELDRIDGE, SEBA.** Collectivism and the consumer. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 6(2) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 293-343.—Practical socialism in the sense of the collective ownership and control of economic enterprises made considerable progress in the capitalistic countries, although socialists do not see it and those who are engaged in building it do not realize the end of their work. Assuming that productive efficiency would not be impaired by the change, a majority of those interested in a particular industry would be benefited by the socialization of that industry. Socialistic developments in the capitalistic countries suggest that they appeared in response to demonstrated public or consumer need, and demonstrated inability of individual initiative and private capitalism to supply the specific need. As shown by the history of the United States, it is consumer or general public need which primarily influences the socialization of economic enterprises. Producing interests including wage earners have not appreciably influenced the socialization of industries covered in the survey. Whenever workers contributed to the socialization of any industry, their interest has been as consumers, rather than as producers. There are grounds for the

view that the consumer's role in the social control of production has been largely selective in character. Consumer's control largely depends upon the reigning economic philosophy, the influence of consumers on law and public opinion and the degree of popular intelligence on economic questions. The various degrees of "organizability" of producers and consumers affect consumer control through ownership or otherwise. Freedom to buy, numerical preponderance relative to producers together with the democratic state are the forces which the consumers possess. Reasons for the consumer's relative ineffectiveness are that the consumer does not know just where further socialization would be in his interest, that the consumer's opinions and actions are largely controlled through propaganda and that he is not well trained and organized for the protection of his interests.—*D. V. Varley*.

**1052. MASON, E. S.** Saint-Simonism and the rationalization of industry. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45(4) Aug. 1931: 640-683.—Saint-Simonism is non-socialistic in emphasizing production rather than distribution, in favoring a competitive order and in its distrust of state collectivism. Economic productivity is the basic ideal not only for economics, but also for politics, ethics, aesthetics, and even a religious mysticism. Distribution should be on a productivity basis. Inheritance should be abolished. Idle proprietors, living on rent and interest, are an evil, responsible *inter alia* for bad investments and depressions. The downward trend of interest rates is tending to eliminate them. An ideal society would (according to Enfantin) involve higher trade ethics, strong trade associations, and a central bank stabilizing and coördinating industry through the rationing of credit.—*Morris A. Copeland*.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE POLITICAL THEORY

### HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

(See also Entries 323, 395, 471)

**1053. BLODGETT, ELEANOR DICKINSON.** Bacon's New Atlantis and Campanella's *Civitas solis*; a study in relationships. *PMLA.* 46(3) Sep. 1931: 763-780.—The *New Atlantis* was published in 1624. Campanella's work was published in 1623 and was known to Bacon when he wrote. Campanella, a Dominican monk much in prison for his social beliefs, produced a strongly communistic *City of the sun* while Bacon's ideal city is as strongly individualistic. Where Campanella advocates communism in social and political relations Bacon extols the family and the English monarchy; where Campanella describes a theocracy, with magistrates with superior wisdom, Bacon describes a kingdom; where Campanella creates a religion which follows Christian principles, Bacon bestows Christianity on his isolated state. Campanella replaces marriage with a scientific eugenic temporary mating, while Bacon lays strong emphasis upon the family. On the other hand, there is a striking similarity in the treatment of strangers, in toleration, and the need of wide education. Bacon not only provides for general education but establishes a bureau of research (the *solarium*) where experiments are carried on, where the scientific discoveries are brought to practical uses, and the world is made the laboratory for the *New Atlantis*.—*H. G. Plum*.

**1054. TREVES, PAOLO.** Il realismo politico di Francesco Guicciardini. [The political realism of Francesco Guicciardini.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14(6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 525-537.—An examination of Guicciardini's

works as well as those of his commentators.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

### GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 1069, 1346)

**1055. MONTMORENCY, J. E. G. de.** Le concept de souveraineté. [The concept of sovereignty.] *Rev. Générale de Droit International.* Pub. 38(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 385-405.—The essence of the problem of sovereignty is to determine, in Selden's phrase, who is the "master of the house." The nominal sovereign may be only the executive agent of the group will, and himself be bound by the law of the group. This was notably the case with English kings in feudal times; so too of a tribal chief who is rather the guardian than the giver of the law. Sovereignty, in the sense of an exclusive and acknowledged control over an area and the persons there resident, is an attribute of every independent community, from primitive tribes up to the British Empire. The common will may for a time be subordinated to the *force majeure* of a conqueror, as in Mexico and Peru during the Spanish régime; but there the normal order was restored as soon as possible. In all independent collectivities one observes an increasing purpose to establish security, to stabilize individual conduct, and to organize peaceful relations with contiguous groups. The political arrangements by which the group will is expressed may be the result of long struggles, but gradually the element of compulsion becomes less evident. In the exercise of the group's sovereignty majority rule is a matter of convenience, bringing peace and continuity which far outweigh any temporary subordination.

tion of dissent. Rulers are no more than the representatives of the sovereign community, which must act by delegation.—Charles Fairman.

1056. SALTER, WILLIAM M. Burgess's political philosophy, as indicated in his recent "The Sanctity of Law." *Standard*. 18(1) Jul. 1931: 11-31.—This is a faithful and highly appreciative account of the contents of Burgess's *The Sanctity of Law*, following that author through his definition of terms such as *law*, *state*, *sanction*, the tracing of the growth of authority and of political institutions in western civilization from the beginning of history to the present, and into a discussion of the effects of the Treaty of Versailles, the value of the League of Nations, and related matters.—Walter Sandelius.

1057. TACHI, SAKUTARO. La souveraineté et le droit territorial de l'état. [Sovereignty and the territorial right of the state.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 406-419.—The term sovereignty should be reserved to signify the power to command the persons resident within the territory of the state. It is a concept of domestic law. It is to be distinguished from the real right in international law which the state may have to a given territory. Thus it is only this real right, not its sovereignty, which one state may cede to another.—Charles Fairman.

### CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entries 1100, 1154, 1199, 1305, 1415)

1058. APPONYI, ALBERT. Le type de l'homme d'état nouveau. [The new statesman.] *Rev. Mondiale*. 203(9) May 1, 1931: 7-20.—Up to the present, statesmen have been of the kind described in Machiavelli's *Prince*. The new statesman will differ both in morality and intellectual approach. He will be guided by considerations of right and justice; his policy will reconcile the honor and legitimate interests of his own country with those of its neighbors. He will strive to put himself mentally in the place of other peoples and to understand their outlook and deeper permanent interests. Such a man will be a truer patriot.—D. M. Amacker.

1059. CHĀMALIAN, A. Enkērvārāgān Dzerākīrnērī Popokhoutiunnērē. [Changes in the socialist program.] *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9(8) Jun. 1931: 99-111.—Prior to the War it was generally supposed that the entire political system is based on a bourgeois oligarchy in order to exploit the laboring class. After the War socialists gained control of the governments in various countries, but instead of overthrowing the existing system they strengthened it. Once and for all the idea of overthrowing the existing governmental system was excluded from the socialist program. Down to the War all socialist parties, excepting those of Austria and Belgium, were indifferent or opposed to the idea of nationalism. But after the war the socialists could not afford to ignore nationalism; it became an accepted principle that the liberation and independence of suppressed peoples are a part of their program. The gap between the Marxist socialists and all other socialists has been widened and a compromise has become well-nigh impossible.—A. O. Sarkissian.

1060. CHASE, E. P. Can politics be a profession? *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 69-80.—In the conduct of politics Germany is addicted to experts,

England to "gentlemen" amateurs, and the U. S. to the so-called practical men. Yet democracy is ineffective in all three countries. Government by experts leads to the evils of specialization and bureaucracy; government by "gentlemen" to a high standard of law and order for the protection of property; government by "practical" men to supposed economy and public policy in the interests of the private pocketbook. In each case the governing class has difficulty in looking beyond the point of view of those it stands for. What is needed is a truly professional ruler type, which embodies the best in all the above types, but with a detached pride in the profession of ruling.—O. Douglas Weeks.

1061. GEDDES, PATRICK. Ways of transition—towards constructive peace. *Sociol. Rev.* 22(1) Jan. 1930: 1-31; (2) Apr. 1930: 136-141.—The author gives a diagram of society as it is today,—militant and mechanistic elements interwoven. He also presents a diagram of the desired order of peace. The transition from one order to the other is quietly going on through re-education which is the practical way toward the realization of international good will and understanding.—Allene E. Thornburgh.

1062. HESSLER, CARL ARVID. Fascismens Statslira. [The political theory of fascism.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 7(5) 1931: 380-396.—Fascist political theory holds that the state is a super-organism to which the individual is entirely subordinate. Freedom is a concession granted to the individual only in order that he may be of greater usefulness to the state. The greater the control by the state the greater will be the freedom of the individual.—Carl M. Rosenquist.

1063. NIKITINE, B. Orientalisme révolutionnaire—étude des méthodes bolchevistes. [Revolutionary orientalism—a study of Bolshevik methods.] *Asie Française*. 31(287) Feb. 1931: 54-58; (288) Mar. 1931: 85-92.—Marxian philosophy developed in an industrial society and rests upon the assumption that there is a large proletarian element in the population. Such is not, of course, the case in the more primitive and essentially rural Orient, and new technique, based on actual conditions there, must be worked out if the movement for world revolution is to have a genuine appeal in the East.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

1064. ZIMMERN, ALFRED. The future of democracy. *Univ. Buffalo Studies*. 8(2) May 1930: 91-130.—What governmental machinery can control the forces in the modern world community, knit as it is in economic solidarity, yet divided by the psychology of national and local self-determination? Actually the political ordering of our lives is being quietly effected and by a new technique; viz., through League diplomatic and other adjustment often of a private character, as in the case of the Dawes and Young plans. Not majorities but the inexorable logic of the facts as understood by experts brings decisions. If policy creation is slipping from governments and majorities, it must become the task of thinkers; hence the importance of international organizations of national groups studying international affairs, like the Institute of Pacific Relations. A new democracy is coming into its own by the growth of representative institutions on a professional basis, such as the chambers of commerce, with their international conferences; through bodies formed for a single purpose like the abolition of the drug traffic; and through education.—D. M. Amacker.

## JURISPRUDENCE

## DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 1255, 1315)

**1065.** AZARA, ANTONIO. *Delle disposizioni preliminari nel progetto di codice civile.* [Preliminary proposals for the project of the civil code.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (5) May 1931: 243-255.—The author expounds the reforms which have been proposed by the royal commission for the reform of the laws, particularly in regard to the civil code, comparing these with the existing legislation.—*Mario Comba.*

**1066.** FERRARA, FRANCESCO. *La teoria delle persone giuridiche nel progetto di codice civile italiano.* [The theory of juridical persons in the project of the Italian civil code.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-25.—The author explains the rule as to legal persons in the project of the Italian civil code. It organizes completely and thoroughly material which jurisprudence has long and laboriously tried to systematize. There was little aid to be gotten from positive law.—*Mario Comba.*

**1067.** FUNAIOLI, G. B. *La concezione individualistica del diritto e la validità dei negozi giuridici.* [The individualistic conception of right and the validity of legal transactions.] *Riv. d. Diritto Comm.* 28 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 135-153.—From the historical and philosophical point of view the author touches upon the two-fold importance of right, individual and collective, especially in relation to the manifestation of will and its vices. He analyzes the contrast between the thesis which affirms the autonomy of will in judicial affairs, and the one which places in the first rank the consideration and

the valuation of the cause of the affair which, for the sake of collective interest, may be abolished, although formally perfect, when its cause may be shown to be unlawful or immoral. A possible agreement between these extremes would exist in the principle of "normality of the act" or of "proportion of services" by which one must consider as malicious the will of whoever, in an affair, binds himself to too heavy services compared to the benefits which he derives from it. Although having great foundations in right, this does not satisfy the author, who proposes that one consider the subject of the affair rather than the object, assuming as a criterion the conduct of the average man.—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**1068.** INVREA, FRANCESCO. *Il torto e l'azione.* [Tort and action.] *Riv. d. Diritto Comm.* 28 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 154-183.—As a continuation of two preceding studies on the idea of wrong and the remedies of wrong, the author now studies by what means a person who has the right to a remedy against wrong can effectively obtain it. First he examines the actuation of the remedies of civil right, and then that of the remedies of penal right. (See Entries 1: 10637; 2: 13393.)—*E. Ruffini Avondo.*

**1069.** POUND, ROSCOE. *The new feudal system.* *Commercial Law League J.* 35 (8) Aug. 1930: 397-403.—Business and industry stand toward the social order of today as land holding stood toward the social order of the middle ages. A new feudal system has developed which involves cooperative organization and which demands the application of law on broad lines of social organization. It is significant that the law schools are setting aside Coke, Blackstone, and Littleton when the kind of relational society with which they dealt is revived.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

## MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 525, 841, 1038, 1066, 1106, 1201, 1275, 1293, 1324, 1408)

## GENERAL

**1070.** ALBERTSWORTH, E. F. *The rise and fall of constitutional doctrine.* *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17 (7) Jul. 1931: 471-475.—Constitutional doctrine is a legal device to keep the fundamental provisions and inhibitions of the written constitution modern and responsive to environmental changes. As new situations arise, constitutional doctrine is created, qualified, eroded, repudiated, and recreated.—*F. R. Aumann.*

## BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

**1071.** BASTIDE, CH. *La conférence impériale de 1930.* [The British imperial conference of 1930.] *Outre-Mer.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 129-136.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1072.** BEAUCHESNE, ARTHUR. *Les constitutions des dominions.* [The constitutions of the dominions.] *Rev. de l' Univ. d'Ottawa.* 1 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 162-176.—The governors-general possess the power *in potentia* of annulling bills adopted by parliament; the imperial parliament cannot disavow laws adopted by the dominions, but it can legislate for the whole empire. The constitutions of the dominions are different in detail but they are alike in the fundamental principles of responsible government. However, the parliaments of the dominions, constituted as they were by the laws of Great Britain, are limited thereby in their powers. The dominions are now in an epoch of transition, and all the indications are that they will break the last colonial tie and probably end in an alliance almost the same as that of the League of Nations.—*Alison Ewart.*

**1073.** DEWEY, A. GORDON. *Parliamentary con-*

*trol of external relations in the British dominions.* *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (2) May 1931: 285-310.—Since the submission of the Versailles Treaty the principle has become generally recognized that dominion governments may not incur positive obligations of any importance without parliamentary sanction. In some instances dominion governments have acted in the negative on important matters of which they disapproved and declined to submit the matters to their parliaments. The governments assume a far greater measure of discretion in the conduct of external affairs than in domestic affairs. The evolution of the constitutional status and international relationships of the dominions has been mainly the work of the governments and not of the parliaments. The field of governmental discretion may be expected to undergo some restriction in the future.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

**1074.** LOVERDE, GIUSEPPE. *La forma costituzionale dell'impero britannico.* [Constitutional form of the British Empire.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (5) May 1931: 256-269.—After a brief survey of the principal characteristics of English constitutional law the author shows that the present British Empire, in its constitutional aspects, does not correspond to any recognized form of state. Then he divides the Anglo-Saxon community into various juridical groups within the total community of international law. Decentralization, by means of statutes, has its importance for internal affairs, while the imperial conference directs the action of the imperial government in regard to the many exigencies of the dominions.—*Mario Comba.*

**1075.** VALENZIANI, CARLO. *L'impero britannico*

e le sue attuali tendenze. [Present tendencies of the British Empire.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 757-766.—The gradual slackening of the bonds of political subordination of the different parts of the British Empire would make its solidity doubtful if ethnic bond interests of common defense, and economic relations—favored by tariff relations—did not cement imperial unity, even in the form recently assumed of collaboration on the basis of equality.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

### GERMANY

**1076. FRANKSTEIN, ERNEST.** Il diritto pubblico attuale tedesco. [Present day public law of Germany.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(7) Jul. 1931: 357-366.—The author discusses the essential traits of the German state organization according to the constitution of Weimar and examines the executive, legislative, and the judicial power in the Reich and in the provinces. He also pays some attention to their financial administration and to autonomous territories.—*Mario Comba.*

### ITALY

**1077. COSTAMAGNA, CARLO.** La statualita dei sindacati. [Law of syndicates.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 194-206.—A recent decision of the court of cassation which has posited in a regularly recognized syndicate the character of an organ of the state, has induced the author to point out the fundamental aims of this decision in regard to the codification of the new public law of Italy, by which the principle of substantive law is excluded and the form of government is defined as a new type of institutional democracy.—*Mario Comba.*

**1078. PAGANO, ANTONIO.** La riforma della legislazione sulla disposizione coattiva dei beni dei privati per pubblico interesse. [Reform of legislation on the compulsory disposition of private property in the public interest in Italy.] *Riv. Internaz. di Filos. del Diritto.* 8(6) Nov.-Dec. 1928: 742-756.

**1079. SEMO, GIORGIO de.** La Carta del Carnaro e l'ordinamento corporativo italiano. [The Charter of Carnaro and the Italian corporative ordinance.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 647-652.—The Charter of Carnaro promulgated by Gabriele D'Annunzio was one of the precedents for the charter of labor. The points of contact between the two charters are discussed with special reference to the concept of property, the juridical person, and the powers attributed to the corporation.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

### NORWAY

**1080. GJELSVIK, OYESTEIN.** Grunnloven og §§19, 2, 21, 2 og 22, 2 i trostloven. [The constitution and §§19, 2, 21, 2 and 22, 2 in the trust law.] *Tidsskr. f. Retsvidenskap.* 9(4) 1930: 397-447.—The trust law is administrative in its nature and does not conflict with the constitution.—*T. Kaljærvi.*

### UNITED STATES

**1081. BROWN, ROBERT C.** The validity of a state tax upon the coming into possession and enjoyment of a vested remainder. *Indiana Law J.* 6(9) Jun. 1931: 543-550.—In *Coolidge v. Long* (51 Sup. Ct. 306) the U. S. Supreme Court decided by a vote of 5 to 4 that a state may not impose an inheritance tax upon the coming into possession and enjoyment, through the death of the life tenant, of a remainder previously vested. The principal ground for holding the statute invalid was that it deprived of property without due process of law. The present decision seems to be an unfortunate departure from the previous positions of the court.—*Charles S. Hyneman.*

**1082. CAVERS, DAVID F.** Trusts inter vivos and the conflict of laws. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44(2) Dec. 1930: 161-202.—Living trusts of personality are becoming increasingly popular, and banks and trust companies in the larger commercial states are favored as trustees for settlers residing in other states. In each such case the income is collected by the trustee out of securities held by it and the net accumulations thereof are sent at intervals to the settlor or his beneficiary. The law governing such trust is that of the state where the instrument creating the trust located its administration (American Law Institute—Restatement of the Conflict of Laws). In cases of testamentary trusts and trusts created under marriage settlements, however, the law of the domicile prevails almost universally. The reasons advanced for the prevailing and better rule with regard to living trusts are: (1) the law of the domicile of the settlor or beneficiary is immaterial; (2) the law of the place of execution of the trust has little to do with the subject, since this place may be merely fortuitous; (3) the law of the place of administration must be favorable to the trust, and the trustee enjoys the advantage of knowing that the law under which it acts is applicable. New York, for the benefit of its own trust companies, passed a statute in 1930 providing that where the settlor stated in the trust instrument that it should be construed according to New York laws, its validity and effect should be so construed. While there is a paucity of statutes and decisions giving legal support to the principle favored by the American Law Institute, the author predicts its ultimate adoption throughout the country.—*Morton A. Mergenthau.*

**1083. CHADBURN, JAMES H.** Patents and copyrights as immune federal instrumentalities. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 475-479.—Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissented in the Long and Macallen cases to express approval of income and franchise taxes where federal patents and bonds were also involved. In *Educational Films Corp. v. Ward*, 51 Sup. Ct. 170 (1931) they are joined by Hughes and Roberts to uphold a New York franchise tax on the privilege of doing business, though part of the income was derived from copyrights. Their alleged reason was that the tax was an excise, not a levy on the copyrights, but the real reason may have been that the tax is a negligible impairment of the operations of the national government.—*E. F. Dow.*

**1084. DOSKOW, AMBROSE.** Statutes outlawing yellow dog contracts. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(8) Aug. 1931: 516-518.—Five states now have statutes declaring void provisions contained in contracts of employment whereby either party promises not to join or belong to a labor or employer's organization during the continuance of employment. The lead was taken by Wisconsin in 1929 and other statutes were passed this year in Ohio, Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona. Practically identical bills have been before the legislatures of several other states, including New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, California, Maine, Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota. Their provisions are embodied in sec. 4 of the proposed Shipstead federal anti-injunction bill. In Indiana a similar bill was vetoed by the governor; it was repassed over his veto by the house but the necessary majority was lacking in the senate. The statutes all derive from a bill introduced in the Ohio legislature in 1925, with the active backing of the state Federation of Labor. The writer believes these statutes would be considered favorably by the present U. S. Supreme Court.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**1085. DURISCH, LAWRENCE L.** Municipal debt limits and the financing of publicly owned utilities. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(8) Aug. 1931: 460-465.—The supreme courts of the several states are not in agreement as to what constitutes municipal debt within the

meaning of the constitutional and statutory limitations upon the contracting of such obligations. Leases, conditional sales contracts, bonds and notes secured by the earnings of utilities have been in some states held to be authorized as debts outside the limitations; in others, such contracts and agreements are held to be within the limit, and void if excessive in amount. Recent cases are summarized.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1086. GERMAN, W. P. Z.** *Compulsory unit operation of oil pools.* *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(6) Jun. 1931: 393-400.—While the state cannot compel merger of titles, pertinent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court and of several of the state courts would seem to indicate that the state has the authority, through its police power, to require unit operation. Such an exercise of power would be a boon to the oil industry and to the public. Conditions in the oil industry are described.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**1087. HARDING, BYRON E.** *Rights of telephone companies in location of conduits in city streets; police power of municipal corporations.* *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(4) Jun. 1931: 603-610.—According to a recent Cincinnati case, the city may force a telephone company to relocate its conduits under the city streets at the expense of the company if the public health and safety demand it; but if the move is not absolutely necessary, then the company cannot be forced to bear the whole expense. When a company acts under a general ordinance in placing its conduits, the circumstances constitute a contract. But a franchise granted without duration limit will not be held to be a grant in perpetuity; although some federal courts have held that it is unless forbidden by general state law. A company might be forced under the police power to bear the cost of relocation of its conduits even where the change is not imperatively demanded by the public health or safety, but in such cases the action of the city must stand the test of reasonableness.—*J. H. Leek.*

**1088. HOLT, HAROLD WRIGHT.** *The need for administrative discretion in the regulation of the practice of medicine.* *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(4) Jun. 1931: 495-521.—The state has the right to prescribe standards for persons proposing to practice medicine, but it should define the expression "practice of medicine." Such regulation is not intended for the protection of the profession, but to safeguard the public against deception as to the ability and qualifications of practitioners. The state may regulate not only healing by material or mechanical means, but also so-called "mental healers" and others who do not depend on drugs. But examinations for these various schools of treatment should be specific in each case, and should not require beyond a knowledge of its own principles anything except perhaps a very general knowledge of the whole field of medicine and physiology. The examining body should be authorized to change the examinations from time to time in order that they may include the newer discoveries in the field. Such discretionary power on the part of the administrative authorities can be checked up on by judicial review. The state has wide discretion as to the amount of collateral education it may require in addition to specific training. Preferences given to institutions in the examining state are not held to be discriminatory.—*J. H. Leek.*

**1089. PERKINS, E. M.** *Constitutionality of income allocation formulae as applied to corporations.* *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 470-474.—A North Carolina law taxed foreign corporations on the basis of the tangible property within the state. The U. S. Supreme Court disallowed the law in the Hans Rees decision, 51 Sup. Ct. 385, (1931) since there was evidence to show that the property in the state did not produce its relative share of income. The law could be improved by including other factors of business, as costs and sales, or by giving discretion to the tax officials to set up a

formula to fit specific cases, or to accept at their discretion the accounting of the corporation showing the business income within the state.—*E. F. Dow.*

**1090. ROTTSCHEFER, HENRY.** *The power of the states to tax intangibles.* *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 415-440.—In *Farmers Loan & Trust Co. v. Minn.*, 280 U. S. 204, 50 Sup. Ct. 98, 74 L. ed. 371 (1930) the court overruled *Blackstone v. Miller*, and held that the due process clause inhibited double taxation of intangibles under the existing circumstances. The narrowest premise derivable is that the state of the debtors' domicile may not tax bond transfers by an inheritance tax merely on that basis; the widest premise deductible is that multi-state taxation of intangibles is prohibited to the same extent as of tangibles, by power of the 14th amendment. Dissents of Stone, Holmes, and Brandeis in the above case or in the Beidler and Baldwin cases (282 U. S. 1, 281, U. S. 586) were based in part on a dislike to interfere with the states' taxing powers by the due process clause, on the protection of assets afforded by the state, and on fear that credits might escape taxation. The question as to which state may tax is not yet settled. We do not know whether the above inheritance tax cases will affect a state's power to impose property taxes on intangibles.—*E. F. Dow.*

**1091. STARK, MORRIS.** *Illegitimate and adopted children under workmen's compensation acts.* *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(4) Jun. 1931: 587-590.—Generally the mother is permitted to recover for the injury or death of an illegitimate child, while the father is not. But since under the common law the illegitimate child could not inherit, it is still common to hold that recovery by or for an illegitimate child must depend on a definite statement of statute law. So also foster mothers have been permitted to recover for the death of adopted children, under adoption statutes. But since step-parents are under no legal obligation to support their minor step-children, they are not allowed to recover either under workmen's compensation acts or under wrongful death statutes.—*J. H. Leek.*

**1092. STUMBERG, GEORGE WILFRED.** *Conflict of laws—torts—Texas decisions.* *Texas Law Rev.* 9(1) Dec. 1930: 21-36.—Texas professes to follow the generally accepted rule of conflict of laws in tort actions that procedure is regulated by the forum and substantive law by the *locus delicti*. The following are held to be procedural: the form of the pleading, the admissibility of evidence, the manner of proof, the proper party plaintiff and statutes of limitation which are no part of the statute creating the right of action; matters of substantive law include measure of damages, the effect of contributory negligence, and limitation of the time within which suit may be brought. However, Texas courts, contrary to the general American law, refuse to enforce a foreign right of action created under a law differing substantially from the Texas law in similar circumstances. Several Texas cases sustain such foreign actions, where the dissimilarity is not too great. A remedial statute passed in 1917 attempted to abolish the rigid judicial rule, but this statute has not been tested thoroughly in the courts. Texas courts still tend to hold, particularly with regard to cases arising under Mexican law, that there must be sufficient substantial similarity between the foreign law and the domestic law to warrant the enforcement of rights created under the former.—*Morton A. Mergenthau.*

**1093. UNSIGNED.** *Constitutionality of retroactive inheritance taxation.* *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 997-1005.—This note with annotations contains a collection and analysis of the leading cases determining the extent to which constitutional guarantees limit the retroactive application of inheritance taxation. The cases are classified into those dealing with the estate tax and those involving various forms of succession tax

The analysis brings out several situations in which the law is still left in doubt by the decisions.—*A. H. Kent.*

**1094. WHEELER, LLOYD R.** Power to vary the application of zoning ordinances. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(4) Jun. 1931: 579-584.—Zoning ordinances in general have been upheld, but their application to particular circumstances has often caused difficulties. The difficulty has frequently been met by vesting in a board of appeals a dispensing power, or power of variance. Power to act in such a case may be made to depend on a finding of specified conditions by the board, or a finding that the operation of the ordinance under the circumstances would occasion practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships. The latter phrase is general, but it has been held to cover physical difficulties or impossibility, or material loss of value because of a conforming use of land. Sometimes it is provided that the

board may permit exceptions only after public hearings, at which any interested person may appear and testify. The right to a variance may rest ultimately on constitutional grounds, in spite of the refusal of the board to act.—*J. H. Leek.*

**1095. WILLIAMS, JAMES A.** Regulation of contracts with holding and affiliated corporations. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 463-467.—In establishing a rate base for a local public utility the state commission may demand a statement of costs of services or equipment sold by foreign holding companies or affiliated foreign corporations, according to the case of *Smith v. Illinois Bell Telephone Co.*, 282 U. S. 133, (1930). Former decisions held that the market value to the local utility of services and supplies was the criterion to follow in setting rates.—*E. F. Dow.*

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 427, 865, 1073, 1079, 1140, 1214-1215, 1232-1233, 1286, 1302, 1384)

#### EGYPT

**1096. McBARNETT, A. C.** Egypt and judicial reform. *Quart. Rev.* 257(509) Jul. 1931: 46-62.—The Egyptian judicature is beginning to show signs of wear and must be completely reformed. The mixed tribunals are congested from having been greedy of extending their jurisdictions and by the defective system of law. Delays are flagrant and single judge courts are few. Preliminary to reform the capitulations must be abolished. They have become an obstacle to justice. They cannot be got rid of, however, without some guarantee by England of an equitable working of the Egyptian judiciary. What is needed is a thorough reform with uniformity and simplicity, a supreme court of cassation, and independence of political influence.—*Chester Kirby.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN

**1097. HARLEY, J. H., and MARRIOTT, JOHN.** The case for the House of Lords: abolition or reform. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(775) Jul. 1931: 79-95.—The failure of repeated attempts to reconstruct the House of Lords, hereditary dominance, and the functioning of the Lords as a Tory caucus demand its abolition. Business-like conduct of affairs, superiority of personnel, and enlightened debate indicate that, although indefensible as now constituted, the House of Lords is worth saving. The almost unanimous experience of other great states and the lack of safeguards in the British constitution against reckless innovation further point to drastic reconstruction rather than abolition.—*Harold Zink.*

**1098. LASKI, HAROLD F.** The mother of parliaments. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.)* 9(4) Jul. 1931: 569-579.—Political parties in 19th century England were more or less agreed on the solution for the problems of the day. But the technical nature of present day problems hardly admits of party discussion; hence the decline of the influence of the house of commons and the transfer of its powers to the cabinet. If parliamentary government in England is to function satisfactorily there must be certain changes in its operation. The initiative of a policy must remain with the government but the private member must be revived. Parliament must be freed of many of its present duties but their delegation elsewhere must be safeguarded. If an upper house remains it must be stripped of its power to destroy the legislation of a majority government. And the individual members of the cabinet must be allowed a greater freedom in proposing logical legislation.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

#### INDIA

**1099. CHATTERJEE, RAMANANDA.** The Indian states. *Modern Rev.* 50(1) Jul. 1931: 29-43.—The 600 Indian states, with their 80,000,000 people, are the bulwarks of medievalism, feudalism, and aristocracy. The rulers of these states, with a few exceptions, are absolutists. Even those who have expressed their willingness to enter a federated India have stipulated that nothing should be done to interfere with their autocracy. The Indian National Congress demands that the states should be democratized and steps should be taken to guarantee the fundamental rights of their people in a federal constitution.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

#### ITALY

**1100. FERRERO, FERRUCCIO.** Sul concetto della cosiddetta rappresentanza politica in rapporto alla sua recente trasformazione. [The concept of political representation and its recent transformations.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(6) Jun. 1931: 316-329.—The author examines the concept of political representation in the new electoral law of May 17, 1928, No. 1019. The concept is derived from the first declaration in the labor charter, since the nation in its new concept as a moral, political, and economic unit is looked upon as the people.—*Mario Comba.*

#### JAPAN

**1101. BYAS, HUGH.** The last session of the Japanese diet. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(91) Jul. 1931: 503-509.—In Japan the principal business of the session consists not in the examination of bills but in the hostile examination of the government's policy. In the last session the opposition centered its attack on the London Naval Treaty and on the restoration of the gold standard. Legislation, consisting of 66 acts, was mainly in the nature of amending and revising laws originating in the departments. Japan has had a diet for 40 years. In that time the house has passed from the early stage, ending in 1914, of restricted suffrage and puerile criticism through that of the formation of parties, ending in 1924, during which bureaucrats alternated with party leaders, and is now in the third stage, that of the clear-cut division of the house into two definite political parties. Meantime the number of voters has grown from 500,000 to 13,500,000. The representative principle is being adapted with success.—*Charles A. Timm..*

#### USSR

**1102. KARPYUCH, V. F.** КАРПЫЧ, В. Ф. Задачи краеведческой секции Коммунистической Академии. [Problems of the regionological section of the Com-

**munistic Academy.** Советское Краеведение. (*Sovetskoe Kraevedenie.*) 3-4 1930: 3-8.—The author mentions the creation of the regionological section of the Communistic Academy, and compares the bourgeois and the soviet regionology. The latter is one of the forms of active participation of the masses in the socialistic up-building of the USSR, through the universal scientific study of the given region in order to help the planning and operating organs of the Soviet government and through the use of results of this study for socialistic rearrangement of the region. There must be a discussion of all problems of regionology not only in the specialized press, but also in the All-Party, Professional Union, and Komsomol (communistic youth) press as well. The author points out the organic connection between the central bureau of regionology and the Communistic Academy, which is expressed not only through mutual representation, but also through a cooperative edition of a magazine *Sovetskoe Kraevedenie*. In conclusion the author states the next problems of the section.—G. Vasilevich.

**1103. TOLSTOV, S. P. ТОЛСТОВ, С. П. Краеведческое движение среди студенчества на новом этапе. [Regionological movement among the students at a new stage.]** Советское Краеведение. (*Sovetskoe Kraevedenie.*) 5 1930: 6-14.—Considering the regionological movement among students the author marks in it three stages. The first stage up to 1928 is characterized by unskilled methods of work and seclusion. The second stage begins with the creation of a student section at the Central Bureau of Regionology. It is characterized by intensive work in the strengthening and the working out of new organizational forms of the movement and by intensified struggle with the reactionary part of student regionologists. The student conference at the 4th congress in March, 1930, begins a third stage characterized by the enforcement in all of the USSR of the principles of organization, worked out during the past period, strengthening of the existing, and creation of new student organizations, and intensified work to coordinate the research work with regular studies. The author notes that the question of class struggle is not yet settled, but this struggle will be concentrated on questions of methodological order. In conclusion the author makes a concrete statement about problems and methods of regionological work in student organizations.—G. Vasilevich.

## UNITED STATES

**1104. VAN DEVANTER, WILLIS.** The Supreme Court of the U. S. *Indiana Law J.* 5(8) May 1930: 553-562.—A description of the court, its function in the American system of government, its jurisdiction, and method of work.—A. E. Thornburgh.

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 794, 847, 875, 1084-1085, 1092, 1205, 1216, 1226, 1241, 1293, 1306, 1317-1320, 1326)

## UNITED STATES

**1105. AIKIN, CHARLES.** The movement for revision of the California constitution. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 337-341.—Since the adoption of the present constitution in 1879 there has been no studied revision of the California constitution. The legislature of 1929 submitted to the electorate an amendment for the calling of a constitutional convention. The legislature also authorized the governor to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the need for a revision of the constitution. A commission of 15 members was appointed and made a report, recommending various changes, especially with respect to the creation of a state tax board, changes in the court sys-

tem, and reforms in local government. The proposed constitution is less than half the length of the existing one. Although the legislative proposal for a constitutional convention was defeated at the November election, yet specific reforms recommended by the commission may be incorporated into the constitution separately.—E. S. Brown.

**1106. AUMANN, F. R. Judicial organization and procedure.** *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 367-376.—In the first constitution of Ohio, framed in 1802, the doctrine of legislative supremacy was the cardinal principle. The judges were appointed by the legislature for terms of 7 years. The doctrine of judicial review developed very slowly and in the face of strong opposition. In 1851 a new constitution provided for popular election of judges and stricter constitutional limitations. The courts proceeded to use their power more freely. Whereas, prior to 1851, there were only 7 officially reported cases in which the Ohio supreme court declared acts of the state legislature invalid, since 1851 there have been more than 200. Changes from an agricultural, rural order of society to a new urban, industrial one brought forth much new legislation and a demand that the new laws be safeguarded against court interference. The constitutional convention of 1912 provided that no law should be held unconstitutional without the concurrence of all but one of the judges, except in the affirmance of the judgment of the court of appeals declaring a law unconstitutional. In 1930 the U. S. Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Ohio provision. Despite the restrictions of the 1912 provision, the power of judicial review in Ohio is still strong.—E. S. Brown.

**1107. DERN, GEORGE H. Governors and legislatures.** *State Govt.* 4(8) Aug. 1931: 7-16.—The governor's executive function consists of a general supervision over the law enforcing agencies of the state. His administrative functions, delegated to him by the legislature, include the power of appointment, the power of removal, and power to see that the administrative agencies set up by the legislature perform their duties in an efficient manner. The governor should have power to appoint all the officers now popularly elected to perform administrative functions, such as the attorney general and secretary of state. The legislature should decide what the state shall do and the agencies through which the work shall be accomplished. In his administrative capacity, the governor should be the subordinate of the legislature.—Harvey Walker.

**1108. GOSNELL, CULLEN B. Rotten boroughs in Georgia.** *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(7) Jul. 1931: 395-397.—In spite of the population losses which have been confined to the rural counties, representation in the legislature has not been changed. Under the constitution, the 8 counties having the largest population have 3 representatives each, the 30 having the next largest population have 2 representatives each, and the 123 remaining 1 member each. The 46 smallest counties have a combined population slightly smaller than that of the largest county. The 80 counties with the smallest assessed valuations pay 3% less taxes than the largest county alone. Due to a unit system for nominations the rural counties control elections through control of the Democratic party primaries. There is a movement for a constitutional convention to change this unfair system of representation, but the consent of the legislature is prerequisite.—Harvey Walker.

**1109. LIEN, ARNOLD J. A speed limit for legislatures.** *State Govt.* 4(6) Jun. 1931: 17-20.—The legislatures in nearly one-half of the states are limited to a fixed number of days, varying from 40 to 90. Legislative output in the aggregate is not excessive, but the time element indispensable to effective and successful legislation has been sacrificed. Split sessions are one

answer. Sessions could be begun sooner after the election. The executive might propose bills. Five members might be required to endorse each bill. The presiding officer of the house might be elected at large, as the lieutenant governor—then have these two officers with the legislative reference bureau develop an agenda. Local and private bills should be handled as in parliament. Bills should be confined to broad principles, leaving details to the administration. More care in the preparation of new laws minimizes the necessity for amendments. A legislative reference bureau and a code reviser may also aid here.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1110. UNSIGNED.** A survey of statutory changes in North Carolina in 1931. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 347-414.—A local government commission is set up and there is greater centralized control than ever before. The once simple court system has been made more complex, with doubtful benefits. The state highway department is reorganized and its powers extended to cover all county roads in the state, with the abolition of local road boards and local taxation for roads. Motor fuel tax is raised from 5 to 6 cents. Workmen's compensation statutes received extensive tinkering, with the creation of a new bureau. A step in civil service reform is made by setting up a director of personnel with wide powers. A director of purchases and contracts establishes centralized buying. The department of labor is considerably altered, with several scattered agencies brought together. Disappointing features include four factors. The commissioner is elected for four years, no advisory boards are provided, unrelated functions are placed under the department, and no machinery is provided to settle industrial disputes. North Carolina law now provides for the rendering of declaratory judgments. The corrupt practices act follows earlier statutes passed in other states to control election expenditures. The University of North Carolina law faculty was instrumental in the enactment of an act creating a commission for improvement of the laws to carry on cooperation between law faculties and the legislature in an effort to draft improvements in present rules of law. A legislative commission was provided to study the constitution and suggest changes or a new draft to the 1933 session. Reforms in the banking laws revealed need for a general overhauling; there is no law regulating the investments by savings banks, for example. There is a new banking department provided. Ineffective labor law patchwork included a 55 hour law for women in place of the existing 60 hour law. A motor vehicle liability act will be difficult to enforce as there is no state-wide drivers' license law or adequate highway police.—*E. F. Dow.*

**1111. WOODDY CARROLL H.** The legislature: watch-dog or house dog. *State Govt.* 4(6) Jun. 1931: 12-13.—The outstanding development in state government during the past 20 years has been the steady movement toward strengthening the power of the governor. The next great task for the American state legislature is to devise methods for preventing abuse of the increased powers which the administration acquires when the control of departments is consolidated. One remedy is by effective civil service laws. Another lies in reform of legislative procedure and the raising of legislative competence. Wisconsin has created an executive council of 20 members, 5 selected by the senate, 5 by the house, and 10 by the governor. It is authorized to advise the governor, to investigate state departments and state institutions, to supervise purchases, to study any state governmental problem, including consolidation of agencies, elimination of duplication, promotion of economy and efficiency, and assignment of space in the capitol. It may employ a staff.—*Harvey Walker.*

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**  
(See also Entries 40, 90, 1087, 1200, 1212, 1219, 1230, 1237-1238, 1240, 1242, 1244-1245, 1247, 1251, 1291, 1294, 1297-1298, 1300, 1321, 1323, 1328, 1330-1331)

### GENERAL

**1112. ALLEY, JOHN.** Local self-government. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5(8) Aug. 1931: 228, 229, 250.—A discussion of the importance of local self-government as applied to municipalities.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

**1113. LEWIS, HAROLD M.** How to make a city plan. *City Planning.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 161-172.—The modern city plan is comprehensive. A basic study of existing urban conditions and characteristics is essential. Special analyses should be made of population, vehicular traffic, railroads, recreation, and industries. The city plan itself should contain separate plans for highways, transportation, parks and parkways, public buildings, drainage and sewerage, and zoning. It is important that these plans be properly coordinated.—*R. O. Huus.*

**1114. MacELWEE, ROY S.** Some aspects of port and city planning. *City Planning.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 173-182.—The relation of city planning to waterfronts requires special study. Such special problems are involved as unification of railroad rights of way into a belt line, correlating harbor streets with the major street system and the location of airports, and light and heavy industrial zones in relation to the port. Commercial and recreational possibilities of waterfronts should not be overlooked. Paris offers the best example of quay-boulevard construction. Housing for harbor workers is also important. Methods used in New York City for mobilizing longshoremen on jobs make centralization of their living quarters nearby very difficult. Central control and transportation of longshoremen in Hamburg have made possible the erection of model and accessible tenements.—*R. O. Huus.*

### USSR

**1115. WHITTEN, ROBERT.** City planning in Soviet Russia. *City Planning.* 7(3) Jul. 1931: 147-160.—Soviet Russia accepts the planning concept more completely than any other country. The state planning commission heads planning organizations in every governmental unit and agency. The entire area is divided into industrial regions and land utilization zones. A well equipped city planning bureau in the commissariat for home affairs has prepared interesting plans for the new industrial towns. The city plans for a greater Moscow are noteworthy. They are characterized by a high degree of socialization. Extensive provisions are made for educational, recreational, medical, cultural, and domestic facilities. State farms and collectives are creating problems of village and town planning. The great increase in urban population probable within a generation makes city planning tremendously important. The principal danger to effective and comprehensive planning lies in the emphasis on and the urgency of the five year industrial program.—*R. O. Huus.*

### UNITED STATES

**1116. EIBLING, ELBERT.** Pittsburgh's city administration is undergoing repairs. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(7) Jul. 1931: 398-401.—An investigation of irregularities in the city department of supplies and in the department of public works is now in progress. The situation may have an important influence in the promotion of the city manager plan for Pittsburgh.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1117. KATES, PHILIP.** Municipal reform. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5(7) Jul. 1931: 200-204.—Most cities need better cost accounting, an improved merit

system, and a greater centralization of responsibility in the hands of heads of departments. Illustrations are taken chiefly from the government of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

—Ruth A. Gallaher.

**1118. THOMPSON, HOLLIS R.** Open house attended by 2,000 taxpayers. *Pub. Management*. 13(8) Aug. 1931: 264.—In Berkeley, California, city hall is annually thrown open to the citizens who are personally conducted through every department. Motion pictures, lectures, and charts are used to explain further the workings and projects of the municipal government. The author is city manager.—D. M. Amacker.

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3-19405, 19500, 19517; 1219, 1234, 1245, 1250)

### UNITED STATES

**1119. ATKINSON, R. C.** County reorganization blocked by Ohio legislature. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(8) Aug. 1931: 446-449.—The draft of a constitutional amendment to reform county government was the product of careful study and draftsmanship. There were five principal features: (1) authority for the enactment of optional plans of county government; (2) permission to counties to frame and adopt their own charters; (3) general grant of municipal powers to charter counties, the actual exercise of any such power within any incorporated subdivision being contingent upon the latter's consent; (4) a special plan for dealing with the regional government problem in Cuyahoga County; and (5) provision for the creation of rural municipalities. The principal support for the amendment came from the large cities, the principal opposition from the state association of township trustees and municipal officials in the suburbs of the large cities.—Harvey Walker.

**1120. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D.** Governor Roosevelt of New York on excessive cost of local government—calls for reducing and simplifying forms of "ox-cart age" to meet changed conditions. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 133(3446) Jul. 11, 1931: 220-223.

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 76, 519, 535, 679, 803, 823, 827, 829, 1099, 1152, 1173-1174, 1176, 1191, 1239, 1248-1249, 1254, 1279, 1282, 1310, 1313, 1315, 1357, 1371, 1378, 1391, 1434, 1439)

### GENERAL

**1121. AZIKIWE, BEN. N.** Ethics of colonial imperialism. *J. Negro Hist.* 16(3) Jul. 1931: 287-308.—Justification for aggression, based upon the duty to civilize inferior races, the right to develop unexploited resources, or the theory of shouldering the white man's burden, are treated and discounted. The only real grounds for imperialism inhere in reciprocal advantages derived by both aggressor nation and native. This requires a new racial philosophy. In the wake of imperialism such problems as detribalization, migration, diffusion of cultures, unemployment, confiscation of lands, slavery, and the liquor traffic, have arisen, yet these have been partly offset by educational and economic improvements.—Lorenzo J. Greene.

**1122. MONDAINI, GENNARO.** Il regime vincolistico del lavoro indigeno nelle colonie tropicali. [The forced system of native labor in tropical colonies.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(12) Dec. 31, 1930: 922-934.—The system of labor in the tropical colonies, the policy of native immigration, forms of native labor, the legal system of labor contracts, and the principles of social legislation which seek to mitigate the harsh character of

forced labor in the colonies are described.—*Gior. d'Econ.*

### FRANCE

**1123. BESSON, MAURICE.** La section rétrospective de l'exposition coloniale. [The retrospective section of the colonial exposition.] *Afrique Française*. 41(6) Jun. 1931: 392-394.—While France's political control over areas such as Canada has ended, her cultural imprint is indelible and, in that sense, extensive regions lost through the vicissitudes of continental warfare are still within her empire.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

**1124. JALABERT, LOUIS.** L'exposition coloniale internationale. [The International Colonial Exposition.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Général*. 207(12) Jun. 20, 1931: 694-704.—S. Lessly.

**1125. MAIGRET, JULIEN.** La radiodiffusion coloniale. [Radio and the colonies.] *Afrique Française*. 41(6) Jun. 1931: 387-389.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

**1126. MANGEOT, P.** L'aéronautique dans le bassin méditerranéen et au colonies. [Aviation in the Mediterranean basin and in the French colonies.] *Afrique Française*. 41(6) Jun. 1931: 410-411.—France is determined to gain air supremacy in the Mediterranean area and proper provision to give her the dominant position was made in the new budget. At the same time, she is seeking to bind her outlying possessions more closely to her through the blazing of air trails across Africa and Asia, and colonial air service appropriations for the current year are double those of last.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

**1127. RHOUPEH.** Sooriān yev Ārāpnēre. [Syria and the Arabs.] *Haïrenik Amsakir*. 9(9) Jul. 1931: 124-135.—Syria is inhabited by peoples of various races and different creeds. As Christian the Syrian may be a Maronite, a Roman Catholic, an Orthodox Catholic, or a Jacobite; as Mohammedan he may be an Ismaelite, a Druse, or a Sunnite. The three political and economic centers of the country are Aleppo, Damascus, and Beirut. In Lebanon where the Druses form an important element they became ready tools of Turkey against the Christians, but in 1913 they decided to separate from Turkey and during the World War they fought with the Allies. Under French mandate, the country is divided for administrative purposes into five districts. This system of division is not at all pleasing to the Arabs. There is constant unrest among the people and the majority follows the Arab leaders, even though the non-Arab element of the country is about a third of its present population.—A. O. Sarkissian.

**1128. TREBLIG, M.** Les conférences nord-africaines. [The North African conferences.] *Outre-Mer*. 3(2) Jun. 1931: 125-128.—These originated in informal gatherings of prominent officials in Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco, starting a decade ago. They proved so successful that representatives from French West Africa and ultimately French Equatorial Africa as well were invited to participate. Since common interests were numerous, it was hoped that the meetings might attain a prominence comparable to that of the imperial conferences within the British Empire. They have failed to do so because of divergencies in economic development.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

**1129. TRILLAT, JOSEPH.** Autour de l'exposition coloniale. [The colonial exposition.] *Afrique Française*. 41(6) Jun. 1931: 389-392.—Visitors to the colonial exposition are made to realize that Greater France is a nation 100,000,000 strong and that French achievements overseas stand second to those of no other people.—Lowell Joseph Ragatz.

**1130. UNSIGNED.** Annam. Troubles révolutionnaires. [Revolutionary disorders in Annam.] *Asie Française*. 31(291) Jun. 1931: 217-219.—Unrest has not abated and further outbreaks occurred in April and May. These were, however, suppressed in summary

fashion by the efficient French army. Bolshevik agents will be properly dealt with when apprehended.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1131. UNSIGNED.** *Cochinchine. Le peuplement de la région de Rachgia.* [The peopling of the Rach-Gia region.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 217.—The draining of the province of Rach-Gia is proceeding apace now that the great canal, carrying off surplus ground water, has been completed. Much black soil land is already in shape for settlement and the government is granting it out on a homesteading basis. Six years' residence is required and, to curb speculation, grants remain inalienable for a decade. Veterans are given preference in making allotments.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1132. UNSIGNED.** *La VII<sup>e</sup> conférence nord-africaine, Tunis, 1931.* [The seventh North African conference, Tunis, 1931.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(6) Jun. 1931: 350-367.—The seventh North African conference was held in Tunis, June 1-3, 1931. It was attended by the executives and prominent officials of Morocco, Tunis, Algeria, French Equatorial Africa, and French West Africa. The economic crisis, labor shortage, coordination of effort in aviation activities, and kindred matters of common interest were discussed.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1133. UNSIGNED.** *Les impressions nord-africaines du Comte Apponyi.* [Count Apponyi's North African impressions.] *Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41(6) Jun. 1931: 345-350.—Count Albert Apponyi has expressed himself enthusiastically concerning French efforts in North Africa following a recent extended tour of observation there.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1134. UNSIGNED.** *Tonkin. Le nouveau code civil.* [The new Tonkinese civil code.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 219.—The civil code of Annam has just been extended to Tonkin by arrêt of the governor general.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1135. UNSIGNED.** *Tonkin. Réformes constitutionnelles.* [Constitutional reform in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 219.—Nguyen-van-Vinh, the popular native leader, is equally opposed to expelling the French, to the noble families joining them in exploiting the masses, and to the introduction of Bolshevism. He proposes the establishment of native rule under French guidance and direction.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1136. YOU, ANDRÉ.** *Le dernier état de l'évolution administrative à Madagascar.* [The last stage of administrative evolution in Madagascar.] *Outre-Mer.* 3(2) Jun. 1931: 120-124.—Convinced that too rigid control over island affairs was bad, the French in 1926 adopted the twin principles of decentralization and regionalism in dealing with Madagascar. This proved so successful that the new policy was carried to its logical conclusion by an arrêt of Nov. 12, 1930, dividing the colony into districts and establishing local self-government.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

**1137. COHEN, ISRAEL, and LYBYER, ALBERT HOWE.** *A new crisis in Zionism.* *Current Hist.* 33(3) Dec. 1930: 379-388.—The British government while devoting itself to the general improvement of the country has adopted a passive attitude towards the development of the Jewish national home. The Mandate Commission of the League of Nations asserted that England had not fulfilled its obligation to encourage the establishment of the Jewish national home. To this the British government declared that it was not its duty to do so, as this was a function of the Jews themselves. The Simpson report and the British White Paper on Pales-

tine have been but a continuation of British policy since 1917 which has been a sincere and honest effort to solve an almost insolvable problem.—*Wm. M. McGovern.*

**1138. GIANNINI, AMEDEO.** *La costituzione della Transjordania.* [The constitution of Transjordania.] *Oriente Moderno.* 11(3) Mar. 1931: 117-131.—The legal status of Transjordania is traced from its occupation in 1917 down to the establishment of the constitutional system in 1928. The latter is analyzed in detail: general rules, personal rights, the emir, legislative power, the judiciary, administrative machinery, etc.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

**1139. LAHIRI, SUDHIR KUMAR.** *Round Table Conference.* *Modern Rev.* 50(1) Jul. 1931: 19-25.—*Sudhendra Bose.*

**1140. MARRIOTT, JOHN.** *A constitution for a continent—the problem of India.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(774) Jun. 1931: 754-765.—With a federal scheme the only possibility, a strong bicameral legislature with a second chamber of adequate powers, is indispensable. Its construction presents serious difficulties in view of the proposal of the statutory commission that the first chamber be representative of the states rather than the people. A suggested arrangement would be to build the second chamber out of the chamber of princes, with perhaps a third of the members princes elected by princes and the remainder nominated by princes. An alternative would be an entirely nominated body. A strong supreme court with constitutionally secured independence and a provision for amendments are of first importance. But most important and difficult is the problem of an executive. Considering the weak character of the English cabinet system when transplanted to soils far more like the English than India, such a form is not likely to succeed. The American presidential form is out of the question because India will never be a republic. The German executive, with all of its weaknesses, would more nearly fit Indian conditions than the English. No further constitutional reconstruction should be undertaken until an agreement between Hindus and Moslems has been reached and until more experience has been had in local government. (See Entry 3: 16049.)—*Harold Zink.*

**1141. PERHAM, M. F.** *The system of native administration in Tanganyika.* *Africa.* 4(3) Jul. 1931: 302-313.—This paper submits conclusions based on a survey of some two or three years. The author emphasizes (1) the careful investigation made by the present administration to discover the system of native administration; (2) the thorough instruction given to the civil service; (3) the evolutionary character of the administration which is constantly changing as new evidence of native customs is discovered. The more African society is studied, the more there is found in it to admire. Most African tribes are true, natural democracies.—*R. W. Logan.*

**1142. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK.** *India between the conferences.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9(4) Jul. 1931: 624-637.—The London Round Table Conference on India was faced with almost insurmountable difficulties. A self-governing India can only exist with many reservations because of the very nature of things in India. The practical value of many principles worked out in London has shown itself in events in India since the closing of the conference, particularly in the agreement between Lord Irwin and Gandhi. After the exercise of superb strategy Gandhi finally got the Indian National Congress to ratify this agreement and Gandhi was later announced as the sole representative of the congress to the next conference in London. But the relations between the Hindus and Mohammedans still represent a delicate problem. Being a minority, the Mohammedans demand a safeguard of their rights in any federal state which may result. The realization of the

ambitions of Indian Nationalists depends more on conditions in their own country than on anything England can do.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

**1143. WOODS, H. CHARLES.** The Palestine conflict. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 157-172.—A survey of recent events with the conclusion that England has given Palestine good government, but she has not settled the conflicting demands of the Jews for a national home and of the Arabs for national self-government.—*Chester Kirby*.

**1144. ZETLAND, MARQUESS of.** The Round-Table Conference and after. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (91) Jul. 1931: 423-435.—The general agreement reached at the Round Table Conference left the erroneous impression that the conference comprised in large measure negotiations between the British on one side and the Indians on the other. However, sharp differences appeared among the Indian delegates in the committees, so much so as to make the basic conflict not one between British and Indian but one among different shades of Indian opinion. Some wished manhood suffrage, others a highly restricted suffrage; the Hindus favored a central federal body with strong power over federations of provinces and states, whereas the Moslems and the princes urged a true federation of autonomous units covering all India; other differences concerned the relations of the federal legislature and the executive, and the degree and kind of safeguards to throw around non-nationals.—*Charles A. Timm*.

### ITALY

**1145. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de.** Italie. Le congrès d'études coloniales. [The Italian congress of colonial studies.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 329-331.—This gathering, the first such in Italy, was held in Florence from April 8-11, under the auspices of the fascist government. It is expected that the coordination of effort which is following will promote scientific colonization to a marked degree.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

**1146. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de.** L'Italie et les colonies étrangères. [Italy and foreign colonies.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (5) May 1931: 331-332.—Agents are being sent out to foreign African possessions to make observations and their colorful reports receive careful attention.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

**1147. VIDARI, GIOVANNI.** Impressioni di Rodi. [Impressions of Rhodes.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (5) May 1930: 400-409.—A survey of the natural resources, the historical background, and the results of Italian occupation in Rhodes. The archaeologist and the historian will find many reminders in Rhodes of the days of Ancient Greece, Byzantium, the Turks, and the Knights of Jerusalem. Under the present Italian governor, Senator Lago, immense progress has been made in modernizing the island's economic and social organization. The increase in the number of schools is especially noteworthy. Illus.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 634, 653, 1097, 1099, 1101-1103, 1116, 1119, 1127, 1130, 1137, 1142-1144, 1246, 1261, 1328, 1334, 1380, 1406)

### GENERAL

**1151. HARAOUI, CLÉMENT.** Krise Evropská a Poučení z Ní. [The European crisis and its lesson.] *Moderní Stát*. 4 (6) 1931: 176-181.—History teaches us that

### NETHERLANDS

**1148. TIRTOPRODJO, S.** De inheemsche rechtspraak in rechtstreeks bestuurde gebied. [Native jurisprudence in directly governed territory in the Netherlands Indies.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht*. 132 (4-5) 1930: 387-395.—In several parts of the Netherlands Indies native jurisprudence is in force for the natives. An official report on native justice in Tapanoeli concludes that native justice should be replaced by governmental. The original motives for maintaining native justice were political and the consideration that there was a lack of means and a lack of trained personnel for introducing governmental justice. Further it made possible the development of native common law. However, governmental justice can be adapted to the needs of the natives, and it will simplify matters to have the administration of justice concentrated in one system.—*Cecile Rothe*.

**1149. UNSIGNED.** De regeeringsplannen voor de bestuurshervorming in de Buitengewesten den Volksraad. [The scheme for governmental reform in the Netherlands Indies in the People's Council.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (4) Jul. 1931: 391-407.—The Netherlands Indian government has given an extensive explanation of a scheme for government reorganization in the Outer Districts. It involves in the first place a reorganization of Sumatra: the existing native communities would be combined into groups governed by a council; apart from these communities the self-governing territories would be autonomous. The whole island of Sumatra would form one province which would have to supervise the lower communities and to which the care of general interests would be trusted. The provincial council would consist of representatives of the lower communities. Moreover, two large administrative provinces would be formed, namely Borneo and "The Great East" to which Celebes, the Moluccas, and the Lesser Sunda Islands belong. The communities within these provinces would be formed as in Sumatra. The task of the European government officials would be diminished in favor of that of the native government officials and native heads. The administrative reform would first be carried through, afterwards the institution of the province of Sumatra would be prepared. This scheme, introduced by the government, has been rejected by the People's Council, but it will before long be brought forward again.—*Cecile Rothe*.

**1150. WERKUM, H. D. van.** De taakverdeling. [The distribution of the governmental task in Java.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20 (4) Jul. 1931: 321-359.—A survey of the ordinance of 1931 which redistributes the governmental task between European civil service officials and the native governmental officials. Various phases are discussed, especially the restriction of the task of the resident. The native officials become more independent; they are directly subordinate to the resident in the future and no longer to the assistant resident. Spheres of activity of the resident and the assistant resident are described. The number of residencies has been reduced from 35 to 19.—*Cecile Rothe*.

internal and international conflicts are mostly based on economic desires or difficulties. The masses are united more easily for defense than for cooperation. Productive means were artificially created by the War, but have been kept in existence because of the protective sense of nationalism. There is no overproduction but lack of distribution of goods hampered by nationalism.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

**1152. LACHARRIÈRE, J. L. de.** Le communisme et l'exposition coloniale internationale. [Communism and the International Colonial Exposition.] *Afrique*

*Française.* 41 (6) Jun. 1931: 411-412.—The red League against Imperialism, with its headquarters at Berlin, is carrying on extensive propaganda against the exposition, urging liberals throughout the world to boycott it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

1153. MELVILLE, C. F. The European crisis—the chronicle of events. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (776) Aug. 1931: 160-169.—*Harold Zink.*

1154. YOUNG, EDGAR J. Die Bedeutung des Faschismus für Europa. [The significance of fascism for Europe.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (9) Jun. 1931: 178-186.—During the World War social ideals gained the ascendancy and threatened to destroy the nationalistic system by a proletarian revolution. The state was forced either to establish insurmountable limits to Marxian socialism, or deprive the masses of a complete realization of their possibilities and give them national orientation and leadership. The former has been done by Russia while the latter has been the course of Italy. In England and France the proletarian crisis has made the least progress. In Russia it has created a new social order. The political, social, and economic status of Italy has enabled Mussolini to crush the movement so completely that the present generation thinks of it as a mere phantom. Germany will never strike out on the course led by Italy. For in the field of politics the Italian acts by instinct, the German acts by conviction. The experience of Germany in great world movements has been to transform the difficult and tedious paths of others into wide avenues.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

### AUSTRALIA

1155. UNSIGNED. Finance and politics in Australia. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 173-190.—The economic crisis in Australia has been complicated by the excessive borrowing policy of the government during the past years. The prevalence of government enterprise prevents any strong attempts at recovery. The interests of land settlers, persons dependent upon the high tariff, public servants, pensioners, and trades unions exert pressure opposed to the necessary measures of economy. The defective federal system complicates these difficulties. In the face of this situation Scullin's budget of 1930 proposed practically no economies, but only increased taxation. The state premiers forced Scullin to agree to balance the budget within a year, thus attempting to remedy an exaggerated situation by an exaggerated measure. In New South Wales the election of Lang as premier reversed the situation again, putting the machine there in control of the Labour party, and the caucus of the party rejected Scullin's new proposals. Thus the situation soon arrived at definite repudiation of interest on the debt in New South Wales and a hopeless impasse in the federation. Quarrels broke out and the Labourites were torn with factional strife. Hope lies in the election of a strong conservative.—*Chester Kirby.*

### AUSTRIA

1156. UNSIGNED. Volksabstimmungsfeier in Kärnten. [Plebiscite celebration in Carinthia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (12) 1930: 795-798.—The three plebiscite celebrations in Germany in 1930 (Upper Silesia, West Prussia, and Schleswig) were very different from that in Carinthia. Neither the government of the *Reich* nor of Prussia was at all represented in the former, while in Carinthia, formerly of little interest to Austria, many government officials from the president down had appeared. (Reprint of an official address interpreting the importance of the occasion.)—*John B. Mason.*

### BELGIUM

1157. HERMANS, WARD. Flanders Kampf gegen die französisch-belgischen Militärpläne—Die Mili-

tarisierung von Limburg. [Flanders' struggle against the French-Belgian military plans—the militarization of Limburg.] *Volk u. Reich.* 12 (6) 1930: 772-775.—Two deputies, including the author, have declared in the Belgian parliament that in case of war neither the Flemish war veterans nor the regulars could under any circumstances be depended upon. New canals and railroads near Liège are evidence that Belgium is militarizing herself for the sake of France.—*John B. Mason.*

### CHINA

1158. BUCKLEY, FRANK. China's failure to suppress opium traffic. *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 77-80.—China fails to suppress opium traffic because she does not want to. Revenue from opium taxes is enormous and everyone who can taxes it, local and government officials as well as war lords and ring leaders. Opium is grown, manufactured, transported, and sold almost openly and apparently with government officialdom acting as protector and accomplice.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

### EGYPT

1159. TWEEDY, OWEN. Poor Egypt. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (776) Aug. 1931: 194-203.—The author notes the interest displayed by 85% of the Egyptian populace in political leaders as against policies, the enormous importance of the price of cotton in almost every phase of Egyptian life, the prevalent provincialism, and the national tendency to blame someone for every happening, natural, economic, or political, and reviews the considerable achievements in little more than a year of Ismail Sidky Pasha.—*Harold Zink.*

### ESTONIA

1160. KLAU, SIEGMUND. Das Parteiwesen Estlands: III. Die Tragödie der Mittelparteien. [The Estonian party system: III. The tragedy of the center parties.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (5) May 1931: 273-285.—The position of the center parties is the weak point of the Estonian party system, not only because they are broken up into five or six groups, but also because they do not represent a uniform social class as do the conservatives or the socialists. Most of their aims and ideals were realized with the establishment of the Estonian state, and they are now lacking in ideas by which to unite their followers. Frequent rivalries among themselves prevented them from creating an efficient organization; a good party press is their only means of influence, but even this is not able to conceal their hopeless state of dissension, which has often led to reckless opportunism in their political practice. The author suggests a reduction in the number of parties as the first measure for reestablishment, but probably this would not mean any decisive effect, as the left and right parties have recently taken to acting without waiting for the attitude of the center. A thoroughly new, modern idea of political life and practical aims, and superior leadership alone would save them. Their tragedy is that of the central parties in most European countries. (See Entry 3: 16054.)—*Hans Frerk.*

### GERMANY

1161. BAERLEIN, HENRY. The fate of the nobles. *Cent. Europ. Observer.* 9 (31) Jul. 31, 1931: 439-440.—The Prussian evangelical Junker was entirely dependent on the favor of his sovereign in the pre-War days. This 200-year-old system effectively discouraged thought and initiative. The kings entrusted to this class the direction of politics and administration. After the War they became suddenly poor. About 30% became officers of the Reichswehr; about 5% went into diplomacy or other branches of the civil service; about 30% went into banks and trade; about 25% remain unemployed, al-

though thousands of these received military pensions. In rural districts their influence is almost as important as before the revolution; the peasant has joined again with the Junkers to vote against reparations and heavy taxes.—*J. S. Rouček.*

**1162. BENAERTS, PIERRE.** *L'avenir politique de l'Allemagne.* [Germany's political future.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 303-320.—Fortunately a strong man has always answered Germany's need, from Noske, Ebert, and Stresemann, to Brüning, who is determined to pursue his way until he sees the finish of the demagogic which fattens at the expense of German distress. Germany has a type of dictatorship. Brüning governs with a rump parliament, since the departure in February of 151 deputies. The majority which remains can survive only with the continued support of the socialists. Outside of parliament, there are three elements which make for stability—the army, loyal on the whole to the present republic; the labor unions, whose obvious interest is to defend a regime of which they are the great beneficiaries; and Prussia, which has been thoroughly republicanized thanks to the work of the socialist Severing.—*Julian Park.*

**1163. KLEIN, FRITZ.** *Chancellor Bruening of Germany.* *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 25-28.—A biographical sketch and estimate. The strength of Bruening's position rests on the confidence of President von Hindenburg.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1164. TAZEROUT.** *La propagande révisionniste en Allemagne.* [Revisionist propaganda in Germany.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 388-399.—The domination of German politics and opinion by the National Union of German Industries is demonstrated by Reichstag addresses and widespread newspaper comment which unanimously demand revision of the Young Plan. In disregard of official reports emphasizing the more fundamental importance of the domestic market, the industrialists have focused attention upon foreign trade, while the Russian menace is utilized to cover greed for profits.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1165. TSCHUPPIK, KARL.** *Hindenburg.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 54-69.—Hindenburg's military and political career is traced to show his position as a symbol of Germany united. Hindenburg wishes to serve all classes and to reconcile Right and Left wings. But the demands of social democracy and of Right wing nationalists are irreconcilable. What Germany needs is a new symbol by which she may be won to an understanding with the world.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN

**1166. ALLEN, DEVERE.** *The balance sheet of British labor.* *World Tomorrow.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 10-13.—The shortcomings of the Labour party.

**1167. BENNETT, ERNEST.** *The troubles of a minority government.* *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 381-390.—The worst menace for the Labour cabinet comes neither from the public, nor from Conservatives and Liberals, but from the lack of discipline within the Labour party itself.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1168. BREBNER, J. BARTLETT.** *The fall of Britain's Labor government.* *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-10.—A recital of the facts down to Aug. 29, 1931. The inter-action of such forces as world depression, Britains' post-War failure to balance imports with exports, her acceptance of responsibility for unemployed, the freezing of Central European credits as a result of the moratorium, and recent flow of gold from London to Paris and New York, all made drastic steps necessary to balance the national budget. A few Labourites, headed by MacDonald and Snowden, were willing to forego party principles and advantages temporarily and to meet the emergency by reducing unemployment benefits as well as by increasing taxation. They were read out of the

party and proceeded to form a coalition government. The Labourites will have no reduction in the dole.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1169. HUBBARD, H. A.** *The dissolution of the British Liberal party.* *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 159-171.—A synopsis of the events and reasons by which the Liberal party fell from its commanding position under Asquith before the War to its present lowly state.—*A. Feinstein.*

**1170. SKELTON, NOEL.** *A conservative survey.* *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 140-156.—The Beaverbrook-Rothermere alliance was uneasy at best but it served to crystallize the anti-democratic sentiment of many Conservatives. But when the names of 42 conspirators became public their insignificance was the best proof of the necessity for Baldwin's continued leadership. The working classes are coming to see the necessity of protection, but in order to give them a full immediate share of the profits it is necessary to add profit-sharing arrangements to the proposals. These cannot be imposed by law, but must be urged upon employers as a practical necessity. The menace of Russian competition forces this sacrifice upon the employers. By these changes, and by economy through unemployment insurance reform and eliminating excessive expenditure for road construction, real and permanent stability will be given to England's economic life.—*Chester Kirby.*

#### HUNGARY

**1171. OGG, FREDERIC A.** *Bethlen's ten years as Hungarian premier.* *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 48-53.—Bethlen's policy was one of opportunism. He ruled almost as a dictator, with only the forms of democracy. He steadily opposed restoration of the kingship and as steadily insisted in his demand that Hungary's lost territories be restored. Inclining naturally toward Italy, he was forced against his will in 1931 to obtain a loan from France in return for political concessions. His resignation may be taken as a fresh triumph for French hegemony in Central and Eastern Europe.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1172. UNSIGNED.** *Hungary after the elections.* *Cent. Europ. Observer.* 9 (30) Jul. 24, 1931: 423.—*J. S. Rouček.*

#### INDIA

**1173. COATMAN, J. MR. GANDHI.** *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 403-413.—A brief account of the events in which Gandhi has figured in the last ten years, by the former director of the department of public information in the government of India.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1174. DUTT, R. PALME.** *The road to proletarian hegemony in the Indian revolution.* *Communist Internat.* 7 (13) Dec. 1, 1930: 282-288.—Military expenses for India have increased 100% in 15 years, and are now four times those for all the dominions put together. The drive to intensify exploitation throttles economic development in India, drives the peasants into increasing misery and social discrimination, and sets the Indian bourgeoisie against England. The Indian bourgeoisie cannot solve the present crisis because its interests are interlocked with the land-owning class and the exploitation of the peasantry. The proletariat is in a basically different position, has no interest in exploiting the peasants, and could lead them in the struggle for liberation. But the present struggle broke out before the proletariat was strong enough to play an effective leading role. Can it now advance sufficiently to do so?—*Solon De Leon.*

**1175. HOSSAIN, SYUD.** *Gandhi: the voice of India.* *Current Hist.* 35 (1) Oct. 1931: 73-76.—An intimate portrait of the spiritual leader and political strategist of India.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1176.** STRICKLAND, C. F. The Indian village and the Indian unrest. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 70-80.—The character of the Indian peasant, the system of land holding and of money lending, not taxes imposed by a foreign government, are India's greatest problems. The average peasant is insolvent and ignorant. Suggestions for improving his condition are: communal associations to control credit, a national radio hook-up with commonly owned receiving sets in each village, and reorganization of provinces and their assemblies along linguistic lines so as to give the rural man real representation.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

### ITALY

**1177.** GAYDA, VIRGINIO. Il lavoro organizzato. [Organized labor.] *Assicurazioni Soc.* 7(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 23-33.—The encyclical letter *Rerum Novarum* intended by means of its mystical character to moderate the harshness of struggle in industrial relations. Fascist politics creates among the various social classes an equilibrium based on concrete interests in order to give the state the maximum of political and economic efficiency.—*F. R. Pitigliani.*

### NEAR EAST

**1178.** MacCALLUM, ELIZABETH. The heart of the Arabic speaking world. *World Tomorrow*. 13(10) Oct. 1930: 408-411.—Recent political and economic developments in the Near East.

**1179.** RHOUPEN. Ärāpāgān Āshkhārī mētch. [In the Arabic world.] *Hairenk Amsakir.* 9(7) May 1931: 111-122; (8) Jun. 1931: 112-120.—Arabia, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, includes Palestine, Transjordania, Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq. Exclusive of Iraq, Palestine, and Syria it has a territory of 3,150,000 sq. km. and a coast line of 6,000 km. With the exception of Iraq the country has more or less a homogenous population. The Arab can endure the hardships of most any climate and thus can always be in touch with the outside world, whereas the outsider cannot know Arabia because he cannot live under its climate. The Arabs are divided into groups each with its elective sheik. Religion has always played an important part in their lives. Originally they were polytheists. Since the Mohammedan era they have become Mohammedans. In the 18th century there was the Wahhabi movement—a sort of Neo-Mohammedanism. This movement also produced a social revolution. Ibn Sa'ud is at present the champion of the Wahhabis. His primary object is to form a federation of the Arabs. Palestine, Syria, Transjordania, and Iraq have populations that are Arabic in language as well as in culture and hence must be included in the future federation.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

**1180.** UNSIGNED. La question du chemin de fer du Hedjaz. [The question of the Hedjaz railroad.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 225.—The famed Pilgrim Line, running down the western coast of Arabia, is under Christian ownership and management. This is highly repugnant to the Mohammedans and they are undertaking to effect Moslem control.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1181.** UNSIGNED. Opérations contre les Kurdes en Irak. [Operations against the Kurds in Iraq.] *Asie Française.* 31(291) Jun. 1931: 224.—The British and Irakians have combined forces to hunt down the Kurd leader Mahmoud, who has been engaging in extensive plundering operations. He was exiled in 1919 for the same offense but was unfortunately allowed to return three years later.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1182.** WESENDONK, OTTO GÜNTHER von. Der Stand der arabischen Frage. [The Arabian question.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(4) Jul. 1931: 268-276.—Ibn Sa'ud, ruler of the Puritan Wahhabis, keeps his country free from foreign influences. With him the reactionary spirit of the

desert has overpowered the medieval romanticism of Husain. But even he has been unable to proclaim an Arabian empire. Sharif Husain sees two of his sons occupying thrones in Iraq and Transjordania. They serve England's interests and keep Ibn Sa'ud in check. London and Paris are eagerly trying to make Ibn Sa'ud follow the lines they laid out for him. The Wahhabis condemn the spiritual endeavors of many Arabic circles. Since they are not able to lead the Arabian world, a local nationalism aims at separation from foreign supervision. A general Arabian movement is a Utopia.—*Werner Neuse.*

### NETHERLANDS

**1183.** ALBARDA, J. W. P. J. Troelstra et la politique internationale. [P. J. Troelstra and international politics.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 1-13.—Sketch of the leader of the Socialist party in the Netherlands from 1894-1925.—*Amy Vandebosch.*

**1184.** BEUMER, E. J. Parlementaire geschiedenis 1925-1928. [Parliamentary history, 1925-1928.] *Anti-revolutionaire Staatkunde.* 5 Jul.-Aug. 1929: 289-310.

### POLAND

**1185.** OLTEM, W. Warschauer Brief: Polen und die Ukraine. [Letter from Warsaw: Poland and the Ukraine.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(12) 1930: 775-782.—Poland's so-called "pacifying action" in East Galicia has the purpose of retarding for decades the political, economic, and cultural development of the nationalistic Ukrainians. The article discusses the secret Ukrainian military organization, *Ukrainska Wijskowa Organisacjja* (UWO), which the Poles seek to suppress as well as discredit in the eyes of the world by attempting to show that its terroristic activities are not of a patriotic but merely of a criminal character.—*John B. Mason.*

### SPAIN

**1186.** BARGA, CORPUS. Der Sinn der spanischen Revöltion. [The idea behind the Spanish revolution.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(3) Jun. 1931: 168-179.—Developments in Spain may be understood from the fact that Spain lacked the backbone of a strong monarchy. The Spanish republic fulfills an historical mission when it returns to the tradition of Spanish municipal life. It remains to be seen whether an agreement between Catalonia and the rest of Spain will result in a federal state. Spain will negotiate a concordat with the Holy See as France did. The distribution of land is uneven, work is poorly organized, the agrarian population demands ownership of the soil.—*Werner Neuse.*

**1187.** CARTER, W. HORSFALL. The Spanish cauldron. *Contemp. Rev.* 139(784) Apr. 1931: 425-433.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1188.** CHESTERTON, G. K. The future of Spain. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(775) Jul. 1931: 11-20.—The recent revolution in Spain is viewed against the screen of Spanish history, particularly the recent dictatorship which is contrasted with the Italian dictatorship. Convinced that the real future of the world lies with whatever nation has most the habit of depending upon real possessions and least upon unreal speculation and indirect dependence, Spain promises a good deal.—*Harold Zink.*

**1189.** COLMO, ALFREDO. La república española. [The Spanish republic.] *Nosotros.* 25(265) Jun. 1931: 122-130.—The republic has been maturing and consolidating in the minds of Spanish liberal leaders since the failure of a similar movement in 1873. The events of 1898 weakened the prestige of the monarchy and the last king's ineptitude in social and economic matters, especially his ill-advised institution of a dictatorship in imitation of the Italian without Italian conditions and his failure to meet recent issues without evasion, has

consolidated public sentiment against his rule. But a republic is not in itself a panacea, as the history of Latin America during the last 100 years proves. The problem of the maintenance of a republic in Spain is particularly difficult. Educationally, culturally, economically, and in matters of individual and public welfare, Spain is almost at the lowest level of European civilization. The attacks of syndicalism and communism upon the new republic and the disorder of the incendiary mobs must not be considered too seriously.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**1190. DIFFIE, BAILEY W.** The socialist movement in Spain. *Current Hist.* 34 (5) Aug. 1931: 717-720.—The growth of the socialist movement is one of the most remarkable features of Spanish national life. The Socialist party is more radical than the British Labour party. Among its members it counts many intellectuals. Three of the four most important groups of the party call for a more definite social program, if they are to continue to give their support to the government.—*D. V. Varley.*

**1191. FOX-STRANGWAYS, WALTER.** Morocco—the graveyard of the Spanish monarchy. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (776) Aug. 1931: 204-210.—The pronounced failure of Spain in its African empire is regarded by the author, former British vice-consul at Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, as the sole cause of King Alfonso's exile.—*Harold Zink.*

**1192. GEORGE, R. E. GORDON (ROBERT SEN-COURT).** Spain: dictatorship or parliament. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 429-439.—Primo de Rivera's chief success came in the suppression of communist terrorism, in quieting Catalonian separatism, in ending the Moroccan war, and in a lesser degree in stabilizing the currency and budget. But he never carried the country with him. Church and business remained hostile. De Madariaga's accepted story that it was the king who engineered the dictatorship in 1923 overlooks the important point that he had to accept Rivera and the army or face a civil war. Berenguer is trying to avoid the brutalities of dictatorship, and is able to do so as there are no leaders of a democratic nature to be feared.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1193. MARANON, G.** La révolution espagnole. [The Spanish revolution.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (11) Jun. 1, 1931: 432-457.—This model revolution, unique in history, began in 1898, when Spain lost what had remained of her American empire. The king never suspected the loss of confidence in him, for everything disagreeable was carefully concealed from him. For the first time in Spanish history the bourgeoisie have played the decisive role. Until very recently Spain was but a nation of lords and serfs. The bourgeoisie has developed through the liberation of the workingman in the large centers of industry, thanks to the magnificent work of the Socialist party, and through the prosperity of the smaller business man brought about by the World War. The revolution could not have been achieved without the inspiration of both professors and students in the universities.—*Julian Park.*

**1194. UNSIGNED.** Il comunismo soviettico e la rivoluzione spagnola. [Soviet communism and the Spanish revolution.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1946) Jul. 18, 1931: 123-128.—*Gerardo Bruni.*

### USSR

**1195. EFREMOFF, JEAN.** La quinquennale de reconstruction socialiste dans l'URSS. [The five years of socialist reconstruction in the USSR.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 439-454.—Examination of Bolshevik newspapers and books reveals many cases of failure under the five year plan, but also demonstrates that the Russians have developed those branches of industry capable of speedy adaptation to the needs of war.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1196. FEDOTOV, G.** ФЕДОТВЪ, Г. Проблемы будущей России. [The problem of the future Russia.] Современные Записки. *Sovremennye Zapiski.* (43) 1930: 406-437.—New social and intellectual forces will appear to help future government in Russia: (1) the peasantry—the principal enemy of communism; (2) a new democracy formed by the revolutionary commanders in the army, administration, and schools; (3) a new bourgeoisie of commercial and industrial classes. The adversaries of the resurrection of Russia are the political parties, a part of the proletariat, bandits, and anti-Russian elements among minorities. Former landlords cannot hope to receive back their land; as a whole it will remain in the hands of peasants. The question of minorities is to be solved by a special supernational formula.—*Paul Gronski.*

**1197. KROLL, M.** КРОЛЛЬ, М. Генеральная линия. [General line.] Современные Записки. *Sovremennye Zapiski.* (43) 1930: 438-462.—Lenin's general plan had allowed capitalism to develop under the supervision of the state. After his death the left opposition headed by Trotsky decided to seek support only from the labor class. This policy was defeated by Stalin. But later on Stalin himself began to lead a double game with a policy against NEP, trying at the same time to introduce industrialism. The peasants were oppressed as never before; they replied with insurrections, the diminishing of tilled territory, etc. Stalin had changed his policy a little, declaring all exaggerations were the fault of provincial officers. The five year plan has completely ruined the peasant and the result is the coming famine.—*Paul Gronski.*

**1198. SOLOVEYCHIK, GEORGE.** The Moscow trials and the five year plan. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 440-450.—In the past the experts—communist and loyal non-communist—have been forced to promise the impossible and are now being held guilty for what was an inevitable failure. Success of the five year plan, though doubtful, will involve dumping of Soviet goods and the furtherance of the international side of socialism.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1199. UNSIGNED.** Il bolshevismo distruttore di ogni civiltà cristiana. [Bolshevism, destroyer of Christian civilization.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1944) Jun. 20, 1931: 512-525.—Bolshevism is a negation of all civil and political rights; it is a dictatorship of the proletariat; it is under the exclusive domination of the Communist party; it is an essentially political tyranny and means the destruction of church and of family, and the deification of state.—*G. Bruni.*

### UNITED STATES

**1200. HARRIS, JOSEPH P.** Politics and Seattle's municipal light system. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (7) Jul. 1931: 407-412.—Mayor Edwards removed the manager of the municipal light plant on the eve of the regular city election. A charter amendment to be voted on at the election would give the light department control of its own engineering work. This amendment was favored by the manager of the plant and opposed by the mayor. One result of the removal was the approval of this amendment. The council refused to confirm the appointment of a successor to the removed manager. Petitions to recall the mayor were filed. In the investigation preceding filing many irregularities in other phases of the city administration were brought to light. Other utilities are involved. The financing of the light plant has been found to be sound, but the organization set up now in use encourages political interference.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1201. VILLARD, OSWALD GARRISON.** Prohibition's challenge to America. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 353-366.—A review of the political and constitu-

tional difficulties of the case as exemplified in the vacillations of the Wickersham report.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 1100)

### FRANCE

**1202. RECOULY, RAYMOND.** L'élection de Monsieur Doumer. [The election of Doumer.] *Rev. de France*, 11(11) Jun. 1, 1931: 540-549.—For most foreigners and for many French people Briand's defeat may seem inexplicable. For six years he has been minister of foreign affairs and few there are who desire him to relinquish that post. He has always believed that a Franco-German entente was the only means of tranquilizing Europe; that Germany, grateful for the early evacuation of the Rhineland and other signs of friendship, would show herself ready to answer by equivalent gestures. However, the hope was not realized. His German policy could only have succeeded if Stresemann had lived, and perhaps not then. Moreover, Briand's friends were ill-advised to announce his candidacy at a moment of such uncertainty regarding the Austro-German customs union. Doumer was the logical choice of the National Assembly. Doumergue has been the perfect president. If he had consented to present himself a second time, there is no doubt that he would have been returned by an enormous majority.—*Julian Park.*

**1203. XXX.** L'élection présidentielle: M. Doumer et M. Briand. [The presidential election: Doumer and Briand.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147(439) Jun. 10, 1931: 337-343.—A sketch of the life of President Doumer. The author believes that Briand allowed himself to be maneuvered by parties and over-zealous friends—who deserted him at the crucial time.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

### GREAT BRITAIN

**1204. HARLEY, J. H.** The record of recent bye-elections. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(776) Aug. 1931: 211-221.—An analysis of the 18 bye-elections in England thus far in 1931 forecasts the disappearance of the Liberals as a party in parliament and the debacle of Labour.—*Harold Zink.*

### UNITED STATES

**1205. DUNCAN, OTIS DURANT.** The Louisiana legislative assembly: a sociological study. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12(1) Jun. 1931: 24-34.—The data for this study were obtained from the biennial reports of the secretary of state for Louisiana and from the U. S. census. The study covers the period beginning in 1896 and ending with the expiration of the legislative term of office in 1932. Native Louisianians are gaining in political power in that state both in absolute and in relative numbers; there is no definite trend as to the political ascendancy of foreign born citizens of the state. Citizens born in other states have declined in political strength more rapidly than in numerical proportions in the total population. Agricultural and industrial groups have great difficulty in maintaining a balance of power due to the presence of the professional classes, especially lawyers, in both branches of the legislature. Only in 1896-98 were any candidates other than *bona fide* Democrats able to reach the legislature, and then primarily the left-wing groups of the old party. No Negroes have occupied seats; and their voting even in the Republican party has been only nominal. Women in Louisiana have not become politically conscious; none has ever been elected to the legislature. (7 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

## PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 1118, 1378, 1443, 1464, 1466, 1468)

### GREAT BRITAIN

**1206. McEVOY, HUBERT.** The Catholic Action Society. *Month.* 157(804) Jun. 1931: 507-516.—The newspapers of England are only too ready to take advantage of the prejudice and suspicion which surrounds Catholicism. The Catholic Action Society is for the dissemination of explanations of Catholic doctrine, by press controversy and the production of leaflets to give positive Catholic teaching in scholarly and attractive ways. The end is to present constructive truth. Catholics send in clippings of attacks and a careful reply is sent to every offending newspaper. The service extends to books, lectures, and even ordinary conversations of an anti-Catholic nature. The leaflets, very few of which are polemical, are reaching an enormous sale.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

**1207. SIEBERT, FREDERICK S.** Contemporary regulation of the British press. *Journalism Quart.* 8(2) Jun. 1931: 235-256.—A collection of regulations governing the press in the British Isles, including laws dealing with libel, copyright, lotteries and betting, and reports of judicial proceedings.—*R. D. Casey.*

**1208. SOMERVILLE, HENRY.** Catholics, the Labor party and socialism. *Month.* 158(805) Jul. 1931: 1-7.—The pope has recently given a restatement of the church's attitude to socialism, displaying antagonism towards it as a theory, a movement, and an historical fact. Catholics, however, in the British Labour party are obliged to call themselves or allow themselves to be called socialists. However, the Labour party is not essentially socialist, and the need has not yet arisen for conscientious Catholics to leave the party, as it still allows a place for non-socialists.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

**1209. TRACY, HERBERT.** Newspaper lords and party leaders. *Labour Mag.* 9(12) Apr. 1931: 537-540.—The Rothermere-Beaverbrook propaganda to dislodge Baldwin from leadership of the Tory party has had trivial results, but that does not disprove the danger of the stampeding of public opinion in a crisis by such irresponsible power. Instead of any attempt at censorship, there should be legal provision that any newspaper must publish promptly and with equal prominence a signed reply or correction. Such legislation exists in Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, Denmark, and Finland, in some cases applying to private persons as well as public officials.—*W. B. Catlin.*

**1210. WOOLF, LEONARD.** The future of British broadcasting. *Pol. Quart.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 172-185.—The British Broadcasting Corporation has existed since January, 1927, as a semi-public undertaking. The five directors are all over 65 years of age. But in fact control is in the hands of the director-general, Sir John Reith, and his rule has been in the nature of a dictatorship. All sides of questions of the day should be presented. This applies equally to politics, though it does not necessitate subordination as at present to the party whips. Yet on two important issues, Russia and India, nothing at all has been broadcast. There should be more varied offerings.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

### LATVIA

**1211. UNSIGNED.** Die lettische Presse. [The Latvian press.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 62(5) May 1931: 259-272.—There was no national press before the War; the papers issued dealt with problems concerning all Baltic provinces. After the abolition of censorship in 1905 the press bore the mark of socialism. A national press was

not created until about 1920; it has grown to be a most effective political instrument in the new state and has largely promoted cultural progress. There are now about 100 newspapers and 200 periodicals. The greater part of the newspapers are party papers, but the best and cheapest, *Jaunakas Sinas* and *Pedehja Brihdi*, issued daily in Riga in 140,000 and 60,000 copies, are not party papers though they often support the democratic central parties. The press law, passed in 1924, is adapted to the former Russian law as well as to the needs of modern life. Russia, Poland, and Lithuania are attempting to gain influence over the Latvian press. As for the periodicals, there are none in the political and historical field; most are about literature. Those edited by the ministries of finance, of education, and of justice carry excellent articles.—*Hans Frerk.*

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### LEGISLATION PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 3-17583; 1108-1110, 1506)

**1213. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P.** Legislative drafting and law enforcement. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21(2) Jun. 1931: 235-243.—In order that a labor law may be effective there should be cooperation from the persons affected. A good way to secure effective administration is to give the labor department wide rule-making power. Employer and employee should be educated upon the wisdom of each rule. Emphasis should be upon cooperation. Statistical records are essential.—*W. Reed West.*

### PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 1098, 1101)

**1214. SAMUEL, HERBERT.** Defects and reforms of parliament. *Pol. Quart.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 305-318. —Does parliament now properly fulfill the tasks it should? The conservative mind seems to view the problem as one of preventing more bad legislation; the progressive mind is impressed by the need of strengthening community control over a complicated social system. The quantity of work is quite beyond accomplishment. Devolution on a geographic, not on a functional basis, is the true solution. In practical politics, however, there is no demand for home rule in Scotland and Wales. Within parliament much can be done to reform procedure to speed up work. The opposition not only kills objectionable bills but holds up all legislation by obstruction. Kangaroo closure as a regular procedure in committee of the whole and in all standing committees is a necessary change. The recommendations of the 1917-18 committee on control of estimates, especially the creation of two small controlling finance committees with an expert examiner of estimates, is urged.—*H. McD. ClOKIE.*

**1215. STRACHEY, JOHN, and JOAD, C. E. M.** Parliamentary reform: the New party's proposals. *Pol. Quart.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 319-336.—An official statement of the new Mosley party. The true function of parliament is to put into office a government determined by popular election of members of the commons. This is successfully performed. But parliament attempts a second and incompatible function—that of governing. The New party proposes that legislation be transferred to the cabinet, by means of orders-in-council, which could be challenged only by demand of 200 members. Private bill procedure would be replaced by orders-in-council also. Parliament would continue to debate sup-

### UNITED STATES

**1212. WOODY, CARROLL H.** Press relations in city management. *Pub. Management.* 13(8) Aug. 1931: 260-263.—Administration is tending to supplant politics, and problems are becoming increasingly technical and dull. But it is essential for good government that necessary information reach the attention of the public. There has been an increasing interest in the past few years in publicity as a tool of administration. Reports have been made as attractive as possible, budget documents written intelligibly, municipal exhibits set up, and bulletins and news letters used; but the newspaper remains the backbone of publicity. Mutual confidence must prevail between manager and press. The manager and department heads should give out news of detail, often in written releases and the council, announcements on decisions of policy.—*D. M. Amacker.*

ply and major topics of legislation on demand. The question hour would continue. The cabinet would be reduced from 20 harassed ministers to 5, 2 of whom need not be members of parliament. All 5 would be collectively responsible.—*H. McD. ClOKIE.*

**1216. UNSIGNED.** Spotlight on 3000 committees. *State Govt.* 4(8) Aug. 1931: 4-6.—More than 3000 standing committees function during each legislative year, or about 70 for each state legislature. In a majority of the states the house has more than 35 committees. In three states, Connecticut, Maine, and Massachusetts, the bulk of the work is done by joint committees. An intensive study of the committee system in Pennsylvania and Maryland is commented upon. A table showing by states the number of committees in senate and house with the average number of members on each committee and the average number of committees upon which each member serves, is included.—*Harvey Walker.*

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### GENERAL

(See also Entries 1102-1103, 1107, 1111, 1115, 1150, 1238, 1245, 1247, 1289, 1292, 1312, 1314, 1632-1633)

**1217. BORSI, UMBERTO.** I rapporti tra stato e comune in recenti dibattiti internazionali. [The relations between the state and the commune in recent international discussions.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(5) 1931: 235-242.—The author considers the discussions in regard to the relationship between the state and commune at the Congress of Administrative Sciences in Madrid, and among the various organs of the League of Nations during the debates on "intermunicipality." He also indicates the political and juridical doctrine of Italy on this point.—*Mario Comba.*

**1218. BRIGGS, ALFRED W.** Louisville convention of government labor officials. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 20(4) Dec. 1930: 439-442.

**1219. GARCIA, OVIEDO CARLOS.** La riforma dell'amministrazione locale in Spagna. [Reform of local administration in Spain.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(6) Jun. 1931: 281-306.—*Mario Comba.*

**1220. HELLMUTH, H.** Preisbemessungsgrund-sätze und Tarifpolitik der Deutschen Reichspost im Nachrichten-, insbesondere im Drucksachenverkehr. [Principles of determining prices and rate policy of the German postal system with reference to the transportation of news, especially printed matter.] *Z. f. Verkehrs-wissenschaft.* 9(2) 1931: 61-69.

**1221. McCRRORY, S. H.** The land reclamation work of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. *Agric. Engin.* 12(8) Aug. 1931: 305-306.—In the irrigation division the three most important lines of work will be those dealing with the duty of water, engineering, economic problems involved in irrigation undertakings and the irrigation problems of the individual farmer. The most important activity in the division of drainage and erosion control is dealing with the engineering features of the control of erosion. The work on run-off from agricultural lands and hydraulic factors affecting the capacity of drainage channels will be continued as well as studies on underdrainage. Work is also being done on the problem of developing existing farms to make possible more effective and economical operation.—*H. C. M. Case.*

## PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 1117, 1260)

**1222. DHONAU, MAY L.** Recruitment and training of public officials in Germany. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 263-277.—Stringent conditions in Germany since the War have brought about so much interest in administration that it may be called a "movement." The several grades are recruited from primary, secondary, and university institutions. Preliminary testing is quite unimportant. Selection is followed by practical and theoretical instruction, with the period of training often lasting four years. There is considerable dissatisfaction with post-testing instruction. Candidates are almost invariably from the adjacent area. Selection may be made by either the administrative head or by a committee.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1223. GROCHTMANN, J. H.** Observations on the nature of the German civil service. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 278-286.—The German civil service is a heritage of post-War development. Since the War the promotion of capable persons has been far more assured, due to the breakdown of "caste" restrictions. Instruction after appointment has been made available to all who are ambitious. For the first time the entrance of women is possible, although they are still exceptions. In the last few years the technically trained servant has gained an enormous advantage.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1224. HOUGHTON, A. L. N. D.** Recruitment and training of public officials. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 248-262.—The public services cannot set the pace of progressive development of recruitment methods. A good general education must be retained as the basis of recruitment to most positions. In some cases when recruitment takes place between the ages of 16 and 20, the service suffers from the lack of maturity of such persons. The *viva-voce* test, although many attack it hotly, should be maintained. One of the principal factors working against the standardization of local area recruitment is differences in remuneration. No system of recruitment, however skillfully devised, is complete without after-training.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1225. LEATHES, STANLEY.** The training of public servants. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 244-247.—There must be a different method of training for the indoor and the outdoor staff, and for most of the grades within each. Recently the Civil Service University and Professional Association was formed, among whose objects are the encouragement of higher education among civil servants, and the obtaining of degrees, diplomas, and certificates in subjects useful to officials. In some places instruction is offered in art, music, and calisthenics. Anything that tends to make a better, a more complete and harmonious individual tends to make a better civil servant.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1226. MARTIN, JAMES W., and LAWRENCE, A. J.** Personnel for the administration of state income tax laws. *Tax Mag.* 9(6) Jun. 1931: 215-220.—The pur-

pose of the study is to determine the personnel employed in the different states to administer the income tax laws. In tabular form is shown the employees' qualifications, salaries, terms of office, sources of appointment, place of employment, etc. There is no attempt to separate the organization for the administration of the personal income tax.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**1227. RIESS, ALFONS.** Recruitment and training of public officials. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 287-292.—An analysis of the scheme of instruction provided for German civil servants as part of their training for careers.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1228. WALDEGRAVE, A. J.** Annual reports on efficiency and qualification for promotion. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 293-300.—One of the best results of the Whitley Council's work in 1921 was the provision for annual reports in which the qualities of officers should be systematically appraised. The system is now established in every service. The reporting is done by the heads of sub-departments. The introduction of the plan has been amply justified, but there should be an analysis of more qualities than at present, with a possibility of more numerous degrees of ability.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1229. WATSON, B. W. W.** Character assessment in state service. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 301-311.—Efficiency testing under the Whitley plan has marked imperfections: the framers visualized a very incomplete ideal; the headings have been variously interpreted; some of the headings are of unequal significance; the marking system is elementary and lacks precision; the individual should be regarded as one and indivisible and cannot be artificially segmented with impunity. (This article was the Haldane prize essay for 1931.)—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 247, 377, 1017, 1034, 1039, 1076, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1089-1090, 1093, 1116-1117, 1120, 1126, 1155, 1168, 1220, 1226)

**1230. ATKINS, ROBERT.** Reports on condition and operation of municipalities. *Certified Pub. Accountant.* 11(8) Aug. 1931: 236, 239, 242-243.—Comparisons of results with previous periods and with other cities of about the same size frequently disclose conditions for consideration. Uniformity of terminology and of form should be developed. Citizens are particularly interested in sources and amounts of revenue, purposes and amounts of expenditure, resulting surplus or deficit, purposes behind bond issues and the costs of the projects, and provisions for retiring bonded indebtedness. Taxpayers should be able to determine whether or not the expenditures for the year have been fully cared for from the revenues of the same period.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**1231. FIŠER, J.** Jak Německo, Rakousko a Anglie řeší po válce problém úpravy samosprávných financí. [How Germany, Austria and England are solving the problem of self-administrative finances.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(1) 1931: 1-13; (2) 1931: 33-38.—A detailed legal and statistical analysis of financial organization and reforms.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**1232. FUNK, Dr.** Některé závady naší berní legislativy. [Some defects of the Czechoslovak taxing legislation.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(7) 1931: 197-200.—While Article 111 of the Czechoslovak constitution states that all taxes can be imposed by law only, the present interpretation leaves the widest taxing power to the executive branches. There is not even a unified system of financial organs throughout the state, and the jurisdictions of various officials overlap. The attempts of the ministry of unification to unify taxing legislation have failed. (Numerous instances of these facts are cited.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

**1233. HARRIS, CHARLES.** Financial control in administration. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 312-322.—Parliamentary control of expenditure has sunk to a farce. The real work of financial control is by the spending departments and the treasury. The system is deplorably weak in accountancy, but strong in audit. Modern accountancy, decentralization, and more reliance upon audit are the chief needs of British finance.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1234. HOFFMAN, M. F.** Mechanical equipment in municipal accounting. *Pub. Management.* 13(8) Aug. 1931: 257-260.—Municipal government has not kept pace with the cost accounting systems of private business despite the constant growth of city activities. A centralized accounting system has been introduced in the city auditor's office in Cincinnati, and the method of billing, collecting, and accounting for taxes in the offices of the auditor and treasurer of Hamilton County revised. Mechanical equipment has reduced the clerical staff and operating costs and affords a complete daily record of the city's financial operations for every bureau. In the county offices an addressograph system for preparing tax rolls, tax bills, and assessment notices has supplanted typewriters. Tabulating machines are proving invaluable for the accounting phase of the procedure. Hamilton county will be saved about \$75,000 the first year and \$125,000 the second by the new methods.—*D. M. Amacker.*

**1235. KOLHEPP, J. W.** Accounting procedure for county government. *Amer. Accountant.* 16(7) Jul. 1931: 205-207.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**1236. KOLHEPP, J. W.** Accounting procedures for recording cash received by county government. *Amer. Accountant.* 16(8) Aug. 1931: 238-240.—Typical procedures are described and record forms are drawn up in the form of exhibits.—*H. G. Meyer.*

**1237. LUDWIG, C. C.** The finance officer as the chief staff agency. *Pub. Management.* 13(7) Jul. 1931: 225-227.—The chief financial officer in a council-manager city should be appointed by the manager rather than chosen by the council or popularly elected. He is the hub of the administrative organization and a most important advisor of the manager; the close and confidential relations between them require appointive subordination. Independent auditing periodically may be provided for. The author is city manager of Albert Lea, Minnesota.—*D. M. Amacker.*

**1238. LUND, EDMUND.** Financial control in administration. *Pub. Admin.* 9(3) Jul. 1931: 323-334.—Analysis and charts showing the amount and nature of municipal indebtedness, and the forms of external and internal control over the financial operations of local authorities.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1239. MANGEOT, GENERAL.** Le budget du ministère des colonies. [The colonial budget.] *Afrique Française.* 41(6) Jun. 1931: 400-402.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1240. MARTIN, JAMES W.** Municipal taxation of motor vehicles. *Pub. Management.* 13(7) Jul. 1931: 230-232.—In Dec. 1928, 14 states permitted municipalities to tax all classes of motor vehicles and 7 others authorized cities to collect license taxes on vehicles for hire. There is no uniformity in the disposition of these revenues; the base of taxation varies from a flat rate for units of a given class to capacity or gross weight; the range of rates varies greatly likewise. Complete statistics are gathered in two recent studies: Martin "Neglected aspects of the taxation of commercial motor transportation," *Natl. Tax Assn., Proc. 22d Natl. Conf. 1929*, pp. 487 ff.; and Martin and Stephenson, *Taxation of Private and Common Carrier Motor Vehicles by Municipalities*.—*D. M. Amacker.*

**1241. MASSLICH, CHESTER B.** North Carolina's new plan for controlling local fiscal affairs. *Natl. Munici. Rev.* 20(6) Jun. 1931: 328-334.—The 1931 general assembly created a local government commission consist-

ing of the state auditor, the state treasurer, and commissioner of revenue *ex officio*, and six members appointed by the governor to serve during his pleasure. Practically all bond issues by local governments must be approved by this commission. Public hearings must be accorded if requested. Issues disapproved may still be made if approved by the voters. All bonds are sold by the commission in Raleigh and delivery made by the state treasurer. The director must keep informed concerning the condition of local sinking funds. In case of default in payment of any local indebtedness the director may appoint a fiscal administrator for the local unit. Failure to remit money for payment of bond obligations, or misappropriation of money collected for debt service are made misdemeanors. The governor may remove any local official who disregards the provisions of the fiscal law.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1242. MATSCHECK, WALTER.** Kansas City adopts ten-year improvement program. *Pub. Management.* 13(7) Jul. 1931: 232-234.—This plan, which the citizens accepted by a four to one vote on May 26, was prepared by the executive and other subordinate committees of a large civic improvement committee. In particular a ten-year budget sub-committee worked out the financial features, fixing \$40,000,000 as a reasonable maximum for a bond issue to cover the entire program. A permanent advisory group was appointed to supervise and insist upon the efficient and economic execution of the plan. (The separate projects for the city and for the county are listed with the expected cost of each.)—*D. M. Amacker.*

**1243. NOWAK, A.** Wydatki na oświatę w Polsce. [Poland's budget for education.] *Oświata i Wychowanie.* 3(5) May 1931: 385-416; (6) Jun. 1931: 489-524.—On the average during 8 years Poland has spent some \$52,000,000 on schools—1/7 of her national budget. Education is compulsory. All tuition is free, even in the universities, a thing that has made difficulties and is likely to be changed. Sources of income are the ministerial budget, the local government budgets, special levies, private school fees, various private foundations, indirect contributions in local districts. Detailed statistics. The grand total runs close to \$95,000,000.—*W. J. Rose.*

**1244. OPPENHEIMER, EMANUEL.** Sewer system financed on service charge basis. *Western City.* 7(7) Jul. 1931: 18.—The small towns of Washington have often been debarred from building modern sewer systems because a flat assessment on valuation could not be carried by unproductive and low value vacant lots. The town of Chewalah has just secured permission from the legislature, granted in general terms to municipalities having a population of 300 to 1,500, to construct sewers from the proceeds of bond issues to be retired from service charges to property owners. Property owners can be compelled to connect. It is estimated that 250 users at \$1.50 per month each will retire \$45,000 worth of bonds in 20 years.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

**1245. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D.** Reducing local government costs without eliminating essential services. *Amer. City.* 45(2) Aug. 1931: 79-80.—The excessive cost of local government can most effectively be reduced by simplifying the local government organization and structure and by reallocating the responsibility for performing various services according to a logical analysis rather than by accident or tradition.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1246. SHANN, EDWARD.** Stalemate and reconstruction in Australia. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 104-119.—A program of financial reconstruction involving cuts in government expenditures, additional taxation, conversion of the internal debt, and a new loan was finally adopted by all parties this summer. Success so far augurs well for a real recovery and

does much to discredit Premier Lang of New South Wales who was in opposition.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1247. STEIMLE.** Kommunale Schuldenwirtschaft. [Municipal debt management (in Germany).] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 21 (15) Aug. 10, 1931: 954-957.—It is often claimed that German municipalities pursue an irresponsible debt policy. A few cities have indulged in "luxury expenditures" for stadiums, parks, etc., but for all classes of municipalities, indebtedness incurred for these purposes amounts to less than one mark per year per taxpayer. More than one-fourth of the sums borrowed have gone for housing construction. Opinions differ as to the value of such outlays but it is unfair to label them extravagance and mal-administration. The same may be said of loans for municipal utilities, street construction, water supply and sewerage systems, etc. A just picture of the situation must include the mal-administration of the Reich and the states, arising from their defective organization and functioning; and the mal-administration of private industry resulting from excessive rationalization.—*R. H. Wells.*

**1248. UNSIGNED.** Algérie. Session extraordinaire des délégations financières. [Special session of the Algerian finance body.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (6) Jun. 1931: 414-418.—This session was called in May to consider the crisis facing the railroads and the serious decline in the tourist trade which is menacing the stability of the country. Salvation seems to lie in using public funds to bolster up both the railroad companies and the hotel corporations during the present period of depression.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1249. UNSIGNED.** Levant. Pays de mandat français. La situation budgétaire générale. [The budgetary situation in the French mandated territories in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31 (291) Jun. 1931: 220-221.—Receipts of 18,694,923 francs as against expenditures of 15,578,737 are anticipated.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**1250. UNSIGNED.** San Diego County purchasing agent. Economies made possible by centralized purchasing. *Tax Digest.* 9 (8) Aug. 1931: 263-267.—The experience of San Diego County, California.

**1251. WEST, OSWALD.** Should the municipal power plant be taxed? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (2) Jul. 23, 1931: 77-81.—The municipally owned utilities should be taxed and made to pay their fair share of the cost of government. The Oregon legislature refused to tax the properties of existing municipal plants, but provided that all properties constructed under the new public utility district law should be placed on the tax roll. Provision was made for the appointment of a legislative committee to study the question and report to the next session.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 323, 1096, 1134, 1148, 1551-1552, 1564)

**1252. ASCHAFFENBURG, G.** Einheitlichkeit der Sicherungsmassnahmen. [Uniform means of security.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (5-6) May 1931: 257-265.—Many groups of asocial personalities who, in time, will become criminals are not provided for by the present German penal legislation. The author sets up a temporary classification of these types which should be subject to state care. From the legal or legislative point of view it is deplorable that individual disposition is essential for the various classes of psychopathic personalities. However, many more types of maladjusted individuals should come under the jurisdiction of the law and the methods of correction should not be determined in advance for specific classes, as is now the case. The various statutes dealing with only a few types of disordered personalities ought to be replaced

by a single statute dealing with all forms of behavior dangerous to social security. Experience alone will determine whether society will thus be protected and the individual improved.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1253. BORSI, UBERTO.** Le recenti riforme in materia di giustizia amministrativa nelle colonie italiane. [The recent reforms in the administration of justice in the colonies of Italy.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 57-63.—After a short description of the previously existing system and of legislation for the administration of colonial justice, the author discusses the new system.—*Mario Comba.*

**1254. BUTLER, AMOS W.** What the courts, the prisons, the employer and the public should know of the released prisoner. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (4) Feb. 1931: 504-512.—In seven states the law requires that the judges regularly report to the prisons concerning the inmates sentenced by the court. In some states, as in Pennsylvania, the prison authorities are required by law to make reports to the court. In some of the other American states the judges voluntarily make such reports. The author gathered facts from 18 states with regard to the information furnished concerning the prisoner's record, the conditions for parole, and the opinion of the prison authority as to the desirability of furnishing such records to the employers of the discharged prisoners. In almost all of the states the courts, the police, and the employers are furnished all the data concerning the prisoner. There is almost unanimous belief that such frankness reacts favorably upon the chances of the prisoner to rehabilitate himself.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1255. CARNELUTTI, FRANCESCO.** La pena di morte nel diritto pubblico. [Capital punishment in public law.] *Riv. di Diritto. Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (7) Jul. 1931: 349-356.—Public utility is the basis of the death penalty. The legal institution to which it may be compared is expropriation for public use, or in public interest; from the individual is taken away enjoyment of his property and his body.—*Mario Comba.*

**1256. EBELING, C.** Strafvollzug in Dänemark. [The administration of penal law in Denmark.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 385-390.—New Danish penal legislation signed by King Christian X on Apr. 15, 1930, provides for a prison commission established by the ministry of justice made up of a judge (the chairman), the director of prisons, a psychiatrically trained physician, and other technical advisors who are concerned with the after-care of prisoners. With the exception of the director of prisons, the members are appointed by the ministry of justice for a 4 year term. The determinations of the commission are final. The commission is empowered to transfer certain prisoners from one institution to another and to determine whether a paroled prisoner has violated his conditions and whether he should be rearrested. After having served two thirds of the sentence (which must be a minimum of 9 months) the ministry of justice, upon recommendation of the prison administrator, may grant the inmate parole providing certain conditions are met with, such as proof of the ability to earn a livelihood. The parole period continues until the termination of the unexpired prison sentence (and, in every case, a minimum of 2 years). Special penal institutions are provided for the hardened criminal as well as for juvenile delinquents. Open air activities have been established in the penal institutions. Juveniles under 15 years of age may not be punished. Between the ages of 15 and 18 they may be sent to a juvenile reformatory until they become 21 or they may be paroled at the end of one year. Capital punishment has been abolished except for military crimes. The indeterminate sentence has been introduced in most of the penal institutions.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1257. FLORIAN, EUGENIO.** Una lacuna da colmare. L'obligazione dei non imputabili a risarcire i danni cagionati col delitto penale. [A gap to fill. Obligation of non-imputable delinquents to pay damages caused by crime.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11 (7) Jul. 1931: 289-290.—The question of having non-imputable delinquents pay damages to the plaintiff is not settled by the recent penal codes. If such delinquents are considered sufficiently responsible to be subject to segregation as a measure of safety, there is even more reason for holding them responsible for damages done to the victims of their crimes.—*G. I. Giardini*.

**1258. KINNANE, CHARLES.** The threatened inundation of the bar. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (7) Jul. 1931: 475-479.—There are now in the U. S. approximately 150,000 lawyers and 50,000 law students. Too many people are coming into the legal profession and it is rapidly becoming over-crowded. Steps should be taken to limit the numbers coming into the profession.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**1259. KRAMER, SAMUEL A.** The Norwood law and its effect upon the penal problem in Ohio. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21 (4) Feb. 1931: 553-597.—Section 2166 of the General Code of Ohio, known as the Norwood law, provides that courts in imposing sentences to the Ohio penitentiary for felonies, except treason and murder in the first degree, shall make them general, but that they shall fix, within the limits prescribed by law, a minimum period of duration of such sentences. One of the greatest causes of the overcrowded conditions in the Ohio penitentiary is the Norwood law. A statistical study supports this view. The Ohio board of administration cannot terminate any term until the minimum term fixed by the court for the felony shall have been served. The minimum terms fixed by the courts are generally longer than the statutory minimum. The concept of punishment still motivates. If a completely indeterminate sentence for felonies is considered too radical for present public opinion then the best alternative is to permit the judge to impose the statutory maximum-minimum sentence. This would permit the board to determine how long after the expiration of the minimum the prisoner should be freed.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

**1260. LYON, F. EMORY.** Tenth International Prison Congress. *J. Criminal Law & Criminol.* 21 (4) Feb. 1931: 499-503.—Delegates from some 50 different nations gathered at Prague in August, 1930, for the discussion of penal reform and the treatment of offenders. England has much to teach the U. S. in the matter of administrative personnel. Her penal institutions are generally manned by trained civil service employees, largely college trained men. In the field of prisoner's aid work the voluntary agencies in all European countries play a more important part than in the U. S. The "patronage societies" are required to do practically all of the after-care and welfare work of the prisoners. While conceding the individualization of treatment for prisoners in principle, many European delegates imply by this phrase solitary confinement rather than an underlying study of the individual. The principle that the purpose of a prison should be educational and regenerative was agreed upon. The conditional release of the prisoner should depend upon his character and social qualifications, these to be determined by an impartial authority. Delinquents between the ages of 18-29 should be placed in special institutions educative in character. Other resolutions were also adopted. The next congress will be held at Berlin, in 1935.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

**1261. MÜLLER.** Die Entwicklung des sowjetrussischen Strafrechts: Zwei neue Strafgesetzentwürfe. [The development of criminal law in Soviet Russia: Two new projects for a criminal code.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 21 (11) Nov. 1930: 647-654.—The rapidity with which revisions in criminal law

follow each other is not at all surprising. The class struggle is inevitably mirrored in the criminal law, given the postulates upon which the present soviet regime is based. The criminal law is used as a weapon against counter-revolution, as is shown by the aggressive criminal code of 1919 and the defensive revisions of 1923 and 1926. Krylenko's proposed new revision marks the third phase of the struggle; the opportunism of the Nep policy has been abandoned and an aggressive effort at complete socialization has resulted in an approximation of war communism. A great deal of discretion is left to the judge in determining the nature of the criminal act; many other acts may be declared criminal by the judge. Adjustment to the conditions of communal life and communal labor may be legally enforced. An additional task is, of course, the struggle against the habitual criminal. The Soviet proposals are thoroughly pragmatic; the idea of retaliation is completely abandoned, and that of prevention and amelioration substituted. Divested of political features and provided with the necessary guarantees for person and property, Krylenko's proposal, as well as that of Schirwindt, Issaiff, et al., might provide useful patterns for the western world.—*Howard Becker*.

**1262. UNSIGNED.** State bar integration prospers. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (1) Jun. 1931: 11-13.—In North Dakota, Alabama, Idaho, California, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Utah, and South Dakota the organized bar has triumphed in securing inclusive organization and needed powers and income. In Washington, Oregon, Minnesota, and Wisconsin a considerable approach to integration has been achieved through the federation of associations. In New York local federations have been federated in 9 supreme court districts embracing all but one district north of the metropolis, and these federations are accorded a place in the state association. In Pennsylvania the state association has encouraged local affiliation and participation in the management of the bar in its annual meeting. In Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Delaware, the limited number of practitioners and the compactness of the territory makes strongly for integration of interests.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**1263. UNSIGNED.** Über die Strafbarkeit der Sportverletzung. (Juristisch-Medizinische Gesellschaft in Leipzig, Sitzung vom 8. Mai 1931.) [Criminal liability as a result of sport injury.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22 (8) Aug. 1931: 481-488.—The consensus of opinion in this seminar appears to be that injury, even to the extent of death, which follows competitive sport activity is not criminally punishable. The participants are presumed to have accepted the possibility of harm and hence any subsequent bodily injury is excusable in the eyes of the law.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

**1264. UNSIGNED.** Various ways of selecting judges. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15 (2) Aug. 1931: 38-40.—*F. R. Aumann*.

**1265. VOGELSANG, HEINZ.** Psychologie und Strafvollzug. [Psychology and the administration of penal law.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 418-422.—The author, an instructor in one of Berlin's penal institutions, analyzes William T. Root's study, *A Psychological and Educational Survey of 1916 Prisoners in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania*. German students share the general views of Root, particularly the statements that punishment for the sake of punishment has no positive value and that a scientific basis must be sought for the individualization of punishment.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 394, 400, 524, 1505, 1584)

**1266. CHAVIGNY, M.** Tracks of vehicles. *Amer. J. Police Sci.* 1 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 156-177.—The ar-

title stresses the importance of developing a general technique of observation by those engaged in police science. The importance of vehicle tracks is pointed out. (32 plates.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

1267. COCHRAN, ERNEST F. Some problems of procedure and suggested reforms. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(8) Aug. 1931: 495-502.—The writer, who is the U. S. district judge for the eastern district of South Carolina, suggests a number of procedural reforms which he believes would secure better results in the federal courts.—*F. R. Aumann*.

1268. DAVISON, A. E. Patrolling cities from the air: a forecast. *Amer. City*. 45(1) Jul. 1931: 95-96.—Within a few years the use of autogiros for police patrol work will be within the normal functioning of live municipal governments. They would be useful in detecting fires, in recording smoke conditions and reporting offenders against smoke ordinances, aiding the docking of vessels in a fog, and patrolling highways.—*Harvey Walker*.

1269. HERSCHEMANN, HEINRICH. Über psychiatische und psychologische Sachverständigkeit im Indizienprozess. [The role of the psychological and psychiatric expert in circumstantial evidence.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminopsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(5-6) May 1931: 351-362.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

1270. JONES, JAMES EDMUND. Legal aid for the poor. *Canad. Bar Rev.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 271-276.—Active agitation in Canada for the passing of remedial legislation in aid of poor persons charged with crime started in recent years in the social service organization of the Anglican church, and in the Social Service Council of Canada. In 1923 the Canadian Bar Association took the question under consideration and in 1929 the report of a special committee was approved and a resolution passed to the effect that provincial governments be requested to investigate the subject with a view to passing legislation so that the feasibility of the principle of the appointment of public defenders may be tested and applied to cases in which counsel are in charge of prosecutions. The Ontario government has not yet replied to this petition.—*Alison Ewart*.

1271. NELLES, WALTER. The summary power to punish for contempt. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 956-974.—A criticism of the modern tendency of the courts, still sporadic, to encroach upon trial by jury in criminal cases through the exercise of the power to punish summarily for contempt of court. The only proper functions of the summary power are the prevent-

tion and cure of obstructions of the machinery for the administration of justice; that the use of the power, save in a limited category of cases where it may be justified for practical reasons, to punish the criminality of contemptuous acts is a perversion of the power which tends rather to evasion than solution of the problem of efficient criminal justice. Support for this view is derived from a study of the history of the origin and development of the power, the provisions of contempt statutes, and the actual practice of the courts in the bulk of the cases.—*A. H. Kent*.

1272. STERN, MAX. A study of unsolved murders in Wisconsin from 1924-1928. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(4) Feb. 1931: 513-536.—Information was obtained from the county coroners by means of a short questionnaire. By an unsolved felonious homicide is meant a killing responsibility for which has not been attached to any person, within at least a year of the commission of the killing, to the satisfaction of a court or jury, with the exception of killings construed by the courts as justifiable or excusable homicides. Of all felonious homicides committed in Wisconsin, 22.54% are never solved. The only similar study located was that of Arthur V. Lashly concerning the number of unsolved felonious homicides in Cook County, Illinois. In 86% of the cases no convictions were obtained. The composition of the populations and the similarity of legal procedure would have to be considered before a significant comparison between the Wisconsin rate and that of other states could be made. A uniform definition of the term "unsolved murder" is essential before an understanding of the problem is possible; the coroner's office is a political football in many counties; such study could be made an important method for determining the ability and efficiency of the police and courts in handling homicide charges; a central agency to which local police officials should send all criminal statistics is necessary.—*Nathaniel Cantor*.

1273. UNSIGNED. Jury service elevated in Cleveland. *J. Amer. Judicat. Soc.* 15(1) Jun. 1931: 8-10.—In Cleveland the entire list of voters is used and the number of jurors required for a year is estimated and employed as a divisor. It was found to be 1/25 of the total number of voters, so every 25th name in the registration list was checked for jury service. These voters are summoned and personally examined and 40% are excused. No excuse is accepted from any juror. On good cause shown he may select a more convenient time for serving. Having served for two weeks he will not be called again for 20 years.—*F. R. Aumann*.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 774, 1157, 1195, 1266, 1374, 1380, 1410)

1274. ALTROCK, CONSTANTINE von. The military situation of Central Europe: A German point of view presented by the editor-in-chief of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*. *Coast Artillery J.* 74(5) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 343-345.—*T. S. Anderson*.

1275. BARD, ALBERT S. The Massachusetts billboard cases. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(8) Aug. 1931: 465-474.—The special master appointed to take testimony in a consolidated action by 23 billboard companies against the enforcement of the Massachusetts law finds that the rural billboard is a menace to traffic, that in residential neighborhoods they are obnoxious to reasonable persons, and seriously depreciate property values, that they may damage places of beauty or historic interest, and that the regulations framed by the Massachusetts department of highways acting under the police power of the state are reasonable.—*Harvey Walker*.

1276. BARUCH, BERNARD M. Taking the profit out of war. The necessity for central control and a fixed price pattern. *Army Ordnance*. 11(66) May-Jun. 1931: 446-451; 12(67) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 31-36.—The author opposes the "draft everything" movement but believes prices should be fixed by law.—*T. S. Anderson*.

1277. BILLINGS, CURTIS. The toll of death on streets and highways. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 570-573.—The problem is three-fold: the engineering problem of making automobiles and roads safe; the safety and accident prevention campaign, educational in nature; and the problem of traffic law enforcement by police and courts. Thus far the engineers have been most successful. The author describes several of the more interesting experiments that have been undertaken by each of the three groups.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

1278. BRIDGER, W. R. P. Education and the Royal Military College of Canada. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8(4) Jul. 1931: 448-454.—This brief essay gives (1) the original objective and curriculum of the Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, Ontario; (2) an enumeration of the subjects now taught and the fa-

cilities for teaching them; (3) a description of the modern student and modern education; (4) the present system of education at the college. The underlying principle on which education at the college is based has remained the same, namely to fit a graduate for civil as well as for military life.—*Alison Ewart.*

**1279. CLARKE, REGINALD.** Law and order in the New India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (91) Jul. 1931: 407-412.—Any future constitution for India will probably delegate law and order to the provincial assemblies. Grave difficulties would face the police under such an arrangement. Some provincial assemblies and large sections of the intelligentsia have a hostile attitude toward the police. Granted that the efficient British controlled police have barely succeeded in holding dacoity and religious animosities in check, any weakening of the police system will result in much disorder. Late events have, to a large extent, alienated Mohammedan sentiment. Thus far the Indian police, 187,000 in number, held together by the cement of 1,400 British officers, has, in spite of every conceivable effort to break its morale, stood firmly loyal to the British government.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**1280. DARLING, IAPRELL ("TAFFRAIL").** The naval treaty and after. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (650) Apr. 1931: 414-429.—The London treaty seriously reduced personnel, tonnage, and modernity of the naval forces of Great Britain, and at the same time has permitted increases of men and new ships for the other powers. The postponement of replacement till 1936 will mean that, if capital ships are to continue, Great Britain must build at the rate of two a year for 9 years instead of spreading building over 14 years. The restriction of Britain to 50 cruisers is likewise a mistake when the War showed that 40 were needed for convoy purposes. Nor are the destroyer provisions sound if submarines are to continue.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1281. LA BRUYÈRE, RENÉ.** Le lancement du "Deutschland." [Launching of the "Deutschland."] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 382-387.—The *Deutschland*, Germany's unique cruiser, constitutes no threat to Italy, among European naval powers; but the possibility of eight such cruisers menaces North Sea powers. France, unlike England, does not possess cruisers of equal armament or speed. This vessel was constructed under tonnage limitations, but without the budgetary restrictions which hamper French naval designers. Her launching demonstrates both the inadequacy of tonnage limitation of naval armament, and the necessity for France of building to offset this menace.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1282. MacMUNN, GEORGE.** The defence of India and the Simon report. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 99-105.—The Simon report can be considered only on the assumption that India and England are willing to cooperate for India's good, with due regard for Britain's acquired rights in that country. The report has made clear that India cannot dispense with a British garrison. Ways for implementing the Simon recommendations are considered.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**1283. MOSELY, GEORGE Van HORN.** Industry and national defence. *Coast Artillery J.* 74 (1) Jan. 1931: 21-23; (2) Feb. 1931: 108-109; (3) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 196-198; (4) May-Jun. 1931: 277-279.—*T. S. Anderson.*

**1284. NASON, WAYNE C.** Rural community fire departments. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Farmers' Bull.* #1667. 1931: pp. 46.—In many localities rural fire departments are practically unknown, but in other sections large numbers are operated successfully. One of each of the several types of such organizations serving farms is described.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

**1285. NICKERSON, HOFFMAN.** National strategy of the United States. *Army Quart.* 22 (2) Jul. 1931: 281-297.—The U. S. needs a trained, highly mechanized irregular army of moderate size supplemented by impro-

vised troops. For suppressing insurrection a small force, if mobile, would be adequate. To resist invasion a large low-grade army is not required; and similarly for an overseas expedition, quantity, owing *inter alia* to difficulties of supply, is far less desirable than quality. The soldier of the future will be a specialist tending fighting machines. Is the national defence act of 1920 which contemplates vast levies what is really wanted?—*D. M. Amacker.*

**1286. ROSS, C. B.** Labor and the national defense: The basic facts of a much debated problem. *Army Ordnance.* 11 (66) May-Jun. 1931: 462-465.—The War Department should not have the task of managing labor, which might bring it into conflict with a large section of the people. The industrial methods of peace should be followed in time of war.—*T. S. Anderson.*

**1287. THORNE, C. B.** The defence of the civil population. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 70-80.—War is not merely a military development. It affects every aspect of national life and the civil population should be defended against material and moral damage.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

**1288. UNSIGNED.** Some naval heresies. *Quart. Rev.* 257 (509) Jul. 1931: 1-14.—The treaty of the London Naval Conference has left the British Empire with a seriously inadequate navy. Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond's advocacy of small ships as a means of economy would be a harmless academic theory if it were not in danger of being accepted by the government. The idea of a cheap, simple, coal-burning navy of small ships, lacking efficiency and fire-effect, is not based on sound principles.—*Chester Kirby.*

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 1243, 1307, 1491, 1587)

**1289. BARROWS, ALICE.** National Advisory Council on School Building Problems—its organization, purposes, and methods. *U. S. Office Educ., Pamph.* #7. Jul. 1930: pp. 28.

**1290. MINTZ, M.** World problems of copyright. *World Trade.* 3 (11) Aug. 1931: 282-288.

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 863, 865, 869, 875, 913, 952, 974, 991, 1091, 1113-1115, 1122, 1158, 1177, 1268, 1275)

**1291. CARRÉ, ALPHONSE.** La décongestion de Paris et des grandes villes. [Relieving the congestion of Paris and other large cities.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 May-Jun. 1931: 504-514.—Several definite schemes for relieving overcrowding in Paris have been inaugurated with proposals for building model villages and suburban additions. Such schemes have the approval of the government.—*J. A. Rickard.*

**1292. DRAPER, W. F.** Some essential considerations in connection with the rural health program. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (28) Jul. 10, 1931: 1617-1623.—On Feb. 6, 1931, an appropriation of \$2,000,000 became available to the Public Health Service for cooperation with the states in the drought-stricken areas in studies of and demonstration work in rural sanitation. The provisions of the act are similar to those of the regular rural sanitation act with certain exceptions. Following a meeting held in Memphis on Feb. 10, 1931, 22 states were considered as being included in the areas specified. In addition to the usual accepting southern states, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Montana, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were given appropriations, part of which were made available to June 30, 1931. Added to the above are the regular rural sanitation appropriations. The emergency funds will suffice to meet the needs during the coming fiscal year in several hundred counties. Additional executive personnel from the Public Health Service should be made available for the development

of programs of public health work in under-developed states, some of whom should act as substitute health officers for a sufficient period to enable the permanent health officers to accept scholarships for training in the accredited schools of public health. An appendix is devoted to principles of administration of rural sanitation in drought-stricken areas.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**1293. FILLMAN, JESSE R.** Old age pension legislation. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(7) Jul. 1931: 438-440.—Old age pension legislation is now in effect in 17 states. Proposed bills were before many legislatures during 1931. In 1930, two old age pension bills were introduced in congress. There are three plans for securing the necessary funds. The first places the burden entirely on the counties, cities, or towns; the second divides it between counties, cities, or towns and the state; the third, operative only in Delaware, places the burden entirely upon the state. Eleven states operate under the first plan, five under the second. The state pays one-third in Wisconsin, one-half in New York and California, two-thirds in Massachusetts, and three-fourths in New Jersey. Constitutional objections have undoubtedly affected the form such legislation takes.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**1294. HARRIS, ERNEST L.** Workingmen's housing in Vienna. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32(5) May 1931: 6-16.—The Social Democrats, in power in the municipal government since 1918, instituted measures to relieve the serious shortage in workingmen's homes. From 1923 to 1930, 38,330 residences in chain apartment houses were constructed. Building activity was financed by a general rent tax (*Mietzinsabgabe*) until February, 1923, when this was replaced by the more productive residential construction tax (*Wohnbausteuer*). From 1923 to 1930 the city spent \$93,432,099 for the construction of dwellings, with almost 13 million per annum in the last 3 years. In 1930 the total expenditure for housing amounted to almost 20% of the city's total expenditure. Large apartment buildings were usually selected as the type. In municipal buildings at least 50% of the site is left for use as a garden or yard with a playground. In connection with such buildings there are frequently kindergartens, day-nurseries, public libraries etc. In all living quarters constructed by the city after 1926, 75% have a floor space of from 400 to 500 square feet. The rents in municipal houses cover all running and maintenance expenses but do not include any return on the invested capital. The city asks for competitive bids, and building operations are carried out under the management of the municipal construction bureau.—*Katharine Lumpkin.*

**1295. KIRCHHOFF, AUGUSTE.** Bevölkerungspolitik und Frauen. II. [The politics of population and women.] *Friedens-Warte.* 30(12) Dec. 1930: 360-364.—After-war Germany and Europe has taken upon itself the task of rebuilding populations by offering prizes for large families. Holland in the early part of the 19th century tried to build up her families by inducing people to marry at an early age and have many children. The results were unfortunate and since 1880 she has abandoned the practice. A large population where a state cannot take care of it either at home or in the colonies is a distinct fallacy. Huge armies will not be necessary in future wars. A few hands can direct the instruments of destruction.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**1296. LORD, J. R.** Recent legislation in England and Wales affecting the care and treatment of mental patients. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(3) Jul. 1931: 512-521.—The mental treatment act passed by parliament in 1930 minimizes the legal obstacles hitherto in the way of voluntary treatment, and of temporary treatment of those mentally too ill to seek psychological medicine themselves. Previous legislation in England has been chiefly for the purpose of protecting rights of alleged lunatics under common law, of securing humane conditions for them during segregation, and of protecting the

public from anti-social conduct of persons with deranged minds. This act marks the recognition by parliament that a mental illness is a matter of medical concern, and that the important thing is prevention and treatment, rather than detention alone.—*H. Lasker.*

**1297. LOVETT, WILLIAM P.** Detroit feeds its hungry. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(7) Jul. 1931: 402-406.—Detroit has been appropriating more than \$1,500,000 a month for public relief. Approximately 45,000 families have been on the relief roll for more than a year. Mayor Murphy attempted to solve the problem with the aid of volunteer labor, and the program has been marred by politics and fraud. The management of the relief work has now been turned over to trained social workers and order is succeeding chaos.—*Harvey Walker.*

**1298. NASH, JAY B.** Standards of play and recreation administration. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(8) Aug. 1931: 485-506.—Report of the committee on play and recreation of the National Municipal League, published as a supplement to the *Review*. (Charts and tables.)—*Harvey Walker.*

**1299. RYAN, JOHN A.** The problem of the utility employee's pension. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(12) Jun. 11, 1931: 749-752.—The employer is managing an industrial institution which furnishes the community with a product which it wants. He should collect prices sufficiently high to meet all the costs of production. The state is morally bound to compel the industrial establishments to provide pensions for the retirement of employees or to include them in a public old age pension system.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**1300. UNSIGNED.** Über die Moskauer Kommunalwirtschaft und über die Entwicklung der Städtewirtschaft der UdSSR. [The communal economy of Moscow and the development of the municipal economy of the USSR.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Ausserhandel.* 10(13) Jul. 1931: 22-32.—The central committee has sponsored a plan, which is already under way, having been undertaken independently by the local soviets. Progress has been especially conspicuous in the rapidly growing industrial center of Moscow, although in other centers remarkable progress has been made in the rebuilding of old and the construction of new cities. The achievements and the plans, involving tasks set for completion by 1932 and 1935, are concerned with improved and extended housing facilities, public restaurants and bakeries with modern mechanized equipment, electric developments, urban transportation, streets and other surface and sub-surface improvements, adequate water supply, and suitable facilities for the promotion of sanitation, education, and health. The central committee has resolved that this plan shall be speedily pursued, shall utilize suitable substitute materials where necessary, foster an increase in the mechanical equipment, employ commercial accounting in the public service enterprises, include educational institutions designed to facilitate the proposed urban economy program, and shall be executed by the local urban soviet, in cooperation with the organization.—*J. P. Jensen.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 704, 759, 842, 844, 890, 892, 899, 1013, 1046, 1049-1050, 1079, 1084, 1086, 1114, 1126, 1207, 1276, 1349)

**1301. ALVISE, PIETRO d'.** Legislación sobre la profesión de contador en Italia. [Legislation on the accounting profession in Italy.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7(2) Aug. 1931: 64-70.

**1302. ANDERSON, GEORGE.** The commonwealth conciliation and arbitration act, 1930. *Econ. Rec.* 7(12) May 1931: 82-99.—The 1930 act, which was considerably amended before final passage through a hostile senate, abandons the attempt to treat strikes and

lockouts as criminal offenses, a point on which the opposition expressed agreement, and removes most of the restrictions upon the internal affairs of the unions. It also provides for the appointment of conciliation commissioners, for five year terms, who shall exercise most of the conciliatory and arbitral powers previously entrusted to the judges of the arbitration court alone. Such a commissioner, however, like a single judge of the court, is not empowered to alter standard hours or the basic wage in an industry; and the court may hear appeals against a commissioner's decision on any condition of employment likely to affect the public interest. The act also includes provisions intended to give broad award-making powers to joint conciliation committees set up in particular industries which have been held invalid by a decision of the high court.—*Carter Goodrich.*

1303. BOYÉ, A. J. Points de vue juridiques sur la crise économique actuelle de l'Égypte. [Legal points of view on the economic crisis in Egypt.] *Égypte Contemp.* 22 (128) Apr. 1931: 487-519.—Economic crises in Egypt have been in a number of cases in recent years identified with forms of governmental intervention the legality of which has been the subject of discussion. In 1927 a law was proposed forbidding the sale of cotton at prices "to be determined later." The commission on finance had long combated the practice and attributed the cotton crisis of 1926 to it. After considerable discussion the project was vetoed by the mixed court of appeal. The recent institution by the government of an agricultural bank has served to strengthen belief in the legality of the measure. Another form of intervention the legality of which is under discussion is the sugar convention of February last between the Egyptian government and the refiners, under which a commission, under the Ministry of Finance and comprised of representatives of the government, of the planters, and of the refiners' associations, determines the conditions of sale to the consumers.—*Amos E. Taylor.*

1304. BRATTER, HERBERT M. The role of subsidies in Japan's economic development. *Pacific Affairs.* 4 (5) May 1931: 377-393.—The intention of the Japanese government was to turn governmentally aided industries, when established, over to private management and ownership, and retain a measure of governmental control. Following the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, the policy was to subsidize and protect the industries which were passing into private control. Present aids to industry and trade are in a variety of forms, including direct subsidies, and, most frequently, subsidy loans with government guarantee. During the banking panic of 1927 the government guaranteed the Bank of Japan against losses to the extent of 200,000,000 *yen* on advances made to banks in Taiwan, and 500,000,000 *yen* on advances made to banks in Japan proper. Agriculture has been protected and supported through the Hypothec Bank of Japan and a system of affiliated prefectural banks and also agricultural credit associations. The most important subsidies and subsidy loans reported in 1930 were those to the silk industry and to shipping. Other industries receiving or about to receive government aid are automobile manufacturing, indigo and fertilizer manufacturing, and cotton manufacturing, while chambers of commerce, publications, municipalities and stock exchanges have received help. The foreign trade of Korea increased phenomenally from 1910 to 1921 through the financial stimulation of Japan and during the world wide depression of 1930 the government subsidized engineering projects to relieve unemployment. There has been consistent government aid to shipping. The exact amount expended in subsidies by the Japanese government is not known, but the total for 1927 is believed to exceed 688,000,000 *yen*.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

1305. COLE, G. D. H. The essentials of socialism. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 394-410.—The

trend of much recent legislation—the railway act of 1921, the electricity act of 1926, and recently the Labour cabinet's bill for the unification of London passenger transport—raises again the question as to what really distinguishes socialization from capitalistic monopoly—for these are not cases of state operation nor of guild socialism but of monopoly control based on legal sanction. The existence of perpetual stockholders is unsocialistic, but redeemable stock is simply a concession to present private property; having a limited but variable dividend dependent on earnings is proper; it is inconsistent with socialism to give stockholders any control over the undertaking; directors may be appointed by the state subject to recall at any time; neither consumers nor workers should be on the directorate though there should be a joint council working along with the directors; capital for development should come from reserves built up from profits. The electricity act was one of socialization, the creation of imperial cables was not; and the transport bill remains doubtful until passed.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

1306. COOPER, JOHN C. Aircraft liability to persons and property on ground. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (7) Jul. 1931: 435-437.—The uniform state law for aeronautics was originally prepared by a committee of the American Bar Association in cooperation with the Committee on Aeronautics of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. This act has been adopted in 21 states. The provision which has been the chief obstacle to adoption is the section relating to damages to persons and property on the ground. The weaknesses of this section are analyzed.—*F. R. Aumann.*

1307. FLEMING, AMBROSE. Technical inventions and government control. *Natl. Rev.* (596) Jul. 1930: 377-386.—The function of the government in matters of scientific research and invention should be to so regulate the operations of private enterprise as to prevent exploitation of the public, but not to act as a rival nor to curb the freedom or elasticity of individual effort by rigid limitations of departmental operations.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

1308. JOLLY, EDOUARD. Le parlement et les sociétés concessionnaires. [Parliament and concession companies.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 400-414.—A bill before parliament would prohibit all officers of companies enjoying concessions from the government from having any personal interest in the enterprises of the company. This undesirable bill should be rejected. It proceeds upon false assumptions, such as the belief that private interests and public welfare are not compatible. If adopted it would tend to destroy initiative, retard progressive developments, and would discriminate unfairly between ordinary commercial companies and concession companies.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

1309. MASSONNAUD, A. Les actions à vote privilégié au sénat. [Voting privileges in the senate.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (439) Jun. 10, 1931: 428-440.—Parliament is still wrestling with the thorny problem of the regulation of corporate shares with special voting privileges. A government project is now before the senate, but a number of senators, including Caillaux, are backing a counter project. Opinion is so divided that early action seems unlikely. Nearly all the propositions and projects for regulation are bristling with difficulties and weaknesses.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

1310. RAO, HANUMANTHAC. V. Nationalisation—its basis and application with special reference to India. *Calcutta Rev.* 39 (3) Jun. 1931: 339-360.—In a country like India where industrial progress is being held back for lack of private capital and initiative, state socialism can be of real help. India needs state initiative particularly in developing its natural resources, merchant marine, banking and insurance, and key industries such as

textiles, iron and steel. The government of India has already assumed the management of a certain line of railways and is planning to take over more. This move is a financial success. When India has a national government of its own, it will practice state socialism on a large scale.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

1311. ROGERS, EDWARD S. Alcune proposte relative ai trasferimenti dei marchi. [Certain propositions relative to the transfer of trade-marks.] *Studi di Diritto Indus.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 1-11.

1312. SHELLEY, A. N. C. Public control of building: the position in 1930. *J. Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.* 38 (2) Nov. 22, 1930: 35-47.—The administration of the building law, unless embodied in an act of parliament, belongs in English law to the local authorities. The author offers suggestions to reformers.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

1313. UNSIGNED. Bescherming van den wetenschappelyken eigendom en den kweekerseigendom. [Protection of scientific property and the property of the cultivator.] *Bergcultures.* 5 (23) Jun. 1931: 626-630.—An advice concerning the legal regulation of the cultivator's property has been drawn up by the Board of Netherlands Indian Employers (Indische Ondernehmersbond) and the General Agricultural Syndicate (Algemeen Landbouw Syndicaat). Such a regulation is urgent from an economic point of view. From a biological-scientific point of view it is possible to stipulate whether or not a variety is new. An international convention must be aimed at. It is not possible to regulate industrial property and the property of the cultivator in one law. The way to protect the cultivator may be to give him an exclusive right on his product and not to urge him to grant licenses for the propagation of his product. So long as an international convention is not in force, a regulation will have to be drawn up for the Netherlands Indies by which the export of planting material will be licensed.—*Cecile Rothe*.

1314. WEBSTER, BETHUEL M. Our stake in the ether. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (6) Jun. 1931: 369-373.—There is no coherent, comprehensive body of law which one can refer to as representing the communication policy of the U. S. The desirability of authorizing a unified, non-competitive system, superseding the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Radio Commission by a single agency controlling all forms of radio and wire communication, may be open to debate. But there seems to be no good reason for continuing to forbid arrangements between radio companies, or between radio and telegraph or cable companies which would result in improved service to the public, in economies of capital outlay and operating cost, and in making available a larger fund under single direction for the study and solution of the problems and the intensive development of the communications art. The writer of this article was formerly General Counsel for the Federal Radio Commission.—*F. R. Aumann*.

1315. ZEYLEMAKER, J., and JONGE, W. J. de. Leidraad voor het onderzoek naar de wenschelijkhed van een wettelyke regeling van inlandsche rechtspersonen. [Guide for the inquiry into the desirability of a legal regulation of native corporations.] *Naamloze Vennootschap.* 10 (4) Jul. 1931: 115-117.—A commission has been appointed in the Netherlands Indies to examine whether the natives want a form of a company apart from the companies regulated according to European law and apart from the native cooperative societies and the European societies. The commission has drawn up a series of questions to be answered concretely by persons interested in this matter in order to learn the special wants of the native society.—*Cecile Rothe*.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 1045, 1085, 1095, 1200, 1211, 1251, 1299)

1316. BAKER, BENJAMIN. The position of the power industry in a rising tide of political hostility. *Annalist.* 37 (959) Jun. 5, 1931: 1013.—The practical danger to the utilities lies in the fact that great masses of voters are always ready to believe blanket charges against capital and bankers; there are areas in the country where public utility money is being corruptly used to control both public officials and private citizens of influence. The political folly of such a course should be evident even to electric utility officials.—*Karl K. Van Meter*.

1317. CABOT, PHILIP. Four fallacious dogmas of utility regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (12) Jun. 11, 1931: 719-729.—The duty of the regulating commissions and the utility managers should be to develop the entire market without favoring one class of consumers as against another. The only way in which this can be done is by charging what the traffic will bear.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

1318. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. Regulation of public utility holding companies. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (6) Jun. 1931: 365-368.—There is now but little direct regulation of the holding company. The state commissions, however, in fixing rates of the operating companies may call into question the fees charged for management or other service by holding companies or the price at which gas or electricity or other supplies are furnished and refuse to include the item as a proper allowance on which to fix rates. Having control over the books and records of the operating companies, they can normally discover the relation of holding and operating companies. The commissions should not, say the courts, put themselves in the place of the board of directors of the operating company and make contracts for them, but should only control their contracts to determine whether the price was reasonable.—*F. R. Aumann*.

1319. HALL, JAMES K. Washington's public ownership district power law. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (6) Jun. 1931: 342-348.—In spite of lack of campaign funds, and unfavorable newspaper publicity, the people of the state of Washington in November, 1930, adopted an initiated measure to authorize the establishment of public utility districts. These will be *ad hoc* corporations limited in area only by a requirement that the district line may not divide a voting precinct and a district may not be larger than a county. The creation of each district must be approved by the voters in the proposed district. The administration of each district is in the hands of three commissioners, nominated by petition, elected by divisions of the district, to serve for 3-year terms. This commission must choose an experienced manager who has an indefinite tenure. The wholesale formation of utility districts under the bill is not to be expected. The chief value of the legislation is that potential competition will cause the private utilities to keep rates down.—*Harvey Walker*.

1320. HALLGREN, MAURITZ A. The farce of power regulation. *Nation (N. Y.).* 132 (3442) Jun. 24, 1931: 673-675.—The Pennsylvania legislative committee after a thorough investigation found that the public service commission had been "negligent in its duties, indifferent to its stewardship, and a menace to proper utility regulation." The committee recommended that the members be immediately removed from office. They were actually defeating regulation. Many instances of excessive earnings and over valuation are cited. The utilities have been the principal beneficiary of regulation in Pennsylvania.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

1321. McELHOES, S. I. Comments on municipal ownership. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (8) Aug. 1931: 237, 280.—A criticism of claims made by advocates of

municipal ownership of public utilities.—*Ruth A. Gal-laher.*

**1322. MANCA, ANTONIO.** Il sindacato giurisdizionale nelle concessioni di acque pubbliche. [The jurisdiction of the syndicate in water utilities concessions.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (6) Jun. 1931: 307-315.—*Mario Comba.*

**1323. MULERT, OSKAR.** The economic activities of German municipalities. *Ann. Collective Econ.* 5 (3) Aug.-Dec. 1929: 209-270.—The economic activities of German municipalities include seven classes of enterprises. These are listed. The criticism that municipalization is exceeding its legitimate scope has lost its validity with the failure of the 1919 municipalization bill which sought to use municipal ownership to advance general socialism. The only limitations on the power of German municipalities to undertake economic activities and to determine the form of their administration are (1) the potential restrictions which lie in the veto power of state supervisory bodies; (2) an interpretation placed recently by some state administrations on the conception of municipal self-government—which subjects municipal activities to the test of proving that they have a definitely local character and a definite relation to public right; (3) regulations of various kinds. Direct public administration of enterprises is permissible, but some have recently assumed the legal form of autonomous corporations. The chief problem facing German cities at present is the municipalization of transit facilities. Many of the large German port facilities are municipally owned, or administered by mixed undertakings involving municipal capital. Warehouses and docks, and, in some instances, canals are also operated by cities. Municipalities generally own airports and hold a share of the capital in the leading air lines. The federation of municipal savings banks has expanded so greatly that they have become important credit agencies for housing, farm loans, loans to small business concerns, and to municipalities. Other important enterprises include the Municipal Liability Insurance Center, a federation of municipal life and fire insurance companies, and post-war housing. The direct administrative unit responsible for executing policies determined by an administrative committee or legislative body is yielding to the so-called "reformed municipal company, organized with municipal capital under private law, and subject to direction by public authorities only through the appointment of municipal officers to the governing boards." "Demunicipalization" in the form of control by foreign capital should not be permitted. The specialized, independent accounting department has not been sufficiently used. An auditing federation should be organized.—*Edna Cers Macmahon.*

**1324. NICHOLS, ELLSWORTH.** Current trends in the regulation of power companies. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (1) Jul. 9, 1931: 21-27; (2) Jul. 23, 1931: 82-87.—The author reviews the outstanding decisions of the courts and commissions for the past year on a number of questions. As a rule the utilities have not only been allowed to expend funds to defend themselves against legal attacks, but they have been permitted to charge such expenditures against the rate payers as a part of the normal expense of running the business. Some commissions hold that expenditures for this purpose should be charged to the stockholders. Bond discount can not be capitalized.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**1325. PERSON, CHARLES W.** A public relations counsel in every utility employee. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (2) Jul. 23, 1931: 91-96.—The employee-customer contacts are more important than any other factor in creating good-will toward a utility company. A number of companies have provided courses designed especially to fit the employee to make proper contacts with the public and they are reported to be very successful.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**1326. TIRRELL, WILLIAM W.** The right of a state to regulate intercorporate relations. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (13) Jun. 25, 1931: 797-803.—If the utilities have something to conceal in their financial structure they had better clean house before they are investigated. If the consolidations are in the interests of economy the utilities should be able to show clearly just who it is that benefits. If an investigation does come the utilities should cooperate with the commissions to the fullest extent.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**1327. WELCH, FRANCIS X., and CLARK, NEIL M.** When a utility company merchandises. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (2) Jan. 22, 1931: 67-78; (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 140-149; (4) Feb. 19, 1931: 213-223.—It appears that the utility has the abstract legal right to enter the merchandising business, but utilities entering this field are required by the commissions to preserve a sharp distinction between their utility and their non-utility services. Objections raise the point of unfair competition. The prevailing rule of law requires the utility to provide for the complete segregation of the utility accounts from the merchandising accounts. There are, however, exceptions to this general rule represented by three schools of minority thought. The best results will be obtained by all if the utility steers a middle course and assumes leadership in a program of cooperation with the retailer in the merchandising of appliances. The utility usually must merchandise because every new appliance must be pioneered. In many places the local appliance dealers are not aggressive salesmen. Furthermore, merchandising is about the only favorable contact which the utility has with the consumers. In cooperating with dealers the utility should avoid price cutting in any form, except in cases where the dealers can also cut and still earn a good profit. The utility should attempt to service any appliance unless it is inefficient or dangerous and should offer only such terms as a reputable dealer can get from a reliable finance concern.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**1328. WRIGHT, HOWELL.** The economics and politics of Cleveland's municipal light plant. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (7) Jul. 1931: 413-418.—When the first city manager took office he found the city light plant in a deplorable condition. The rates were raised, the property rehabilitated, and an attempt made to prolong its useful life. Previous borrowings from general revenue were repaid. Yet the plant was isolated and there was no reserve capacity. The Cleveland plant was conceived in politics. The real objective was to demonstrate the commercial possibility of making current which could be sold at a rate of \$.03 a kw. hr. and thereby to encourage the private utility to reduce its rates or sell out to the city. This promise has not been fulfilled. Only a small minority of the homes of the city are served by the plant. The municipal plant is subsidized by the taxpayers. The most important future service of the plant probably lies in street lighting and in furnishing light and power to public buildings and enterprises. Rate reductions by the private company have not been made because of municipal competition but because of lowered costs which have been reflected in the rates.—*Harvey Walker.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 3-16556, 17737, 17869, 18376, 18465-18466, 19438, 19440-19441, 19724; 511, 1116, 1244, 1447)

**1329. LIEFRICK, F. A.** Water supply problems in Holland. *Public Works.* 61 (9) Sep. 1930: 19-20, 65-69.—Of the population of Holland 61% uses public water supplies, obtained from the dunes and other underground sources and rivers, about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the systems being privately owned. The government advises communities through a special commission and subsidizes some un-

dertakings. Geo-hydrological conditions described.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

1330. McQUILLAN, WILLIAM J. Garbage and waste collection nets city of Sacramento \$68,955. *Western City.* 7 (6) Jun. 1931: 28-29.—Sacramento bills householders for garbage and waste collection at a rate approximating \$.50 per month for one collection weekly and \$.75 per month for two collections weekly. With a personnel of 60 persons and 17,000 patrons, the net earning for the city in 1930 amounted to \$68,955.22. Incineration is the principal means of disposal; although the wet garbage rights at hotels, restaurants, and hospitals are sold to hog ranchers; and waste paper and junk are salvaged. Collections are made by four collectors. While billing by mail would be cheaper, it is felt that such a change would result in excessive losses through failure to collect.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

1331. PAPANEK, JOHANN. Közüzemeink a hazai közigazdaság szolgálatában. [Communal affairs in the service of local political economy.] *Városi Szemle.* 16 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 1137-1261.—With the growth of city population the importance of public works increases. Leaders should keep the following considerations in mind: better and cheaper provision of necessities; the lightening of city expenses; the continuance of small industries. Preserving present communal capital is the moral duty of the authorities. Developments possible in Hungarian communal affairs are: revision of commercial laws; setting up a land control council for communal affairs; working out of the electrical power law; and issuance of appropriate reports for public activities.—*Endre Bódy.*

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 707, 709, 711, 714-715, 1221)

1332. CHAPLINE, W. R. Erosion dares the west. *Amer. Forests.* 37 (8) Aug. 1931: 470-474.—Water has made possible the rapid development of the west. Now the removal of the vegetative cover accompanying current agricultural mining and lumbering practices is threatening the vital water supply. Irregular streamflow, the silting of reservoirs with valuable soil material washed down from overgrazed and otherwise denuded watersheds, and the destruction of property are the results. This applies to the major portion of the public domain and the intermingled state and private lands. Engineering works, while essential in checking erosion and stabilizing water supply, are alone insufficient. Effective control demands also such management of the forage and timber resources as will insure a perpetual vegetative cover on all watersheds.—*Bernard Frank.*

1333. HAMMAR, CONRAD H. Economic aspects of conservation. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (3) Aug. 1931: 282-290.—Certain definitions of conservation are deficient because of too great emphasis upon the element of discounting the future, or what the writer calls the consumption as opposed to the production aspect of conservation. The basis for a production program is a careful classification of resources into exhaustible and inexhaustible items with the purpose of stressing use of the resources in the latter category. In the light of this classification accumulation of private wealth out of exploitation of natural resources takes on different significance, depending upon whether the resources are exhaustible or inexhaustible. The task of conservation is primarily one of direction and belongs largely to government because of its disinterestedness and longer time point of view.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 582, 1055, 1057, 1082, 1092, 1363)

1334. AULBERSE, P. J. M. Son excellence Mgr. W. H. Nolens et le droit international. [His Excellency Mgr. W. H. Nolens and international law.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 1-15.—An analysis of the views of the leader of the Dutch Catholic party on international law and his work and influence on international labor legislation.—*Amry Vandenberg.*

1335. BALLADORE-PAGLIERI, GIORGIO. Gli effetti dell'atto illecito internazionale. [The effects of illegal international actions.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 64-85.—The author points out that in international law the possibility of claiming restitution for a law violated derives immediately from the existence of international substantive law while the claims for indemnity for damages is based on an obligation originating in the illegal act. He then examines various problems in regard to illegal international acts, pointing out the usefulness of this distinction.—*Mario Comba.*

1336. BUSTAMANTE, ANTONIO S. de. The American systems on the conflict of laws and their reconciliation. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5 (4) Jun. 1931: 536-573.—The Argentine Republic has codified territorial and personal laws relating particularly to the capacity and status of persons respecting property, real and personal, situated within the territory, and to contracts relating thereto, including their formalities; the public law, religion, morality and customs; with the proviso that the capacity or incapacity of persons to perform acts within or without the republic will be governed by the laws of their respective domiciles. Where parties

specify a certain system of laws in their contract, this provision will be enforced. In Chile, Ecuador, and Uruguay territorial laws include those relating to all classes of property situated within the country, whether the owners be aliens or residents; to foreign contracts concluded within the territory; to nationals residing abroad; and to rights and obligations concerned with family relationships, where the parties are nationals. The Brazilian code relating to territoriality differs from the others in being more complete and specific. As to personal laws the Brazilian code provides that the laws have obligatory force even abroad, subject to international conventions. A person's national law governs his civil capacity, family rights, marital relations and rights; likewise as to testamentary matters, the national laws of the deceased govern, except as to vacant inheritances left in Brazil, or where the deceased was married to a Brazilian woman or left Brazilian children. In Cuba, as to territorial laws, immovables are subject to the laws of their situs; contracts, wills, and other public instruments, as to formalities, are governed by the laws of the place of execution. In matters of personal law, Cubans residing abroad are still subject to Cuban law concerning family rights and duties and status and capacity; the same rule applying to foreign residents in Cuba. Successions are governed in every respect by the national law of the decedent. Foreign persons and corporations may carry on business in Cuba; subject to their national laws as to capacity to contract. As to voluntary laws, contracts have the force of laws between the parties, except where contrary to public morality. Contracts by corporations must be "lawful and honest." The various American countries, including the U. S., are not far apart in fundamentals, and an international code is feasible. One of

the difficulties in international codification occurs where "nationals" are involved, this being a more or less continental European question, not recognized in the U. S. where domicile takes the place of nationality. The future, with advances in culture, transportation, and mutual understanding, should result in harmonious rules on all important phases of conflict of laws.—*Morton A. Mergenthaler*.

1337. CAPITANT, HENRI. Notice sur la vie et les travaux de M. André Weiss, 1858-1928. [Account of the life and work of M. André Weiss.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol.* (Paris) C. R. 91 Jul.-Aug. 1931: 10-50.—An appreciation by a former pupil of this prominent French teacher and authority on international law.—*J. A. Rickard*.

1338. CAVAGLIERI, ARRIGO. La notion des droits acquis et son application en droit international public. [The concept of vested rights and its application in public international law.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38(3) May-Jun. 1931: 257-296.—Is a state obligated in international law to respect *droits acquis* under some anterior legal order? The question has been much discussed of late when Czechoslovak and Rumanian policies of agrarian reform have impinged upon the alleged rights of alien landowners. If such a general rule exist, its basis must be customary rather than conventional. But apparent confirmations culled from judicial decisions and state practice are insufficient to prove such a rule in positive international law, and in fact it is quite erroneous to import this concept from the civil law. The general rule is that the successor state is free to suppress or modify obligations previously in force: though international law recognizes a special exception in favor of the validity of *patrimoniales* obligations assumed by the former state. While there is an indefinite minimum of property rights which a state may not deny to foreigners, one cannot make out conclusive evidence of a general consent that they are entitled to a privileged treatment as compared with that accorded to the state's own nationals.—*Charles Fairman*.

1339. CERETI, CARLO. La personalità giuridica della Banca dei Regolamenti Internazionali. [The juridical character of the Bank of International Settlements.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e.d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 169-193.—The author examines the juridical position of the Bank of International Settlements, from the international and from the internal point of view, according to the Young Plan, according to the agreements of Aja, according to its own statutes and concession rights. He also discusses the various hypotheses in regard to the nationality of the bank, showing that it has been conceded a plural nationality.—*Mario Comba*.

1340. EYZINGA, W. J. M. van. Aperçu de faits internationaux d'ordre juridique, 1<sup>er</sup> février, 1929—1<sup>er</sup> février, 1930. [A review of international facts of a juridical nature, February 1, 1929—February 1, 1930.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 81-94; 1931: 181-220.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1341. FLIER, M. J. van der. Aperçu de la jurisprudence néerlandaise en matière de droit international privé, 1929-30. [A review of Netherlands jurisprudence with respect to international private law, 1929-30.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 221-242.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1342. FRANÇOIS, J. P. A. La Conférence de la Haye pour le Codification du Droit International. [The Hague Conference for the Codification of International Law.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 14-25.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1343. LIAIS, MICHEL. Considérations sur l'œuvre de la 1<sup>re</sup> conférence de codification. [Remarks on the work of the first conference on codification.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat. Pub.* 38(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 215-227.—The conference meeting at The Hague in

1930 produced a most defective codification of the law on nationality. On territorial waters and state responsibility agreement was impossible. If the movement for codification is to be resumed with any prospect of success, jurists must be replaced by politicians.—*Charles Fairman*.

1344. MAZEL, L. H. J. J. L'Académie de Droit International en 1929. [The Academy of International Law in 1929.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 142-168.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1345. MEULEN, JACOB ter. La bibliothèque du Palais de la Paix pendant les années 1927-28. [The library of the Peace Palace during the years 1927-28.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 169-190.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1346. RAYMOND, JESSE ANDREWS. Sovereign immunity in modern admiralty law. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 519-537.—When a claim is sought to be enforced by a proceeding *in rem* against a vessel belonging to a sovereign state there are two theories which may be used to defeat it. The first is the old Austinian theory of sovereignty. The second lies in the application of considerations of policy. The latter theory would preclude suits against only such government owned vessels as are engaged in the public services of the nation. There is no English case holding that a vessel of the crown engaged solely in private trade in competition with privately owned vessels is exempt from a proceeding *in rem*. In the U. S. the Austinian theory of sovereignty seems to have a firm hold on the supreme court. Immunity from suit of government owned vessels has generally been recognized. Immunity given government commercial vessels of other states in competition with privately owned American ships is sometimes unduly advantageous to them. Any remedy must come from statutes.—*Charles W. Smith, Jr.*

1347. SCHELTEMA, F. G. La conférence concernant la lettre de change et le billet d'ordre de 1930. [Conference of 1930 concerning bills of exchange and checks.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 87-115.—*Amry Vandenbergbosch*.

1348. SUNDARAM, LANKA. India's international status. *Hindustan Rev.* 55(320-321) May-Jun. 1931: 206-215.—Although India is not a sovereign state, the juridical basis of India's external sovereignty is recognized by the sovereign states of the world. Indian plenipotentiaries took part in the peace conference and signed the Treaty of Versailles on a basis of legal and actual equality with other powers. India is also a signatory to the Covenant and an original member of the League of Nations. On account of its extended international status, India has had representations at many important international conferences including the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments (1921), London Naval Conference (1930), and The Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law (1930). At these conferences India's representatives, though picked by the London government, have sometimes pursued an independent line of action.—*Sudhindra Bose*.

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 1351)

1349. CARNEGIE, DAVID. The private manufacture of arms, ammunition and implements of war. *Internal Affairs.* 10(4) Jul. 1931: 504-523.—A complete statement is given of the problem and the attempts made to solve it since the establishment of the League of Nations. Control of private manufacture will come, but it is necessary to accompany it with control of the chemical trade.—*Luther H. Evans*.

1350. JULLIOT, CH. L. L'aviation sanitaire devant la XIV<sup>e</sup> Conférence Internationale de la Croix-Rouge. [Sanitary aviation at the Fourteenth International Conference of the Red Cross.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat.*

*nat. Pub.* 38(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 145-214.—The Geneva Convention for ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded in armies in the field, signed July 27, 1929, contains general provisions for extending the protection of the convention to aircraft in the sanitary service of armies in time of war. The author puts forward a draft convention, with his comments thereon, in the hope that by a complementary convention the details

may be so arranged that a sanitary service by air could function efficaciously in the event of war. The Red Cross should carry forward the elaboration of a régime for the international transportation by air of doctors, medical supplies, and sick and wounded in case of epidemic or catastrophe in time of peace. (Bibliography.) —Charles Fairman.

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 895, 1064, 1072, 1137-1138, 1217, 1290, 1349, 1373, 1396, 1398, 1401, 1413, 1440-1441)

1351. BEELAERTS van BLOKLAND, H. La Croix Rouge et les Pays-Bas. [The Red Cross and the Netherlands.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 39-67.—The Red Cross movement found an early response in Holland. The Netherlands society was organized upon the initiative of King William III by a royal decree of July 19, 1867. The Dutch society has sent ambulance corps and medical supplies to the seats of nearly all the wars which have taken place since, as well as rendering aid in great national calamities. This society had a particularly heavy task during the World War in taking care of numerous Belgian refugees, interned soldiers, and in exchanging wounded soldiers between the belligerents.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

1352. HARDER, HANS. Die Revision des Statuts des Weltgerichtshofes. [The revision of the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Friedens-Warte.* 30(12) Dec. 1930: 364-366.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

1353. HILL, NORMAN L. The world and its mail. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(3) Jul. 1931: 309-317.—An account of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union in 1874, its institutions (congress, conference, and permanent bureau), the wide variety of its services, the extensive disruption of its facilities during the World War, the problem of gratuity transit, which would impose upon all states except that of origin the duty of transporting foreign mails without charge, and the formation of smaller unions and special agreements by members of the Universal Postal Union for the purpose of improving the international mail service among themselves.—*E. M. Violette*.

1354. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The independence of the Permanent Court of International Justice. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(7) Jul. 1931: 430-434.—There is nothing in the constitution of the Permanent Court of International Justice and nothing in the nature of its jurisdiction or in its experience in the application of law which indicates that it does not possess complete independence for service as an international tribunal.—*F. R. Aumann*.

1355. KLUYVER, C. A. La Hollande, membre de la Société des Nations. [Holland, member of the League of Nations.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 99-130.—The attitude of the Netherlands with respect to the problems coming before the League of Nations and the participation of Dutch delegates in League work is briefly outlined. A list of Dutchmen who participated in the work of the League in 1929 is annexed.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

1356. KUNZ, JOSEPH L. Das österreichisch-deutsche Zollangleichungsprojekt vor dem Haager Weltgerichtshof. [The Austro-German customs union before The Hague World Court.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31(7) Jul. 1931: 196-203.—The protocol of Mar. 19, 1931, in no way contradicts Art. 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain, nor does it conflict with the Austrian obligations under the Geneva Protocol of October 4, 1922.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

1357. MORESCO, E. Les Indes Néerlandaises à Genève en 1930. [Netherlands India at Geneva in 1930.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 145-162.—*Amry Vandenbosch*.

1358. QUIDDE, L. Die erste Balkankonferenz. [The First Balkan Conference.] *Friedens-Warte.* 30(12) Dec. 1930: 367-370.—The First Balkan Conference accomplished much more than was generally expected. Proposals were made for a Balkan Union and for the drawing up of treaties which would guarantee or preserve peace in the Balkan area. It was plain that even though the Fascist press of Italy tried to give the impression that the conference was in the toils of many squabbles, there was a remarkable singleness of purpose and unity of will.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

1359. RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. The beginnings of international government. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 24(4) Nov. 1930: 1001-1016.—Regarded historically, government includes the two ideas of authority and order. International government may mean government by two or more nations (condominium, Saar Basin), or the government of two or more nations. It would be difficult to discover in history a single example of what may be termed international government. The League of Nations is not such a government and until states accept the authority of a superior government, the phrase "international government" is a misnomer. There is much more order today in international relations than there has ever been in the past; such international anarchy as exists lies in the field of public relations, between the states themselves. However, in the sense of maintaining an environmental influence which contributes to international cooperation and in exercising a certain influence on the shaping of national policies, the beginnings of international government may be detected at Geneva. States are willing to go varying distances toward world government. Examples are given. World government today is confronted with numerous difficulties. There is no world patriotism as there was national patriotism to lead to the unification of the U. S., Germany, and Switzerland. The love of freedom and independence is an obstacle. The unequal stages of national development would result in a very unequal and unfair distribution of benefits and sacrifices.—*H. Reiff*.

1360. REYNOLD, G. de., et al. Associations Internationales d'Etudiants, tendances et réalisations. [Aims and results of International Associations of Students.] *Comité Natl. d'Études Soc. et Pol.* (406) Nov. 18, 1929: pp. 34.—G. de Reynold, of the University of Berne, member of the Commission for Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations, and since 1926 presiding officer at the annual meetings of the International Associations of Students, emphasizes the importance of the meeting of the International Associations of Students in Paris, Nov. 18, 1929. In 1923 the Commission for Intellectual Cooperation began its contacts with the International Associations of Students. The conferences of representatives of the international student organizations have met regularly since 1926. Seven associations cooperate in the meetings. President M. Saurin, of the *Confédération Internationale des Etudiants* describes the work of his organization. Madame Octave Monod, Vice-President of International Federation of University Women Graduates, reports for her organization, M. Poberezski, Secretary

General of *l'Entr' aide universitaire*, tells of their work.  
—Arthur D. Call.

**1361. SOBOLEWSKI, T.** *La Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale et les droits et intérêts des particuliers.* [The Permanent Court of International Justice and the rights and interests of individuals.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat.* Pub. 38(4) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 420-437.—A critical examination of the statute of the Permanent Court and of the preparatory work out of which the statute emerged shows that the jurisdiction of the court is limited to suits between states, and that *ratione personae* the controversy must be of an international character. There have been cases, as in that of Mavrommatis, where the court has declared itself competent in a controversy where the plaintiff state sued merely to protect the rights of its nationals, but only on the allegation that the defendant state had, by its action, violated an international obligation. This holding is consonant with the view of the committee of jurists who drafted the court's statute. But recently, in the cases of the Yugoslav and the Brazilian loans, the court has gone farther, and has declared itself competent in a suit brought by a state, acting for its nationals, when the action complained of was a breach of the domestic law of the defendant state, if a breach at all, rather than of an international obligation. This decision is an unfortunate one, at variance with the former jurisprudence of the court.—Charles Fairman.

**1362. STEMBERG, G. J.** *Les Pays-Bas et l'Organisation Internationale du Travail en 1929.* [The Netherlands and the International Labour Office in 1929.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 131-141.—Amry Vandenbosch.

**1363. STOYANOVSKY, J.** *Le statut international*

de l'Iraq. [The international status of Iraq.] *Rev. Générale de Droit Internat.* Pub. 38(3) May-Jun. 1931: 297-339.—The international position of Iraq is based upon a treaty of alliance between the British and Mesopotamian governments which, having been approved by the League Council, takes the place of the mandate drawn up in other cases. In practice the Iraq government has been conceded a limited treaty-making power, but no treaty can be negotiated without the consent of the high commissioner. In some cases the British government has signed treaties broad enough to include its mandates, which thereupon are accepted by the Iraq government. In some conventions, principally with adjacent states and mandated territories, the mandatory does not appear as a formal party to the treaty. In one treaty the British and Iraq governments appear as one party, vis-à-vis the U. S. The Iraq government exercises a limited right of legation, active and passive. Legations are maintained at London and Angora, to which Teheran may soon be added. The mandatory has not thwarted the aspirations of the Iraq government to exchange its present status for a condition of theoretical independence. If this results in escaping from the oversight of the League of Nations, only to become another Egypt, the history of the Mesopotamian mandate will indeed be a lesson.—Charles Fairman.

**1364. VRIES, O. de.** *Quatrième Congrès Scientifique du Pacifique.* [Fourth Scientific Congress of the Pacific.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 67-80.—The fourth Pacific Scientific Congress was held at Batavia and Bandoeng, Java, May 16-25, 1929. In a final plenary session the results and conclusions of the congress were incorporated in 28 resolutions, given as an appendix to the article.—Amry Vandenbosch.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entry 1183)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 38, 61, 84, 485, 496, 613, 635, 772, 805, 812, 818-819, 822-824, 1042, 1058, 1073, 1096, 1146, 1164-1165, 1171, 1182, 1195, 1202, 1274, 1281, 1285, 1288, 1355, 1362-1363)

**1365. ARMSTRONG, HAMILTON FISH.** France and the Hoover plan. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 23-33.—France is relieved not to have had to lend Germany money. If she had given a loan on Germany's pledged word alone to respect treaty obligations, a change of government in Berlin would make the promise worthless. If she had demanded political concessions, lasting animosity would have resulted. Although prosperous now, France does not invest in Germany. Remembering her own crisis of 1926 she does not see why Germany, freed of debts for one year and with the advantage of other foreign loans, should not be left to work out her own salvation by rigorous sacrifice and economy.—George Dunlap Crothers.

**1366. BELL, CHARLES.** Tibet's position in Asia today. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 134-144.—Tibet's population is not increasing and strong powers are growing around her. Some day she may need an ally to help preserve her independence. Tibet has lately looked with favor upon China. Any influence Bolshevik Russia may have will probably be discounted by her atheism, for Tibet is a religious country. Britain in India is a third possible ally.—George Dunlap Crothers.

**1367. BIJLSMA, R.** *Représentants des Pays-Bas près les puissances étrangères depuis la pacification de Gand (1576).* [Representatives of the Netherlands to foreign powers since the Peace of Ghent (1576).] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1930: 191-200; 1931: 260-266.—Amry Vandenbosch.

**1368. BLAKESLEE, GEORGE H.** The foreign stake in China. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 81-91.—A study of the character and value in figures of investments of foreign nations in China, separately and collectively. Investments of Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the U. S. total approximately \$3,050,000,000.—George Dunlap Crothers.

**1369. BOURKE-BORROWES, D.** Persia and Russia: A nine years' survey of their trade relations. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(91) Jul. 1931: 539-544.—Persia has not benefited by the favorable terms of the Russo-Persian treaty of 1921 for the reason that Russia has forced on Persia the low tariff of 1903, monopolized steam shipping on the Caspian, effected an actual but not legal control of Caspian fisheries, and secured through soviet trade organizations in Persia a virtual stranglehold on North Persian exports and imports on terms fixed by Russia. As a result Persia suffered an increasingly unfavorable balance in trade with Russia. The latter even went so far as to exclude all Persian merchants from Russia while refusing to allow Persia to exclude soviet trade organizations. In a desperate effort to regain economic freedom Persia has commenced the construction of a railway from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf and has enacted a law setting up a state monopoly of all foreign trade. Thus Persia has been forced to inflict great hardships on foreign merchants trading with her.—Charles A. Timm.

**1370. CHAMBERLAIN, AUSTEN.** The permanent bases of British foreign policy. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(4) Jul. 1931: 535-546.—Indifferent to the principles of a "system" Englishmen depend more on a "feeling" that everything will be satisfactory in the end and continue a "muddle through" policy. Geography has had much effect on England's foreign policy. The League of Nations is recognized in a foreign policy to be the most

powerful agency to preserve British interests and world peace. The preservation and interests of the dominions have actuated much of Britain's policy and will continue to do so, while the Indian empire is the controlling influence on England's activity in Near and Middle East politics. The Anglo-Japanese alliance was ended in 1921 in respect to American sentiment but relations with Japan are cordial. In China is English interest most truly based on "a nation of shopkeepers" policy. No government could retain the support of the English people which would seem to threaten the friendliest relations between Great Britain and the U. S.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

1371. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie. *Intérêt particulier pour l'Angola.* [Italy's peculiar interest in Angola.] *Afrique Française.* 4(6) Jun. 1931: 381-383.—The interest recently shown in Angola, which bankrupt Portugal cannot hold much longer, presages an attempt on the part of Italy to become that country's successor in West Africa.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1372. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie et l'Ethiopie. [Italy and Abyssinia.] *Afrique Française.* 41(6) Jun. 1931: 383-386.—Italy has never given up hope of establishing control over Abyssinia. The latter is, however, developing into a firmly established state and there now seems scant probability that the Italian dream will ever be realized.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1373. CHAVANNES, P. BERNE de. L'Italie et les mandats. [Italy and the mandates.] *Afrique Française.* 41(6) Jun. 1931: 377-381.—The Fascist government clearly has designs on former German territory in Africa. It seems determined to raise the question of transferring Cameroon to Italy at an early meeting of the League of Nations.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

1374. COT, PIERRE. Disarmament and French public opinion. *Pol. Quart.* 2(3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 366-377.—In 1932, when the disarmament conference will take place, France will have a general election. The next legislature will probably be more pacifically inclined than the present. France is chiefly worried by desire for security. Boundary rectification, common League action, treaty guarantees have been tried but with such poor results that the public is not yet satisfied. The public is no more willing to reduce the army to the size of Germany's than Britain is to reduce her navy to Germany's. Yet France is willing to go as far and as rapidly as other nations will agree. The author is a French deputy and member of the foreign affairs commission.—*H. McD. Clokie*.

1375. DAVIS, JOHN W. The permanent bases of American foreign policy. *Foreign Affairs.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 1-12.—The historical background for our political maxims of isolation, non-intervention, neutrality, the Monroe Doctrine, the open door, and arbitration is given. The desire of a country to be left free to mind its own business is compared with the idea of security. America's repose and prosperity are dependent in chief measure upon America's contribution to world security.—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

1376. DAVIS, NORMAN H. Wanted: a consistent Latin American policy. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(4) Jul. 1931: 547-568.—Although duty and interest give the U. S. every reason for the friendliest relations with the countries of Latin America the past three years have seen an increasing hostility on the part of those countries toward the attitude and activity of the U. S. Secretary Stimson's new policy of recognizing dictatorships, regardless of the wishes of the people, may not improve this hostility. The reasons for the Latin American attitude are the exclusiveness of the U. S. in interpreting the Monroe Doctrine, intervention, and the American tariff. The U. S. should consider the economic interests of her southern neighbors in framing a tariff, develop a policy of consultation and joint intervention, and cooperate in the proclamation by all the Central

and South American countries of the fundamental principles of the Monroe Doctrine.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

1377. ERÉNYI, GUSTAV. Das Wiedererwachen Mitteleuropas. [The reawakening of Central Europe.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(4) Jul. 1931: 233-247.—Existence and life of central Europe have developed along historical and geographical lines. Switzerland may be omitted: it is borderland between three other countries. Italy belongs in part to subtropical Mediterranean Europe. Denmark shows more northern characteristics. Thus only German speaking countries and other states in the south-east which form a geopolitical unit remain. The ethnographical aspects of these countries show certain central European characteristics: development of a strong middle class and infusion with German trades and craftsmen. The relations between central and south-eastern Europe have constantly improved. However, Germany's protective policy against the imports from the south-east is cause and result of the present discord. Germany could show a way out of the present agrarian crisis by asking the south-east to change its production from wheat growing to fruit, vegetable, and milk production.—*Werner Neuse*.

1378. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Frankreich und die Welt. [France and the world.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(3) Jun. 1931: 153-166.—The French colonial exhibition revealed the new face of France. France insists upon the preservation of the status of 1919 and calls this stand "pacifism." The spirit of the lower bourgeoisie is represented by the cheap *Coty Ami du Peuple*. The *Temps* is representative of the true national thought. The more Germany struggles to develop her own conception of a national idea the more she will be at odds with France who has pushed national ideal too far. Contrary to England, France uses her colonial power to reinforce her European hegemony. France is almost unaffected by the world depression.—*Werner Neuse*.

1379. GRABOWSKY, ADOLF. Wiederaufbau durch Amerika? [Reconstruction by America?] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(4) Jul. 1931: 225-332.—The Hoover moratorium brought a young people and an old, careful people into contrast. With the exception of France and her dependencies, foreign countries are willing to assist Germany because they understand the connection between the condition of Germany and the world depression. France seeks a Franco-Polish-Soviet coalition in which Russia would guarantee the Polish frontiers. Germany will never agree to giving up her Russian market. The one year's halt in debts and reparations will not be sufficient. The reconstruction of the world depends on America's complete cancellation of all war debts. As long as Germany with her reparations finances armaments no clearing of all budgets can be undertaken.—*Werner Neuse*.

1380. HAUSHOFER, ALBRECHT. Was ist ein Korridor? [What is a corridor?] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(4-5) 1931: 222-240.—There is nothing like the Vistula corridor in any other part of the world. The only other corridor still in existence is the Finnish corridor to Petsamo, through an uninhabited, sub-Polar wilderness and along an old borderline. There are, however, a number of states which have no territorial access to the sea, as Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Vatican City, Bolivia, Paraguay, Abyssinia, Afghanistan. These states have either treaty right in large rivers, in ports, or in railroads, or have no legally guaranteed access to the sea at all. In time of peace Poland can have territorial access to the sea without territorial security. The Poles have secured free access to the Black Sea by treaty with Rumania and are endeavoring to gain access to the Aegean Sea by further treaties, without corridors. In time of war, the Vistula corridor would not guarantee access to the sea for 24 hours.—*John B. Mason*.

**1381.** HEALD, STEPHEN A. Great Britain and the Pacific: Report from Great Britain covering the period November, 1930-May, 1931. *Pacific Affairs*. 4(8) Aug. 1931: 672-694.—(Summary of parliamentary debates.)—*Spencer L. Rogers*.

**1382.** HOEFFDING, WALDEMAR. Soviet dumping. [Soviet dumping.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57(9) Jun. 1931: 187-194.—By a process of dumping Russia has been able to secure the funds needed for industrialization and to employ Western technicians. The decrease in agricultural exports has been balanced by an increase in industrial exports. The world financial depression has made for keen competition for Soviet contracts in the capitalist countries. More favorable terms of credit have been secured, thus facilitating her future capacity for dumping. In spite of the apparent danger to the West intelligent observers have been forced to admit that international cooperation against Russia is hardly probable. The Russian communists are playing one capitalist state against the other.—*Carl Maelshagen, Jr.*

**1383.** HOETZSCH, OTTO. The Baltic states, Germany and Russia. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 10(1) Oct. 1931: 120-133.—Relations between the states of the Baltic today are by no means stabilized. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania are connected commercially with Germany and England, geographically with Russia, and politically with no one. Will they combine or will they align themselves with Germany, Poland, or Russia in some kind of a Baltic bloc?—*George Dunlap Crothers*.

**1384.** JAMES, ELDON R. Siam in the modern world. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(4) Jul. 1931: 657-664.—Despite British and French imperialism in southern Asia, Siam is today an independent state due partly to her enlightened leadership. Although the history of Siam began in 1350 the country had little connection with the outside world before 1851 when western European countries and the U. S. negotiated treaties with the Siamese. For the last half century the rulers have been well educated along western lines. The Siamese king is a despot but really rules as a constitutional monarch with a cabinet but no legislature. A complete system of courts and extensive internal improvements show Siam's advancement in the modern world. Many westerners are used as advisers in the political and economic life of the nation. Extraterritoriality and unfair tariffs have been abolished by treaties with foreign countries. The number of Chinese in Siam is the greatest problem she has to face today. (Map.)—*Carl M. Frasure*.

**1385.** MACARTNEY, C. A. Minorities: a problem of Eastern Europe. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(4) Jul. 1931: 674-682.—The minorities difficulties date back to the period of the great migrations and, in fact, the movement of peoples in eastern Europe has not yet stopped. While western Europe developed homogeneous states the peoples in the East part have kept their racial characteristics more intact. After the French Revolution the democratic philosophy from the West gradually spread into the East and the states began to copy western ideas of national frontiers. But 1918 upset the whole process. Self-determination was to be the key to the settlement of the problem of nationalities. Before the War the Germans found themselves in the privileged group; now many of them are under the control of other peoples. Yet perhaps the present boundaries in central and southern Europe are the best possible under the circumstances.—*Carl M. Frasure*.

**1386.** MARIAUX, FRANZ. Die bleibende Chance. [The remaining opportunity.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(6) 1931: 333-345.—A discussion of an active *Mitteleuropa* policy on the part of Germany. For its realization leaders of Gothic severity like the ascetic Chancellor Bruening are needed.—*John B. Mason*.

**1387.** MATSUOKA, YOSUKE. Japanese interests in Manchuria. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(91) Jul. 1931: 510-519.—Manchuria should be regarded in the light of its peace-

ful development rather than as the seat of potential war. To do that it is only necessary to compare it with China proper. In the former there is peace, security, and the development of the arts of civilization. Millions of Chinese are emigrating to Manchuria to escape the incessant strife and destruction to the south. Japan has insured peace in Manchuria, built railways, ports, hospitals, etc., and provided the market for Manchurian products. The relation of Japan to Manchuria does not imply conquest or even colonization, but Japan does intend to retain the economic interests gained there by treaty. It is increasingly necessary for Japan to have sources of raw material and avenues of industrial expansion. It should be possible to establish Sino-Japanese cooperation in the further development of the area.—*Charles A. Timm*.

**1388.** MELVILLE, C. F. The European crucible. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(775) Jul. 1931: 46-57.—The proposed Austro-German customs union and the French counter scheme for a system of economic preferences among the Danubian states are discussed from the standpoint of their relationship to treaty revision, Hapsburg restoration, preservation of the identity of the Little Entente states, disarmament, reparations, and Vatican diplomacy. A bridging of the political gap between Germany and France would unravel this tangle of political motives in economic guises.—*Harold Zink*.

**1389.** MURAWSKI, E. Das Korridorproblem in der internationalem Diskussion. [The Corridor problem in international discussion.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7(4-5) 1931: 241-276.—A detailed, critical discussion of the numerous European and some American publications on the Polish Corridor. Most non-German authors treat the subject in connection with the Danzig, the East Prussian, and the Upper Silesian questions. Opinions differ most widely on the territorial extent of the Corridor (maps). The number of books has increased considerably between 1928 and 1931. French authors are most numerous; they were also the first in the field. While they differ about Wilson's 13th point, they are unanimous on the undoubtedly German character of Danzig. The author reviews a number of proposed solutions, including that of a corridor through the Corridor. Many writers forget that what is a matter of life to Germany is a matter of prestige to Poland. The international discussion of the Corridor question has not yet had practical effect on the various governments, but it is being closely watched.—*John B. Mason*.

**1390.** PANTER, NOËL D. Anglo-German relations, a new era. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(777) Sep. 1931: 304-311.—The seven power conference held in London in July, 1931, in spite of lack of formal achievement, seems likely to mark a turning point in Anglo-German relations because of its effect on German public opinion. For several decades Germany has regarded England, particularly in international affairs, with distrust. The courageous British insistence on rigidly discharging her obligations in the face of a contrary continental precedent and the fact that England staggers under the heaviest tax burden in Europe have been but dimly realized by Germany until recently. The attitude of the British delegates in the seven power conference convinced the people of Germany that Britain is far from being entirely selfish.—*Harold Zink*.

**1391.** PLAS, C. O. van der. Les relations entre les Pays-Bas et le Hedjaz. [The relations between the Netherlands and Hedjaz.] *Grotius Ann. Internat.* 1931: 116-144.—Nearly 48 of the 53 million inhabitants of the Dutch East Indies are Mohammedans. From the early days of the Moslem domination in the 16th century, the pilgrimage to Mecca has been popular. In 1926-27 pilgrims numbered over 52,000. The Dutch East Indian government has maintained a policy of strict neutrality in religious matters, and has neither encouraged nor discouraged the pilgrimages. The Dutch consul at Jidda

and the vice consul in Mecca protect the pilgrims like any other Dutch subjects. The hygienic conditions during transportation are carefully guarded. Since the sanitary conditions in Mecca are very bad, the Dutch East Indian government vaccinates all pilgrims against cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. The pilgrimages constitute an enormous economic drain on the East Indies; each pilgrim spends at least \$400. There is also permanently in Mecca an East Indian student colony of about 6,000. In 1930 the consulate at Jidda was raised to an embassy.—*Amry Vandenbosch.*

**1392. RECOULY, RAYMOND.** *Le coup de théâtre américain.* [The American surprise.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (14) Jul. 15, 1931: 346-357.—The chief trouble with the American proposal of a reparations moratorium is that it attacks, as far as Germany is concerned, one of the symptoms of the evil rather than the evil itself. The payment of reparations represents scarcely one-tenth of the German budget, so that if her finances are in their present desperate situation it is not solely the fault of reparations. Her internal debt is much less than that of the French or English and taxes per capita are much less. But if Germany continues to be as extravagant and wasteful as she has been, if the different states and municipalities continue to borrow for the sake of building stadia, theaters, etc., in 12 or 18 months the difficulties which have just been postponed will reappear.—*Julian Park.*

**1393. RIPPY, J. FRED.** *The significance of the Pan-American movement.* *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (3) Jul. 1931: 280-289.—Since 1826, 103 official Pan-American conferences and congresses have been held. Since 1889 the U. S. has played the leading role. Of the 63 assemblies convened mainly under the auspices of the U. S., all but 6 dealt with specific, rather than general, matters. The motives prompting the U. S. to participate in the movement have been mainly economic, such as trade and investment opportunities. Measured by the number of conventions and treaties drawn up and ratified, the achievements of the Pan-American Union have not been impressive. Yet there has been a considerable measure of harmony and cooperation in America. Wars have been infrequent and relations of the new republics have been more numerous and intimate in recent years. An enormous inter-American trade has been built up and more or less permanent international machinery has been set up. In one respect the movement has been disappointing to Latin America: no general arbitration treaty has been made with the U. S., no pact of self restraint, and no definition of the Monroe Doctrine. The motives of the two Americas in supporting the movement are in decided contrast—the Hispanic Americas have sought security against the U. S. as well as against Europe, and the U. S. has been seeking expansion of trade, investments, and influence. Hoover's administration has done much to allay Latin American suspicion, and its outstanding achievement may yet prove to be connected with Latin America.—*E. M. Violette.*

**1394. SCHMIDT-PAULI, EDGAR von.** *Aussenpolitik: Frankreich und wir.* [Foreign policy: France and Germany.] *Pol. u. Gesellsch.* 4 (15) May 18, 1931: 1-8.—All efforts toward an agreement with France are futile as long as Germany continues to deal with Russia on the East. An article written by the German General von der Lippe and printed in the French Journal *La France Militaire* is quoted. He contends that Russia would bring about world revolution by destroying the purchasing power of 140,000,000 Russians and fomenting revolution in China, Indo-China, and India, thus destroying the purchasing power of many more millions and reducing the masses to such poverty and hunger that they will clamor for Bolshevism. There is a direct attack against Europe and America. Russia is making gigantic preparations for armed warfare, and has sent out agents all over the world to spread Bolshevik prop-

aganda. The Germans and French should learn to join hands in resisting the danger that threatens from the East. The French editor calls this article particularly to the attention of the officers of the German *Reichswehr* who, he thinks, are the real enemies behind the German Bolshevik movement.—*Karl F. Geiser.*

**1395. SCOTT-MOWRER, PAUL.** *Les relations internationales et l'esprit public américain.* [International relations and the American public mind.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 387-396.—No people is more awake to the questions of international policy, and their moral implications, than the American people. Nevertheless, the intrinsic complexity of international affairs and the tradition of isolation, although broken during the War, leave the American people greatly confused as to how they can fulfill their duty to the rest of the world. This confusion of thought extends to the newspaper and magazine press, to the radio speakers, and even to the government which, reflecting the public, offers no positive program regarding international affairs.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1396. THOMAS, DAVID Y.** *Renouncing war and establishing peace.* *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (3) Jul. 1931: 250-259.—A discussion of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the London Naval Conference of 1931, and the five reservations made by the U. S. Senate contingent to the entry of the U. S. into the World Court. Special attention is given to the fifth reservation and to arguments in favor of the senate adopting the World Court protocol.—*E. M. Violette.*

**1397. UNSIGNED.** *Canadian-American relations.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (4) Jul. 1931: 493-503.—A report, with dissents and comments, prepared during 1929-1930 by the Montreal Branch of the Royal Institute of International Affairs concerning Canadian relations with the U. S. The influence of race, including attachment to the institutions and history of the mother country, distinctly militates against union with the U. S. Although Canada's economic dependence upon the U. S. is great, it should not be exaggerated, since Canadians own 80% of the country's wealth and 65% of all capital invested in Canada. Canadian nationalism has been strengthened by the selfish and ruthless tariff policy of the U. S. Canada is strongly under American influence in cultural matters, but this is not altogether undesirable. Considerable anti-American feeling exists because of suspicion of American imperialistic designs, a sensitiveness to the flamboyancy of some classes of Americans, unfair commercial treatment, and border incidents implying a disregard of Canadian rights. There is also a Canadian national sentiment distinct from any attachment to the British Empire.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**1398. UNSIGNED.** *The European political situation.* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (4) Jul. 1931: 455-465.—The League of Nations can only be a real force if the U. S. becomes a member of it; the policy of the New World has a vital bearing on the future of the Old World.—*Alison Ewart.*

**1399. VEATCH, ARTHUR C.** *Oil, Great Britain and the United States.* *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 665-673.—Oil presents the problem today not of attempting to obtain control over foreign sources but of trying to sell at a profit what is already available. The U. S. and England practically control the world's oil supply, the extent of which is now believed to be beyond any accurate estimate. Putting obstacles in the way of companies producing in foreign countries is economically unsound and is dictated by sentiments of nationalism and patriotism. The abundance of oil and a policy of no restrictions against production by foreign countries ought to eliminate any real friction between England and the U. S. over the control of oil resources. However, some friction will always exist because of the

control by politicians instead of business men of certain things of broad national welfare.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**1400. WENTZKE, PAUL.** *Der Ruhrkampf als geschichtliches Erlebnis.* [The Ruhr struggle viewed as an historical event.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224(2) May 1931: 113-124.—A new vivid consciousness of historical forces, which was unknown to the pre-War generation, flashed forth on Rhine and Ruhr from 1919 to 1923. France's historical Rhine policy, the Rhine frontier, dismemberment of Prussia, "Greater Germany" came to be clear notions for everyone. The Ruhr invasion in 1923 was the last stage of this experience. The true heroism of the population did not display itself until September, 1923, when passive resistance was given up and separatism rose to power. Nothing but the constant connection between the left and right banks of the Rhine finally contrived to weld together the population in an unbroken national feeling. The London agreement of 1924 put an end to this historical part Rhine and Ruhr have played.—*Hans Frerk.*

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 51, 63, 70, 802, 1043, 1356, 1401)

**1401. BERNUS, PIERRE.** *Le projet austro-allemand d'union douanière et l'Europe. Un point de vue français.* [Europe and the Austro-German project for customs union. A French point of view.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 364-386.—Comparison of pre-War and post-War German overtures toward customs union with Austria indicates that the current project aims directly at *Anschluss*. Hence, the customs pact raises most significantly a political question to be decided, not by the World Court, but by the League Council. As Foreign Minister Beneš of Czechoslovakia has pointed out, this union would not only tend to raise European tariff walls and thus menace the economic welfare of the continent, but would threaten the very independence of such countries as his own, and accordingly the peace of the world.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1402. BONN, MORITZ.** *The Austro-German customs union.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10(4) Jul. 1931: 460-476.—The commercial union is legal, and is about the only way out for Austria, a continental colonial empire reduced to the position of a Swiss confederation of farmers. From the German point of view, the present peace settlement is wrong mainly from a psychological point of view—it is mechanical, and does not acknowledge the necessity for outlets. The great questions to the Germans are reparations and disarmament. The most-favored-nation clause in its narrow conception will have to be abandoned by the world in general before long. Austria has shown remarkable adaptability in her social structure since the War.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**1403. FOERSTER, FRIEDRICH W.** *Germany and Austria: a European crisis.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(4) Jul. 1931: 617-623.—The recent proposal for an economic union between Germany and Austria has once more brought up the difficulties which a complete union would entail. The incorporation of Austria would extend the boundary of Germany to the Italian frontier and exert an influence over the commercial life of the Balkan states. This stronger Germany would have a magnetic effect upon the Germans now under other political control and might even threaten the future of Switzerland. There are precedents for European opposition to such a union as a threat to the peace of the world in the intervention of Frederick the Great in the proposed union of Austria and Bavaria and the position of England in regard to France and Belgium a century ago. Success of the *Anschluss* would also give new encouragement to the nationalists in Germany and the German minorities in other countries; any move of imperialism which

might result would be disastrous to peace. It must be replaced by some European policy.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**1404. FUCHS, A.** "Modus vivendi" between Czechoslovakia and Vatican. *Cent. European Observer.* 11(28) Jul. 10, 1931: 395-396.—Papal Nuncio Mgr. Ciriaci is returning to Prague to negotiate especially the following points: that diocese boundaries be brought into harmony with state frontiers, that a rearrangement of the internal boundaries of the dioceses be made to suit new conditions, and that the land reform legislation shall not be injured. At present several Bohemian and Moravian Catholic parishes are under the jurisdiction of the Austrian bishop and a part of Silesia is administered by the Breslau diocese. The Spiš diocese is divided territorially among Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. The seat of the Ostrihom (Esztergom) diocese has been outside Czechoslovakia altogether. The Ostrihom bishop is the primate of Hungary and more than one-third of the Slovak Catholics belong to this diocese. The bulk of the landed property of the Breslau and the Ostrihom dioceses is in Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak government demands that the territories of the holy orders be redistributed so as to coincide with the state frontiers. The church favors the new arrangement, but claims that the church be freed from the state prerogatives throughout the succession states.—*Joseph S. Roucek.*

**1405. JEMOLO, ARTURO CARLO.** *Sulla qualificazione giuridica dello stato italiano in ordine alle sue relazioni colla chiesa.* [The juridical character of the Italian state in its relations with the church.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(4) Apr. 1931: 161-168.—In determining the relationship between the state and the church in Italy the author believes that there are only practical criteria to be considered, based on elements not merely juridical but partly political. According to the Lateran treaty Italy must be considered a confessional state, because it has a great number of those elements which traditionally have been considered the ear marks of confessional states.—*Mario Comba.*

**1406. LITTLEFIELD, WALTER, and DELSON, ROBERT.** *The pope's stand for church rights.* *Current Hist.* 35(1) Oct. 1931: 29-40.—The church claims the right to direct the moral side of the political life of the Italian people. The Catholic church is still opposed to socialism, but the argument of Pius XI against it is based not so much on Aquinas' doctrine that man has a God-given right to hold property as on the ground that socialism is concerned only with man's earthly needs. This concession, that certain forms of property carry with them too great an opportunity for domination to be privately owned, may provide a precedent for a sweeping change in position in the future.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1407. MACARTNEY, MAXWELL, H. H.** *The Vatican-Fascist dispute.* *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(777) Sep. 1931: 273-283.—The recent dispute between the Vatican and Mussolini involving the Italian Catholic Action has its roots in the interpretation of the Latern concordat, particularly that part which prohibits political activity. The Vatican insists on a narrow and literal interpretation, maintaining that only membership and activity in a political party are prohibited. Mussolini extends the prohibition to include all fields of politico-social activity and would restrict the church to the outward forms and practice of religion.—*Harold Zink.*

**1408. FREUND, MICHAEL.** *Der Kampf Englands um Ägypten und das ägyptische Verfassungsproblem.* [England's fight for Egypt and the constitutional problem in Egypt.] *Z. f. Pol.* 21(4) Jul. 1931: 277-288.—On May 8, 1930, the negotiations between England and Egypt concerning the drafting of a treaty ended in a deadlock. England was ready to consent to a combined

protection of the Suez Canal; 20 years later the League of Nations should decide whether Egypt alone could guarantee the security of the canal. No agreement could be reached over the Sudan. For the time being the British proclamation of 1922 holds good, and the agreements reached in August 1929 are to be considered as a permanent offer to Egypt. With a British fleet off Alexandria, Sidky Pasha tried to draft a new constitution which should enable the government to get a free hand in new negotiations with England. The constitution means a direct attack on the Wafd party. The power of the king is strengthened, and parliamentary power reduced. So far the Wafd and Liberal parties have issued proclamations to abstain from voting, and both parties have officially declared that they will not agree to a treaty which is accepted by the present government and parliament.—*Werner Neuse.*

**1409. WOLF, JULIUS.** Le projet austro-allemand d'union douanière et l'Europe. Un point de vue allemand. [Europe and the Austro-German project for customs union. A German point of view.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 355-363.—A Franco-German customs union presents a means, perhaps the sole means, for ending the present economic crisis of western Europe; yet French cooperation has not passed from fine phrases into action. Under these despairing circumstances, Germany has entered upon a project for customs union with Austria in the hope that it will alleviate, though not terminate, the current economic distress. Exercise of the pact by Austria would demonstrate independence rather than the alleged dependence.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

## WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 1040, 1061, 1280)

**1410. CECIL, VISCOUNT.** Facing the world disarmament conference. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 13-22.—Resolutions adopted by the conference of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies at Budapest should form a practical working basis for disarmament. Budgetary limitation, equal application of armament prohibitions to all states, and a permanent disarmament commission are the three main ideas. A 25% reduction in cost of armaments would do much to abrogate international distrust which is evident in the present economic crisis.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

**1411. DULLES, ALLEN WELSH.** The disarmament puzzle. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 605-616.—Many problems will face the major powers at the disarmament conference in 1932. Land disarmaments should be attempted first for fear of overthrowing what has already been accomplished in naval disarmaments if further efforts are prematurely made in that direction. On the other hand naval disarmament thus far has been accomplished because of agreement among the great powers on certain definite principles of action. These are the ratio agreement and measures of limitation in the size of vessels and guns. No such working principles have ever been devised for land armaments and in fact appear to be far off. France does not seem to be disposed to reduce her land forces or permit any material increase in Germany's. And Germany will not sign a disarmament treaty perpetuating substantially the present situation.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**1412. FORSTER, W. ARNOLD.** A policy for the disarmament conference. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 378-393.—The time has arrived for peace societies to take the lead in suggesting practical schemes which will have public support. The Budapest resolution of the congress of the Federation of League of Nations Societies has been accepted as an agreed policy by all the peace societies of the world. Cardinal points are: removal of unequal treatment in disarmament between the "vanquished" and "victorious" powers; re-

striction of conscription; submarine abolition at the cost of capital ships and declarations against blockade in war; regulation by international control for all equally of heavy artillery and mechanized departments; complete abolition of preparations for chemical warfare; and control over air armaments before they get as far out of hand as have the others. Budgetary reduction, say by an all-round reduction of 25%, is regarded as one of the most promising methods.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

**1413. McDougall, F. L.** The international wheat situation. *Internat. Affairs.* 10 (4) Jul. 1931: 524-538.—Wheat has greater international significance than any other commodity, yet only 18% of the wheat produced enters world trade. The re-entry of Russia into the world market, the increased production of Australia, and other factors have altered the situation recently. Production costs tend to be \$.84 (3s. 6d.) per bushel in regions where large farms and good climate permit the use of the combined harvester, and \$1.20 (5s.) where traditional methods are used. On Mar. 26, 1931, the second Preparatory International Wheat Conference met in Rome under the auspices of the International Institute of Agriculture. Remedies were suggested in the form of restriction of areas and of inter-European preference. Both failed. By low world prices on wheat the gainers are Denmark, poultry farmers, and hungry Chinese. Remedies to be considered in the near future will probably be of a temporary nature.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**1414. STEED, WICKHAM.** Le désarmement est-il possible? [Is disarmament possible?] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (19) Jul. 1931: 397-413.—Security is not entirely concerned with armaments; common action in the international sphere, making neutrality impossible, forms the foundation of security. The renunciation of war contained in the Kellogg Pact entails the renunciation of neutrality; and the prospect of having no friends constitutes a tremendous deterrent to a nation contemplating war. Already the Japanese statesman, Hamayutchi, and the American admiral, Pratt, have accepted the passing of neutrality. Why cannot the 1932 disarmament conference work in the atmosphere of security which would be engendered by official assurances that neutrality is dead?—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

**1415. STEED, WICKHAM.** L'organisation de la paix. [Organizing peace.] *Bull. Périod. Soc. Belge d'Etudes & d'Expansion.* (79) Feb. 1931: 42-47.—The failure to appreciate the essential difference between peace as a cessation of armed struggle and peace as the creation of a positive and active international concord has led to the widespread opinion that permanent peace is an unobtainable ideal. Thus, the signing of the Kellogg Pact greatly embarrassed the subsequent League Assembly because its orators, their governments having renounced war, saw little to discuss while waiting for that renunciation to be tested by a violation. Even two years later, at the 11th Assembly, in spite of the presence of Briand's constructive European Union project as the important matter on the agenda, a proportionately greater amount of attention than ever before was directed to war and to disarmament which, even if realized, would effect no positive results. By the Kellogg Pact the way was cleared for the settlement of the essential problem of disarmament, i.e., the definition of the legitimate function of national armaments as international policy in the service of an international law which considers war a crime. The world cannot remain long in a negative state of "no hostilities." It is a living organism which must evolve, whether toward war, as at present, or toward peace.—*Robert Schwenger.*

**1416. STEED, WICKHAM.** Where do we stand?—the parting of the ways in Europe. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (775) Jul. 1931: 1-10.—The success of the fateful disarmament conference scheduled for next year will depend largely upon the definite acceptance by the im-

portant governments of the world of the principle that disarmament depends upon security and that security depends upon recognition that the renunciation of war implies the renunciation of neutrality.—*Harold Zink.*

**1417.** TOYNBEE, ARNOLD J. Historical parallels to current international problems. *Internat. Affairs*. 10(4) Jul. 1931: 477-492.—Our belief in our own uniqueness is an illusion. As parallels to the present state of international relations, with sovereign, warring states, there may be taken the situation in mediaeval Italy, the warring states of the Graeco-Roman world from the Peloponnesian war to the time of Augustus, and the warring states of the ancient Chinese world from the 7th century B.C. to the 3d century. War is abolished in every war-ridden society, but heretofore it has been done only after nearly everything which makes life worth living has vanished. Another parallel is seen in the domination of the regions which create civilization by the outlying regions to which it spreads. The West is conquering the East; which religion of the East will it adopt? The choice lies between Hinduism and communism, with the latter in the lead at present.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**1418.** TSCHUNKE, ERICH. Der bisherige Verlauf der Abrüstungsverhandlungen und der Konventionsentwurf. [A survey of the negotiations for disarmament, and a proposed convention.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225(1) Jul. 1931: 15-37.—This is a severe criticism from the German standpoint of the steps taken for disarmament by the League of Nations since 1919, and of the proposal agreed on in 1930. The victorious governments, under obligation to disarm under the Peace Treaties, achieved nothing up to 1926 when Germany entered the League. Then the Preparatory Commission of the League was established. All countries unwilling to disarm then refused to include in their disarmament program the trained reserves and the material for their equipment. England gave up her resistance to this proposal after the London Naval Conference, and thus it came to be embodied as a fundamental principle in Parts I and II of the Convention resolved upon in 1930,

after the sixth session of the Commission. Budgetary disarmament, as recommended in Part III, is not a sound basis for disarmament; organization and financial structure and methods of application are too different in the countries concerned.—*Hans Frerk.*

**1419.** UNSIGNED. Economic war in Europe. *Current Hist.* 34(3) Jun. 1931: 361-366.—The history of European tariffs since the armistice has been the record of two major economic forces, Russia and America, and of two major policies, British and French. Following the World Economic Conference of 1927 came the Briand European union proposal on Sep. 9, 1929, quickly followed by the British score for a tariff truce conference rechristened as the Conference for Concerted Economic Action (Geneva, Feb. 17-Mar. 24, 1930). An unsubstantial commercial convention was drawn up on March 24. A second conference for Concerted Economic Action sat at Geneva Nov. 17-28, 1930, and in March 1930, a third conference met. In view of the fact that neither France nor the Little Entente would ratify the commercial convention, this British proposal was effectively abandoned on Mar. 18, 1931. Representatives of the Scandinavian countries and of Denmark met at The Hague on Oct. 25, 1930, and adjourned to Oslo. On Dec. 22, 1930, the five northern European countries signed a convention not to raise their tariffs without due notice to each other, a victory for British diplomacy. On May 17, 1930, the French Foreign Office parried with the Briand memorandum. As a result a Commission of Inquiry for European Union was constituted at the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations on Sep. 23, 1930. In March, 1931, this commission met in Paris. The prospects of a union are more than shadowy. The author is a U. S. government official.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

**1420.** WILSON, P. W. Open methods in modern diplomacy. *Current Hist.* 35(1) Oct. 1931: 85-90.—The difference in the new diplomacy lies in a new publicity by press and radio; a new rapidity in communication; and as a result of these two forces, a new sincerity.—*George Dunlap Crothers.*

# SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 98, 238, 471, 1060-1061, 1417, 1435, 1493, 1507, 1512, 1621, 1640)

1421. KENYON, RUTH. The Pope and Catholic sociology. *Christendom.* 1(3) Sep. 1931: 182-189.

1422. A MEMBER. The Anglo-Catholic school of sociology. *Christendom.* 1(3) Sep. 1931: 213-216.

1423. STEINMETZ, S. RUDOLF. Soziologisches Symposium VIII: Die Soziologie als positive Spezialwissenschaft. [Sociology as a positive special science.] *Z. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.* 7(1) Mar. 1931: 1-10.—Sociology cannot be the science of culture nor the study of all things human in their social aspects; it is rather the study of human groupings or group-relationships in their evolution, form and structure, and factual interdependences. Its goal must be the comprehension and further discovery of facts and relationships in human groupings; its procedure, first to establish, then to analyze, and finally to classify facts. The experiment must be largely replaced by analysis and comparison, but experience (*innere Experimente*), a socialized and socially sensitized personality on the part of the student, is an important methodological aid. The limitations of quantitative procedure must be recognized. The chief present need in sociology is more specialized research and less writing of comprehensive books which offer little that is new or thoroughly verified.—W. C. Lehmann.

1424. WIESE, LEOPOLD v. Amerikanische Soziologie. [American sociology.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34(2) Oct. 1931: 167\*-173\*.

## THE FAMILY

### THE HISTORIC FAMILY AND THE FAMILY AS AN INSTITUTION

(See also Entries 3-14948, 15022, 15032, 16692, 16696, 16741, 17088, 17909, 18547, 18555, 18608, 19354, 19357; 126, 1053)

1425. CHANG, HENRY K. China: A new family portrait. *Rotarian.* 38(4) Apr. 1931: 9-11.—Chinese records ascribe establishment of matrimonial rites to Fu Hsi, a legendary emperor, five thousand years ago. Family surnames and patriarchal organization began about that time. Filial piety is still esteemed one of the basic virtues, and is the fundamental reason for the still prevalent ancestor worship which is not a religious observance, but merely one of four principal family rites, others being celebration upon reaching maturity, the wedding, and the funeral. Chinese family life has changed more in the past 50 years than in the preceding ten centuries. Customs are being replaced by laws, and family tribunals by courts.—Leland D. Case.

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 863, 1461, 1537)

1426. KAMMERER, PERCY G. The new ethic of divorce. *Current Hist.* 35(1) Oct. 1931: 61-64.

1427. SHERWOOD, CATHERINE. The professional woman at home. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(2) Apr. 1931: 134-140.—E. M. Violette.

1428. STENDIG, S. Współczesna rodzina wielkomiejska w świetle sociologii wychowania. [The urban family of today as an educational factor—the sociologist's position.] *Ruch Pedagogiczny.* 18(5) May 1931: 193-207; (6) Jun. 1931: 263-275.—W. J. Rose.

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 10, 412, 465, 481, 1385, 1437, 1462, 1509-1510)

1429. LUIGI, G. de. L'emigrazione italiana in Guascogna. [Italian emigration in Gascony.] *Ann. di Pol. Estera.* 1929: 35-50.

1430. UNRUH, BENJAMIN H. The background and causes of the flight of the Mennonites from Russia in 1929. *Mennonite Quart. Rev.* 4(4) Oct. 1930: 267-281; 5(1) Jan. 1931: 28-41.—Cultural differences developed an antagonism between the native population and the German Mennonites of the Molotschna in south Russia. In the 1870's large numbers of Mennonites migrated to America to escape the encroachment of Russian nationalism, especially militarism. The establishment of the Soviet régime made the position of those who remained an impossible one because of the Russian attitude toward religion.—Guy F. Hershberger.

1431. UNSIGNED. Javaansche ondernemingsarbeiders in de Buitengewesten. [Javanese estate laborers in the Outer Districts of the Dutch East Indies.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20(4) Jul. 1931: 407-413.—The following figures indicate the difference between the number of coolies who have emigrated from Java to the Outer Districts and those who have returned home:

1921:	- 8.709	1926:	+51.812
1922:	-20.211	1927:	+41.475
1923:	- 3.205	1928:	+26.255
1924:	+18.258	1929:	+39.862
1925:	+46.123	1930:	-20.212

In the years 1921-1923 and in 1930 there was an excess of returning coolies. These figures show clearly the economic depression during the years 1921-1923, the favorable period afterwards and the great decrease of emigration in 1930 as a consequence of the crisis in the agricultural industry. In 1929: 77,662 coolies emigrated, 37,800 returned; in 1930: 38,762 coolies emigrated, 58,974 returned. In the last few years a rather great number of Javanese coolies have settled as colonists in Sumatra; this colonization is stimulated by the estates.—Cecile Rothe.

1432. UNSIGNED. El problema de la migración en México. [The migration problem in Mexico.] *Crisol; Rev. de Crítica.* 1(5) May 1929: 44-50.

### COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 76, 519, 535, 1121, 1123, 1125-1126, 1128-1129, 1131-1136, 1142, 1144-1146, 1148-1150, 1174, 1282, 1371, 1378, 1439, 1511, 1566)

1433. BOURDON, JEAN. Colonies françaises et population. [French colonies and population.] *Mercure de France.* 230 (798) Sep. 15, 1931: 513-530.

1434. OWEN, ARCHDEACON. Some thoughts on native development in East Africa. *J. African Soc. (London)* 30(120) Jul. 1931: 225-237.—The author emphasizes the necessity for consulting with Africans on matters on which they may hold intelligent views. Failure to do so has resulted in unjust boundaries, establishment of a European prison system of less value than the native religious sanctions, institution of forced labor unlike that previously existing, and efforts to exclude from churches women who refused to promise to abandon the rite of female circumcision. The most significant change in modern Africa is the emergence of a wage-earning class; in Kenya alone are some 150,000 in industry. The problem of old-age pensions is already arising. Wages are too low to permit the natives to make

provision for old age. While it is perhaps too early to permit Africans to sit in the Legislative Council of Kenya, it is time to establish provincial councils, with only advisory powers in the beginning. The consciousness of racial solidarity is making rapid strides throughout East Africa.—*R. W. Logan.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 257, 277, 282, 549, 551, 595, 612, 939, 1102-1103, 1161, 1174, 1196, 1205, 1445, 1512)

**1435. LEDERER, WALTHER.** Die Klassenschichtung, ihr soziologischer Ort und ihre Wandlungen. [Structural and dynamic aspects of social stratification.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65(3) Jun. 1931: 539-579.—An attempt not merely to define the concept "social class" in its inclusive and exclusive aspects, but to discover the natural history of this phenomenon and its place in the general framework of societal structure, as regards both the conditions of its appearance and its structural relation to other phenomena. The social class is a form of group behavior pattern, characterized by like response, typically without cooperation or community of action, by vertical stratification, with more or less sharp lines of demarcation and yet with the possibility of movement from one stratum to another and of change of position within a given stratum. Movement tends to be by groups rather than merely by individuals. The process of stratification is governed, both in its formative and transformational aspects, by the effort to satisfy need, particularly by the quest for social contact and prestige, and involves conflict (preventing others from rising, attempts to degrade them or bring about their isolation) as well as competition. The basis of stratification varies under varying conditions: tradition, religious position, political activity, "culture," technical skill, wealth, landed wealth, etc. Individuals or groups may change their class position either by acquiring more of the particular medium (e.g. wealth), by a substitution of media (e.g. culture for wealth or acquired for inherited wealth, or the reverse) or as a result of a change in value of a particular medium in a changing social economy. Every class develops its own conventions and may develop an organization for concerted activity.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

## NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 597, 1137, 1143, 1179, 1185, 1385, 1444, 1450, 1456, 1470, 1517, 1586)

**1436. BOAS, FRANZ.** Race and progress. *Science (N. Y.)*. 74 (1905) Jul. 3, 1931: 1-8.—To understand the problems arising from the intermingling of races, we must first separate the biological and psychological aspects from the social and economic. The mingling of races as similar as the different European groups has been beneficial. For example, Spain's greatness followed the period of greatest racial mixture. Nor does mingling of races differing more widely seem to result disastrously. Mixed descendants of European and American Indian blood are taller and otherwise superior to either race. A mixture of Boer and native African blood produces a race that is in no way inferior. Klineberg has studied the results of mental testing in this country and in Europe and finds no occasion for positing a racial difference. The economic and social phase of the question is different. Whenever social divisions follow racial lines we may expect to see race friction.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

**1437. BRENNER, ANITA.** Making Mexico Jew

conscious. *Nation (N. Y.)*. 133 (3453) Sep. 9, 1931: 252-255.—After the passage of quota laws in the United States many Jews began to emigrate to Mexico in 1924 at the invitation of General Calles, who encouraged them to engage in agriculture, the clothing industry, and the drygoods business. The immediate and signal success of the Jewish drygoods peddler stirred other foreign small industry merchants to radical opposition and boycott, assisted by newspaper propaganda, politicians, pamphleteers, and immigration officials. The anti-Jewish campaign reached its climax last June when a huge parade was staged to express Mexico's hatred of the Jew. Newspaper headlines declaring that government officials did not sanction the campaign relieved the tension.—*T. L. Haman.*

**1438. GUILFORD, J. P.** Racial preferences of a thousand American university students. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2(2) May 1931: 179-204.—By the method of paired comparisons, 15 races, nationalities, or "culture groups" are rated upon their desirability as American citizens. Thurstone's principles are employed, with some modifications, notably in the computation of scale values for each race. Results are tested and a high reliability found for the scale values. The method permits measuring the "heterogeneity" and "tolerance" of opinion of the group, and by partialing out certain factors there is some indication of the determinants of racial preferences. The author finds opinions of races near the extremes of the range less variable than those near the center; that opinions are more variable the lower the scale value; that certain races have a fixed position in the scale; that the strongest determinant of racial evaluation seems to be the race ancestry of the subjects; and that there appears to be little relation between the racial environment of the group and their preferences when racial ancestry is partialled out. Significant correlation was found between the scale values of racial desirability and the 1929-1930 immigration quotas which represent, roughly, the American preferences with respect to immigration.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**1439. KADMI-COHEN.** Le pansémitisme. [Pan-Semitism.] *Correspondance d'Orient*. 22 (395) Nov. 1930: 215-226.—Zionism based on the Balfour Declaration will never solve the Jewish question. It ought to be based on Pan-Semitism. The latter is also the panacea for the Arabs, whom English assistance tends only to subjugate. The national aspirations of both the Arabs and the Jews in the land of their fathers can be realized only with the formation of one nation of the two sister races whose languages are related and philosophies identical. When the Arabs and the Jews have their mutual interests harmonized and enjoy religious and political parity, there will be nothing left to do there for the foreign element, the English.—*Lina Kahn.*

**1440. OGDEN, G. K.** Debabelization. A reply to Professor Sapiro. *Psyche (London)*. 11(4) Apr. 1931: 16-25. (See also Entry 4: 1441.)

**1441. SAPIR, EDWARD.** The function of an international auxiliary language. *Psyche (London)*. 11(4) Apr. 1931: 4-15. (See also Entry 4: 1440.)

**1442. THURSTONE, L. L.** The measurement of change in social attitude. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2(2) May 1931: 230-235.—School children in two Illinois towns, who had previously filled in an attitude questionnaire about Chinese, were exposed to different motion picture films, one friendly in its interpretation of Chinese culture, the other criticized as unfriendly. When tested again the results showed that the attitudes of the children were changed in opposite directions in the two towns.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**1443. WINKLER, WILHELM.** Natürliche Bevölkerungs- und Wanderbewegung auf deutschem Volksboden in Mitteleuropa. [Natural movements of the population on German soil in central Europe.] *Volk. u. Rasse*. 6(3) 1931: 145-148.—The German race in central

Europe including Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Danzig Free State, and also on the German frontiers which are now under foreign rule, is exposed everywhere to the danger of over-foreignization and of the loss of its national individuality because of its insufficient natural increase in population. (1 table.)—Herbert Baldus.

## POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 81, 150, 365, 663, 846, 938, 1295, 1433, 1509, 1590, 1592, 1595, 1608-1609, 1611, 1615-1616)

**1444.** BOHÁČ, ANT. Národní poměry v Čechách podle nového sčítání lidu. [The ethnic nationality in Bohemia according to the new census of population.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12(3-4) Apr. 1931: 113-129.—An analysis of nationalities according to the provisional results of the census of Dec. 1, 1930. Of the population 67.9% were Czech, 32.4% German, and 0.9% Jewish. The number of Czechs increased 7.6%, Germans 4.6%, Jews 12.9% over the figures of 1921. The increase is analyzed for Prague, for districts preponderantly German, and for districts preponderantly Czech. (From French summary.)—R. M. Woodbury.

**1445.** EBELING, FRIEDRICH. Oberschicht und Geburtenziffer. [The upper classes and the birth rate.] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 6(3) 1931: 155-160.—Herbert Baldus.

**1446.** FLATZECK-HOFBAUER, ALFRED. Säuglingssterblichkeit und soziale Lage. [Infant mortality and the social status of the family.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(2) May 1931: 89-96.—The author analyzes the infant mortality figures of Prussia for the year 1913, which is the basis for comparison, and for the period between 1925 and 1929 inclusive. Expressed in percentages of 1913, the infant mortality figures for 1929 in the four socio-economic groups are: Well-to-do class, 52%; middle class, 74%; lower class with small number of children born out of wedlock, 77%; lower class with large number of children born out of wedlock (agricultural workers, personal service, etc.), 63%. The largest decreases in the infant mortality rates were registered in the well-to-do group and in the lower group with the large number of extra-marital births, the latter due chiefly to the better care now provided for unmarried mothers. The most striking outcome of the present survey is the continuous existence of the social groups, in spite of the revolutionary changes which have taken place during and since the war. The trend of the infant mortality rate for the four groups is downward, but the four curves run almost parallel to each other, in direct contrast to the curves of the tuberculosis mortality figures, which tend to converge into a single common curve. The author avers that unquestionably the infant mortality figures are a more sensitive index of the economic status of the family than the figures on tuberculosis. The higher class still has a better economic status and its infant mortality figures are the lowest. Even in 1929, when the economic conditions for the country as a whole became much worse than in the years immediately preceding and the infant mortality rate for all groups began to rise, the higher class registered no increase, while the other three groups showed increases from .7 to 1.4%.—Boris Stern.

**1447.** FOX, WM. J. Population density related to roadway area. *Civil Engin.* 1(12) Sep. 1931: 1118-1120.

**1448.** STOUMAN, K. Mortality conditions in rural Europe. Current reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiol. Rep.*

*Health Section Secretariat.* 10(5) May 15, 1931: 175-195; (6) Jun. 15, 1931: 219-235.

**1449.** WĄSOWICZ, JOSEF. Niektóre problemy rozmieszczenia ruchu naturalnego ludności w Polsce. [Natural population movements in Poland.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 7(4) 1929: 193-217. (Statistics.)—W. J. Rose.

**1450.** WINSLOW, C.-E. A., and WANG, P. L. The relation between changes in nationality stock and increasing death rates in adult life. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 14(1) Jul. 1931: 79-88.—This is a study of age specific death rates by nativity in the six states for which registration data are available from 1890 to 1920. During this period there has been a rapid increase in death rates in all nativity classes in the age group of 80 and over. For foreign born and foreign parentage groups there has also been an increase in death rates in the group from 70 to 79 inclusive.—G. B. L. Arner.

### HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 47, 135, 142, 961, 1445, 1506, 1508, 1516, 1528, 1533-1534)

**1451.** HIMES, NORMAN E. Birth control in earlier days. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(10) Oct. 1931: 280-282. (See also Entries 4: 1452 and 4: 1453.)

**1452.** HIMES, NORMAN E. Note on the early history of contraception in America. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 205(9) Aug. 27, 1931: 438-440.—Probably the first reference to the prevention of conception in American literature is to be found in Bradford's *History of Plimoth Plantation*, written during the years 1630-1650. A portion of p. 133 of the original manuscript is reproduced in facsimile. Early contraception among the Egyptians, Greeks and the American Indians is touched upon.—Norman E. Himes.

**1453.** HIMES, NORMAN E. Soranus on birth control (second century A.D.). *New Engl. J. Medic.* 205(10) Sep. 3, 1931: 490-491.—The most brilliant account of rational methods of preventing conception written prior to the 19th century is to be found in the *Gynaecology* of Soranus of Ephesus, dating from the first half of the 2nd century. This article publishes for the first time in English the relevant passages in full. The persistence of several recipes for many centuries is an excellent illustration of cultural persistence in this special field. Soranus may have been the first to adopt a definite name for contraceptives. He called them *atokia*.—Norman E. Himes.

**1454.** LUNDBORG, HERMAN. Race biological perspectives. *Soc. Forces.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 397-401.—Research no longer permits one to suppose that environmental improvements will improve the quality of a race or people; environment creates no new qualities, but only modifies in a favorable or unfavorable direction traits that are inherited; and these modifications themselves are not inherited. A sound race can, therefore, be secured only by preserving and increasing the sound stocks. Superior race qualities are easily lost; and modern social conditions are setting into operation causes of racial deterioration which were destructive of the ancient empires. Every civilized nation should support well-equipped institutes for research in race biology.—F. H. Hankins.

**1455.** MOLLISON, THEODOR. Gattenwahl und Erbgut. [Marital selection and heredity.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(3) 1931: 131-138.—The author shows from records of Württemberg families how mental inheritance especially seems to be prominent. H. W. Rath drew attention to the biological significance of these documents. He showed the connection of numerous famous Swabians to a single couple who lived in Tübingen at the beginning of the 17th century, the "schwäbischen Geistesmutter" and her husband Carl Bardili. The poets Uhland and Hölderlin are found, e.g., in the sixth generation of the descendants of this couple. It can be seen

from the accompanying family trees that 12 out of 20 of the mentioned male ancestors of Uhland, 10 out of 21 of Hölderlin's forefathers, and 8 out of 17 of the poet Hauff's had a university education. Of the 110 known male ancestors of the philosopher Hegel, at least 48 are certain to have had a university education. (3 family trees.)—*Herbert Baldus.*

**1456. PLOETZ, ALFRED.** Die rassenbiologische Bedeutung des Krieges und sein Einfluss auf den deutschen Menschen. [The racial-biological significance of the war and its influence on the German people.] *Volk. u. Rasse.* 6(3) 1931: 148-155.—*Herbert Baldus.*

**1457. POPENOE, PAUL.** Heredity and mental deficiency. *Mental Hygiene.* 15(3) Jul. 1931: 570-575.—All the evidence indicates that general intelligence is the result of the interaction of an immense number of genes, without any important relations of dominance. Mental deficiency is probably the result of mutations in various ones of these genes, differing in individual cases. While the fact of its inheritance is demonstrated, the exact mode of its inheritance cannot yet be told because of lack of means of measurement that will show the true segregation ratios. The idea of "feeble-mindedness" is social, not biological, and studies of it which purport to show that it behaves as a simple Mendelian recessive are valueless. This does not make eugenic action less promising but more so. If mental deficiency were due to a single gene-difference, its elimination from any population, even if all who showed the defect were prevented from reproducing, would become slower and slower after the first generation. But since much of it, at least, is due to multiple genes, any eugenic action will produce effective results indefinitely.—*Paul Popeno.*

### EUGENICS

**1458. NASH, CAROL K., and GAYLORD, GLADYS.** Birth control clinics. Are they reaching those most in need of help? *Birth Control Rev.* 15(8) Aug. 1931: 231-233.—Yes, in the sense that four mothers' health bureaus in New York and the contraceptive clinic operated by the Cleveland Maternal Health Association have been successful in reaching underprivileged mothers. Since October, 1930 more than 100 women (mostly Italian and Jewish) have been advised at Madison House. The average number of living children was four. Ninety women were treated gratis, ten paid sums ranging from 25 cents to two dollars. Fifty women received advice at the Maternal Aid Society since the opening on February 9th. Only four were able to pay any fee. Council House and Christ Church House recently organized birth control centers. The Cleveland clinic is growing slowly (1,046 new cases in the first three years), but is analyzing its work at every step. Sixty-nine percent of the clients have been referred by 35 different social and health agencies of Cleveland. Fifty-nine percent of the 1,046 cases had incomes which fell below the minimum Associated Charity budget (\$22.00 per week for a family of five). The clinic officials know, as a consequence of a thorough system of follow-up (trained nurses visiting the patients' homes), that 64%, or two-thirds of the patients, are following the instructions given. In January, 1931 a consultation service for men was instituted. Arrangements have also been made for consultation with married couples on the problems of marital adjustment. Premarital conferences are held with young men and women about to marry when such couples are referred by their clergyman.—*Norman E. Himes.*

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

See also Entries 10, 19, 39, 81, 650, 968, 993, 1108, 1119, 1176, 1448, 1497, 1510, 1565, 1575)

**1459. BERGER, JULIUS.** Schchunath Borochov—der gelungene Versuch einer Kleinsiedlung in Palä-

stina. [Schchunath Borochov, a successful experiment of a small settlement in Palestine.] *Palästina.* (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 33-45.—This settlement includes 135 residents, and provides for 219 parcels of land of an average size of 0.2 ha. This settlement has been financially self-supporting from the beginning. It has been particularly fortunate in being located near Tel-Aviv which furnishes a market for its products and gives the settlers an opportunity to earn a portion of the funds which they need.—*Afred Bonné.*

**1460. FRAYSER, MARY E.** The play and recreation of children and youth in selected rural areas of South Carolina. *So. Carolina Agric. Exper. Station, Bull. #275.* Jun. 1931: pp. 67.—The purpose of this bulletin is two-fold: (1) to find what are the social, recreational, religious, and educational opportunities (other than day school) which the rural environments under consideration offer for children and youth, and the time devoted by young people to the opportunities afforded; (2) to discover some of the ways in which the social, recreational, religious, and educational opportunities were taken advantage of by the children and young people studied, and how such action was related to their well-being. The investigation relates to children of both the white and Negro races. The sample covers 954 persons, 617 of whom were whites and 337 Negroes, between the ages of 6 and 21 years. The educational attainment of the young people was found to be influenced by that of their parents; also, it was found that school attendance was unfavorably affected by the seasonal demands of the various types of farming in the different areas surveyed. The County Farm and Home Demonstration agents were found to be among the more important types of recreational leaders. There was a conspicuous lack of radios among the Negro families interviewed. Much of the recreational life was obtained through hunting, fishing, swimming, visiting trips to town, and riding. These pleasures were engaged in more by boys than by girls in both races. Reading was engaged in rather scantily. Social contacts were fewer and of less variety than those which normally occur in the city. There were evidences that many of the areas were over-churched, with the result that the churches had made rather slow progress. The need of active leadership was apparent, but potential leadership was believed to exist. (Twelve figures and 14 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

**1461. LEE, F. C. H., and CHIN, T.** Village families in the vicinity of Peiping. *Soc. Res. Dept., China Foundation, Bull. #2.* Apr. 1929: pp. 65.

**1462. SAATHOFF, J. A.** Function of rural immigrant communities. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 16(1) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 56-60.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**1463. SCHAPALS, F.** Sozialhygienische Untersuchungen an 800 Landarbeiterfamilien im Kreise Gerdauen. [An investigation into social and hygienic living conditions of 800 families of agricultural workers in Gerdauen, Germany.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(2) May 1931: 97-104.—The majority of the 800 families live in one room houses with an occasional unheated annex and a small kitchen. A table gives a complete distribution based on the number of persons per family and the number of rooms per house. On the assumption that living quarters are crowded if there are more than two persons per room, 85% of the homes must be classified as such; 207 homes or 35.8% have less than 15 cubic meters per person and are classified as very bad; 157 homes, or 19.8%, have less than 20 cubic meters per person, and are unsatisfactory; 290 homes, or 36.2%, have between 20 and 30 cubic meters per person, and can be classified as satisfactory, and only 66 homes, or 8.2%, have more than 30 cubic meters per person and may be classified as very good.

Water was supplied chiefly by outside wooden or iron pumps; only 42 homes had water inside the house. Of the men in the district 75% had married between the ages of 21 and 28, with the mode of 156 men married at 24; 75% of the women had married between the ages of 19 and 25, with the mode of 101 married at 21. There were 3,287 children in the district, or an average of 4.1 per family. There were 271 families with women 45 years of age or older who had 1,549 living children, or 6.7 per family, and with the 478 dead children, 7.5 children per family. Of the 4,047 children born, 760 or 18.8% were dead; while in the 271 families 23.6% were dead. There is an absolute lack of information on contraceptive measures, as well as on the proper feeding methods and general care for infants. There were only 68 schools in the district, with 34 or 50% having only one grade. There were also several compulsory continuation schools for boys only, open two afternoons a week during the slack winter months. Very few of the homes subscribed to a newspaper, and books were entirely out of the question. The earnings of the agricultural workers in Gerdauen were much lower than the average yearly earnings of agricultural workers in general which latter were about 960 marks or \$228. These conditions drove the younger, more alert element away from home, further lowering the standards of living and cultural status of those remaining.—*Boris Stern.*

## COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

(See also Entries 3-16908, 17088, 17137, 17385, 17818; 432, 1174, 1186, 1188)

**1464. ANSTICE, E. H.** Japan's "dangerous" students. *Pacific Affairs.* 4(8) Aug. 1931: 695-699.—One of the most difficult problems facing Japanese educationalists, as well as the government, is that of student thought. As far back as 1925 a federation of the student organizations for the study of social and political questions had to be suppressed owing to its constant propaganda work and the active part it was playing in the labor world by organizing unions and helping to conduct strikes. Repression has proved an absolute failure. More enlightened measures are now being adopted: monetary encouragement is to be given for the study of Oriental culture and Japanese institutions; professors are to be especially assigned to lead the student along the path he should go; and above all, Marxian doctrines are to be countered by lectures in which the fallacies of radical thought are to be exposed. The efficacy of the prescription is doubtful, however. Normally when he goes out to earn his living, the student conforms with actual conditions. For the student in Japan, however, unemployment is rife. Of those, for example, who graduated from the high schools and colleges in March, 1930, 40% were still without posts in the following July. Revolutionary communism therefore becomes for him a short cut to the millennium.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 501, 588, 605, 608, 619, 623, 634, 1207, 1209-1212, 1378, 1390, 1395, 1477, 1496, 1507, 1585)

**1465. BARNES, IRENE.** Changes in the content of Minnesota newspapers. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 160-162.—The contents of 30 Minnesota weekly newspapers were measured and classified for the decennial years from 1860 through 1920 and for 1929.

The country weeklies have become in the main local papers and form a non-competing class with the city daily. In 1860, the country weekly was a political and an editorializing organ; today two-fifths of the entire shop-set reading content is devoted to personal news and less than one-fifth to political news and editorials. A random sample of 10 of the papers composing the 1920 sample was remeasured to determine consistency of measurement and classification.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

**1466. GARRISON, K. C., and MANN, MARGARET.** A study of the opinions of college students. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2(2) May 1931: 168-178.—Students in North Carolina State College were tested for their opinions on a wide range of subjects and certain comparisons made between classes. No significant difference was found between different classes in certainty of beliefs. Upper classmen tended to be more cautious and less suggestible than lower classmen.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**1467. HARRIS, FRANK.** The selective factor in the presentation of crime news. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 163-166.—The percentages of arrests for various types of crimes in three Minneapolis newspapers for the years 1890, 1904-5, and 1921 were used to show shifts in the relative prominence accorded the various categories during the three periods. While the number of arrests increased three times from 1890 to 1921, the actual number of arrests mentioned in the newspapers decreased. This decrease in the percentage of "newspaper appearances" was characteristic for each of the major crime categories, as well as for practically all the specific crimes. Almost all arrests for murder and manslaughter were mentioned.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

**1468. MILLER, JUSTIN.** Public opinion and crime. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30 (2) Apr. 1931: 141-154.—(A discussion of the public school, the newspaper, and motion picture as agencies which should and do guide in the formation of a better public opinion, and of the contrast in the methods which are used in the making and the administration of criminal law and those used by scientists in the field of public health.)—*E. M. Violette.*

**1469. MIRSKY, D. S.** The soviet films. *Virginia Quart. Rev.* 7 (4) Oct. 1931: 522-531.

**1470. SIMPSON, GEORGE E.** Negro news in the white newspapers of Philadelphia. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 157-159.—A quantitative analysis was made of Negro news in five white newspapers of Philadelphia, samplings being taken every eighth day for the years 1908, 1918 and 1928.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

### RECREATIONS, CELEBRATIONS, FESTIVALS

(See also Entries 3-13378-13379, 13407, 15007, 15009, 15011, 15041, 15503, 16676, 19555, 19749; 130, 182, 499, 516, 1298)

**1471. VOSSELER, PAUL.** Ein Fest in Avila. Ein Bild spanischen Volkslebens. [A festival in Avila. A picture of the national life of Spain.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (2) 1929: 351-354.—The Spanish people reveals its inconsistencies particularly at Spanish festivals: piety and the craving for pompous display are united in processions in honor of a saint; fanaticism and brutality in their bull fights. The festival of St. Teresa is celebrated annually in Avila, one of the most typical of Spanish cities. Avila, with its walls, remains a museum piece from the Middle Ages which is brought to life by the festivals. A plan of the city, the festival and the following corrida are described. (Photographs.)—*P. Vosseler.*

## EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 410, 549, 572, 610, 960, 1061, 1243, 1360, 1428, 1438, 1464, 1466, 1538-1540, 1553-1554, 1556, 1559, 1568)

1472. BASSETT, CLARA. The teacher's approach to the problem child. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 19(8) Nov. 1930: 241-242.

1473. BECKER, CARL H. The present educational situation in Germany. *School & Soc.* 32(830) Nov. 22, 1930: 679-691.

1474. BOBBITT, FRANKLIN. The relation between content and method. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(1) Sep. 1931: 3-10.

1475. CARNOVSKY, LEON. Suggestions regarding an evaluation of methods in current adult-education practices. *Library Quart.* 1(4) Oct. 1931: 377-393.

1476. COLLINGS, ELLSWORTH. Social foundations of project teaching. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(1) Sep. 1931: 35-42.

1477. FANCIULLI, GIUSEPPE. La letteratura per l'infanzia in Italia. [Children's books in Italy.] *Nuova Antologia.* 278(1425) Aug. 1, 1931: 353-368.

1478. GERMANE, CHARLES E. Home and school in character training. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 211-217.

1479. GODDARD, HENRY H. The gifted child and his education. *J. Natl. Educ. Assn.* 19(8) Nov. 1930: 275-276.

1480. HECK, ARCH O. Education of crippled children. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #11. 1930: pp. 57.

1481. KILPATRICK, WILLIAM H. Universities: American, English, and German. *J. Higher Educ.* 2(7) Oct. 1931: 357-363.—(An evaluation of Abraham Flexner's fundamental thesis regarding the objectives of American universities.)—Marshall Rust Beard.

1482. KOLBE, PARKE R. An experiment in alumni education through evening study at the graduate level. *School. & Soc.* 33(838) Jan. 17, 1931: 90-93.

1483. LISCHKA, CHARLES N. Discrimination against teachers in the public schools on religious grounds. *Cath. Educ. Rev.* 28(7) Sep. 1930: 402-408.

1484. LOFTFIELD, GABRIEL E. Secondary education in Norway. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #17. 1930: pp. 112.

1485. MacCRACKEN, HENRY N. Flexner and the woman's college. *J. Higher Educ.* 2(7) Oct. 1931: 367-373.—The author discusses Abraham Flexner's inconsistencies in regard to a strictly woman's college.—Marshall Rust Beard.

1486. ROGERS, JAMES FREDERICK. Schools and classes for delicate children. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #22. 1930: pp. 64.

1487. SIMONSON, JACOB. How the continuation schools train unemployed workers in New York City. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(7) Jul. 1931: 839-841.

1488. SNEDDEN, DAVID. Functions of the university. *J. Higher Educ.* 2(7) Oct. 1931: 384-389.—The author evaluates Abraham Flexner's interpretations of the right and wrong functions of the universities.—Marshall Rust Beard.

1489. TEPP, MAX. Psycho-physische Erziehung im individuellen Rhythmus. [Mental and physical education through rhythm in the individual.] *Phoenix.* 16(4-5) 1930: 124-137.—(An account of and an argument for the use of the best methods in physical education.)—E. D. Harvey.

1490. THRELKELD, A. L. Character education and the school. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(4) Dec. 1930: 218-224.

1491. UNSIGNED. Organization and scope of vocational education in the United States. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(1) Jul. 1931: 1-19.—Vocational education of

lower than college grade for both young workers and adults is now nation wide. This branch of public education has developed since 1917, when the Smith-Hughes Act was passed, providing Federal funds to states quarterly on the basis of population as shown in the latest Federal census, on condition that the state, the local community, or both, raise an equal amount for the same purpose. In all but a few states the contribution of the local units and the state is far in excess of the contribution of the Federal government. At the end of the fiscal year 1929-1930 there were 3,911 all day vocational schools, 691 day-unit schools, 426 part-time schools, and 2,204 evening schools—a total of 7,232 which were receiving Federal aid in agriculture. These schools had a combined enrollment of 194,858 pupils. The Federally aided trade and industrial schools and classes numbered 2,352 and had 618,674 pupils. In addition 82,654 persons were taking vocational training in schools organized under approved state plans but not receiving Federal aid. The total expenditure of Federal, state and local money for vocational education was \$29,909,295, divided thus: local \$14,271,924, state \$8,233,148, Federal \$7,404,223.—Agnes M. H. Byrnes.

1492. VAN ESS, JOHN. Educating the Arab. *Moslem World.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 379-386.—H. W. Hering.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION,  
CULTURE, AND  
SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

1493. JUDD, CHARLES H. The nature of social institutions. *Soc. Forces.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 1-4.—The term "institution" should not be used to refer primarily to aggregations of people, but rather to designate certain fundamental psychological entities such as language, public opinion, and fashion. The validity of this position is demonstrated by the fact that the institution can survive as a historical entity even if its whole membership changes. The essential core of a social group is an idea, a plan of action, a code of behavior, or some combination of these. An institution, so conceived, is a real entity though of a different kind from physical entities. The fundamental institutions are not such as the state and the church, but rather the various devices by which solidarity is secured in groups, such as language, exchange, number systems, and the idea of precision. The social sciences need a series of fundamental psychological concepts; these the psychologists have failed to supply up to now. The concepts employed in the social sciences have been so vague that they have been misled into accepting biological principles as explanations of social phenomena, but civilization cannot be explained on the basis of any known bodily changes in man.—F. N. House.

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS,  
COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 97, 100, 113, 124, 136, 307, 1500, 1504, 1513)

1494. ADLER, B. Die deutschen Kolonien Neuendorf und Gnadenberg bei Suchum (Südwest-Kaukasus). [The German colonies of Neudorf and Gnadenberg near Suchum (Southwest Caucasus).] *Z. f. Ethnol.* 62 1930 (publ. 1931): 321-330.—The author shows how geographical isolation (the colonies lie in a basin difficult of access) has preserved the cultural peculiarities of 350 German settlers in the midst of foreign peoples in Abchasia. (Groundplans of two colonist's houses.)—Herbert Baldus.

1495. CASH, W. J. The mind of the South. *Amer. Mercury.* 18(70) Oct. 1929: 185-192.—The mind of the

South is unchanged despite its new growth of mills and factories. This is manifest in its incapacity for the realities of the new industrial problems upon them, its strictly individualistic mind, its fundamentalism, its intolerance of the unorthodox. Exceptions to this are a small group of literary craftsmen, intellectuals and social reformers who are isolated phenomena, thrown up not because of conditions but in spite of them.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**1496. GOOD, DELLA LOUISE.** Influences of metropolitan centers on attitudes toward Sunday observance. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(2) May 1931: 167-170.—A questionnaire was distributed to Protestant ministers and Sunday school superintendents in 210 New Jersey communities to determine whether it was possible to demarcate lines of influence in New Jersey by New York (motion picture theaters open on Sunday) and Philadelphia (motion picture theaters closed on Sunday) concerning the operation of motion picture theaters on Sunday. Although zones of demarcation could not be drawn, the attitudes of New Jersey residents in the vicinity of the two large cities were in accord with the prevailing attitudes of those cities.—*Irene Barnes Taeuber.*

**1497. HABERLANDT, A.** Volkscharakter und Rassenspsychologie. [Folk character and racial psychology.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 36(3-4) 1931: 57-65.—The author makes a brief critical review of F. H. Günther's *Rassenkunde des deutschen Volkes*. This is supplemented by a discussion of personality types of different minority peoples such as the Dinarians of Karsten and the Tyrol. It is maintained that Günther neglects the special regional mental types (*seelische Gauotypen*) although these local types are historically consistent. Analysis of such types in Germany is strongly urged, and examples of similar analyses of other stocks are given, in which group and racial differences in social organization, dress, and art are stressed as reflecting differences in personality type. The study of fairy tales, sagas, and proverbs may be even more vital than that of racial origin or economic history in the understanding and furtherance of national culture. (Bibliography.)—*E. M. Pilpel.*

**1498. MEREDITH, MAMIE.** Negro patois and its humor. *Amer. Speech.* 6(5) Jun. 1931: 317-321.—Negro patois is expressive and rich in humor. Examples are cited from America and the African West Coast.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**1499. PEARCE, T. M.** Southwestern culture—an artificial or a natural growth? *New Mexico Quart.* 1(3) Aug. 1931: 195-209.

#### SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 3-18524, 19341, 19471; 114, 117, 463, 1421-1422, 1483, 1636)

**1500. GLASENAPP, HELMUTH v.** Der Buddhismus als Kulturmacht im Fernen Osten. [Buddhism as a cultural power in the Far East.] *Auslandsstudien.* 6 1931: 32-60.

**1501. HOOVER, CALVIN B.** Religion in Soviet Russia. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(2) Apr. 1931: 113-124.—*E. M. Violette.*

**1502. MACNICOL, NICOL.** Religion in contemporary India. *Hibbert J.* 30(1) Oct. 1931: 39-50.

**1503. MOXON, CAVENDISH.** Freud's denial of religion. *Brit. J. Medic. Psychol.* 11(2) Aug. 11, 1931: 150-157.

**1504. RICHARDS, J. R.** Bahá'ísm in Persia today. *Moslem World.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 344-351.—Although at one time it was confidently prophesied that Bahá'ísm would become paramount in Persia, at present it seems to be giving place more or less rapidly to materialism. Its greatest successes have been among Moslems, who

are not called upon to renounce Mohammed and his divine mission, but only the superstitions and misrepresentations in Islam. But the majority of these converts to Bahá'ísm leave it later to become materialists. That Christian missions have failed in influencing Bahá'ísm is due in large measure to the difficulty of finding out the true teachings of Bahá'ísm. A second reason lies in the fact that Christianity requires the convert to renounce Mohammed and the Koran.—*H. W. Herring.*

#### THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 3-18538, 19439, 19471, 19482, 19522-19527, 19529, 19531, 19533-19534, 19536-19539, 19558, 19841, 19847; 1096, 1104, 1109, 1148, 1252-1253, 1256-1257, 1259-1261, 1263-1264, 1267, 1269-1271, 1273, 1551-1552, 1564)

**1505. ERKENS, JOSEFINE.** Kriminalbiologie und Kriminalpolizei. [Criminal-biology and the police.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(8) Aug. 1931: 491-498.—Credit is due Lenz for establishing, in 1928, under the direction of the Vienna police, the first institute for the study of the criminal's personality. It was his conviction that the police in cooperation with the work of psychiatrists ought to be the first to make such investigations. The movement has not spread. Only Hamburg and Kiel have made attempts at setting up similar institutes. The advantages are an immediate investigation both of the act and the motivating factors as well as the use of this data for later disposition of the offender (as in Hamburg). The author discusses the workings of the Hamburg and Kiel institutes.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1506. PACKARD, GEORGE.** Is birth control legal? *Birth Control Rev.* 15(9) Sep. 1931: 248-250; 271.—The main purpose of this paper is to argue that the legal disabilities imposed upon physicians are not as great as commonly supposed. The practice of birth control is legal; instruction in its methods by physicians is also legal save in those states or municipalities possessing statutes or ordinances specifically prohibiting such instruction; and then it is illegal only in the manner prohibited. As to the Federal laws, they control only use of the mails, importation, and interstate transportation. Attempts to repeal the anti-birth-control-statutes, which are not *mala in se* but *mala prohibita*, will fail because one church now holds the politicians in dread of its power. Repeal effort is mostly wasted effort. Progress would be more rapid if a more concerted attempt were made to encourage and educate physicians as to their rights in prescribing for the welfare of their patients according to their best knowledge and conscience.—*Norman E. Himes.*

#### SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 117, 119)

**1507. SCHUSTER, WILHELM.** Die Soziologie der literarischen Geschmacksbildung und die Volksbücherei. [The sociology of literary taste and the public library.] *Bücherei u. Bildungspflege.* 11(1) 1931: 1-8.—This is a critical review of Lewin L. Schücking's book *The sociology of literary taste*. The material and ideal factors determining literary taste, the causes and modes of its changes, etc., are considered. The assumption that the economic foundations of society determine its intellectual and cultural superstructure is invalid. The latter part of the article deals with the possible influence which public libraries can exert on the formation of literary taste which the author thinks is one of their principal future tasks.—*H. Fehlinger.*

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 3-19703, 19753; 95, 231, 939, 1435, 1497)

**1508.** BAUR, ERWIN. Der Untergang der Kulturvölker im Lichte der Biologie. [The decline of civilized peoples from the standpoint of biology.] *Phoenix*. 16 (4-5) 1930: 115-123.—Why is it that culture-bearers all pass through a similar evolution which ends in their disappearance? The answer supplied by biology is two-fold, namely, that the development of civilization sets in motion forces that eventually become counter-selective; and, civilization also calls for the growth of large cities which eventually lead to a decline in the total population of the group. The actual outworking of these two factors results in the breeding of the stupid and the extinction of the more intelligent among the population as well as in its absolute decline, just mentioned. Two aims are suggested as cure for the "disease" of culture: (1) All possible political and social means should be invented and practiced to maintain in existence the vital peasant class in each country; (2) every possible device should be used to work against the counterselective forces at work in modern society.—*E. D. Harvey.*

**1509.** BECKER, HOWARD. Conquest by pastoral nomads. *Prolegomena to a study of mental mobility*. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 511-526.—Lasting social change among nomads results only from the invasion and inclusive conquest of areas poorly adapted to pastoral nomadism but well fitted for agriculture and trade by virtue of geographical location, ecological position, and level of cultural development. A study of the later Germanic mass migrations and conquests shows that one of the underlying reasons for the steady pressure they exerted on the sedentary peoples in their way was that the grassland of the steppes had been drying out for centuries. With the adoption of new folkways and mores, personality changes occur. These changes are the result of crisis, a process followed by a period of unrest; finally the individual divorced from his tradition appears. This seems to have been what happened in the culture areas conquered by the Germanic groups; the old controls lost their effectiveness and no new ones were taken on with sufficient rapidity to prevent widespread social disorganization and individuation.—*Frances Bennett Becker.*

**1510.** BECKER, HOWARD. Pastoral nomadism and social change. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(5) May-Jun. 1931: 417-427.—Contrary to a popular misconception of territorial mobility, no necessary correlation exists between nomadic conflict and nomadic movement on the one hand and social change on the other. Only in conquest rather than conflict situations can a definite connection be established, and these conquest situations do not occur with the frequency commonly supposed. To understand this immutability, it is necessary to remember that nomadism is an economy primarily conditioned by geographic factors and that it varies greatly from place to place. With most primary nomads, movement becomes an established routine and therefore in and of itself introduces no new elements into the culture pattern. As an economy, pastoral nomadism also necessitates a relatively high degree of discipline and group integration; this fact, coupled with the kinship type of organization almost universal among the pastoralists, is significant in preventing change. In all of his shifting, conflict, and raiding, we nevertheless find that the pastoral nomad who does not settle among conquered peoples remains virtually changeless.—*Frances Bennett Becker.*

**1511.** KIELSTRA, J. Social development in the in-

digenous society of the Dutch East Indies. *Asiat. Rev.* 27(90) Apr. 1931: 334-341.—The typical social organization is the closely-knit community, which formed the sphere for the maintenance of morality, justice, religion and common ownership of land and often even houses and produce. Formerly, an individual expelled from such a group became an outcast; consequently, the group completely overruled the individual. But service under the government now offers a way of escape from the rigorous domination of the community. Similar opportunities are being opened by the development of private enterprises. The disintegrating effect upon the older society is obvious. Correlative factors accelerating this disintegrating process are growth in the population, new requirements of world markets, the educational program, and the effects of the Russo-Japanese War and the World War. New organizations, formed on a voluntary basis for special ends, whether economic, political, or social, are now appearing. They cut across the old communal groups and may well be considered as an important sociological symptom.—*Charles A. Timm.*

**1512.** MARTIN, ALFRED von. Der Humanismus als soziologisches Phänomen. Ein Beitrag zum Problem des Verhältnisses zwischen Besitzschicht und Bildungsschicht. [A socio-economic interpretation of Italian renaissance humanism. A study in the relation of the economic to the "cultural" aspects of social stratification.] *Arch f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 65 (3) Jun. 1931: 441-474.—Early Italian humanism reflects the rise and emancipation of an upper bourgeois class (*Grossbürgertum*) whose power rested on newly acquired wealth. Its polemic, its liberal and generally secular character reflects the revolt of this class against the clergy and the nobility with their ecclesiastical and feudal privileges and controls and their other worldly and romantic escapes from reality. Its use of classical Latin and generally its striving for distinction reflect the effort of the new capitalistic class to avoid the despised, uncultured *vulgaris* as well as the clergy. Its rational temper and the capitalistic spirit (in Weber's sense), detached intellect and a money economy (cf. Simmel, Sombart) are intimately correlated, though they may also be in conflict. Furthermore an evolution within humanism and differences of type within the "cultural aristocracy" reflect corresponding developments and differences of an economic nature among its bearers. The economically creative urbanite, the economically "arrived" villa dweller, the parasitic courtier, pursue different ideals of scholastic and literary activity, seek different models among the classics. The new nobility of wealth tend to become mere *literati*, seek in antiquity a mere escape from reality, a compensation for their social and political sterility.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

**1513.** TAO, L. K. Social changes in China. *Pacific Affairs*. 4(8) Aug. 1931: 659-671.—During recent years China has experienced a change unparalleled throughout her own as well as all human history. The impact of European civilization was hardly felt until the tremendous influx of material goods which either meet new needs or displace native products. Half a century ago the wants of the people were few and could easily be met by native production. In addition to manufactured goods there have been transplanted from abroad new techniques and processes of modern industries and communication, as well as of banking and financial enterprises. The whole transformation is a direct consequence of the expansion of European culture and the people, instead of being able to control it, are completely at the mercy of the process. Living conditions are improved, but productive power has not risen correspondingly. As to social structure, the old family

system is definitely breaking up. The traditional stratification of social classes in the order of scholars, farmers, artizans and traders has been entirely overturned, while new classes are daily in the making. Individual liberty, nationalism, and communism are gaining ground.—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 975, 1446, 1463, 1536)

**1514.** FRIEDMAN, S. The Jewish small town life in Soviet Russia. *Reflex.* 6(6) Aug.-Sep. 1930: 15-21.—The article analyzes a monograph published by Gosizdat (the State publishing house) on the present living conditions of the Jews in the small Soviet town, Derazchna, Podolia. More than half a million Jewish workers are in want in the small Soviet towns; the *kustares* (independent workers), who constitute 40% of the population, are in poverty; the average earnings of an average small town Jewish family (four to six members) are 15-20 rubles per month; 30% of the Jewish people have no trade, the majority of those being orphans and widows of the pogrom days. The average Ukrainian peasant family spends on necessities 51 rubles and 42 kopecks a month, a Jewish family spends only 23 rubles and 63 kopecks. In the Jewish schools 60% of the children were found to be sick, while in the village school only 3% were ill. In ten years not one Jew built himself a house, while the peasant section of the town was rebuilt. All the clerical positions were manned by people who were neither Jews nor natives of the town.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**1515.** JONES, D. CARADOG. The social survey of Merseyside: An analysis of material relating to poverty, overcrowding, and the social services. *J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 94(2) 1931: 218-266. (With discussion.)—The material extends that which was presented in two previous papers on housing conditions in Liverpool (*J. Royal Stat. Soc.* 93(4) 1930: 489-521; 561-568). Various parts of the survey for the total area, including Liverpool, were made at different times between the autumn of 1929 and the summer of 1930. Of the total families sampled, 10.8% were living in "overcrowded conditions." The proportion of families below the "poverty line" was 16%, while 70% of the families had incomes at least 50% above that line. Of the "overcrowded" families in the sample 28% were below the "poverty line." If "uncovenanted" or "extended" unemployment benefits could be distinguished from ordinary actuarial benefits and excluded from the reckoning of family incomes, as is done in the case of income from public assistance, more families would be brought below the "poverty line." Overcrowding is a problem of two aspects, only one of which is fundamentally associated with poverty. Poverty and overcrowding are found conspicuously together in families where the head is unemployed or casually employed; they are rarely seen in the most prevalent type of family, an adult male in regular work supporting a wife and small children. Where the family has no earner, or no adult male earner, there is frequently poverty but seldom overcrowding. With more earners in the family than one regularly employed adult male, there is frequently overcrowding but seldom poverty. More than half of the overcrowded families could probably afford to pay higher rent; many of them could afford to move into better surroundings if that were the only consideration which weighed with them. In Merseyside at present the problem of insufficient employment is the most pressing

social problem. It is highly probable that some persons are being carried by the social services who, by better organization and better administration, might be set on their feet to walk. (See also Entries 3: 12626, 14608.)—*C. H. Whelden, Jr.*

**1516.** KELSO, ROBERT W. Dependency and birth control. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(7) Jul. 1931: 197-199.—Improvident propagation is a more important cause of dependency than is commonly supposed.—*Norman E. Himes.*

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 323, 394, 524, 918, 975, 1252-1253, 1255-1256, 1260-1261, 1263, 1265-1266, 1269-1270, 1272, 1467-1468, 1505, 1551-1552, 1584)

**1517.** BECKHAM, ALBERT SIDNEY. Juvenile delinquency and the Negro. *Opportunity.* 9(10) Oct. 1931: 300-302.—*E. L. Clarke.*

**1518.** H., A. Kriminalpsychologische Praxis. [The practice of criminal psychology.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 3 1931: 56-58.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4190.

**1519.** H., R. Kriminalpsychologische Praxis. Brandstiftung. [The practice of criminal psychology. Arson.] *Psychol. Rundsch.* 3 1931: 90-93.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4191.

**1520.** HACKER, Prof. Kriminalstatistisches aus Ungarn. [Criminal statistics of Hungary.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(8) Aug. 1931: 498-500.—A comparison of the data for the years 1928 and 1929 is presented. In the years 1928 and 1929, 81.7% and 83.5% of the convicted were impoverished. In 1928, 7,874 of the convicted were recidivists and in 1929, 8,531 had been previously convicted. During both years the largest group of offenders was between the ages of 22 and 29. Of interest is the fact that in 1928, 1,827 (per 100,000 population) of those convicted had been separated in marriage and in 1929, 2,362. Other data are presented.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1521.** HUSSA, R. Ein seltener Fall von Selbstbeschädigung. [An unusual case of self-injury.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(8) Aug. 1931: 500-502.—A 28-year old inmate, a recidivist, and extremely impulsive, suspecting that he would be searched during the change of his prison quarters swallowed two of his match-boxes and a small knife.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1522.** SCHNEIDER, JOSEF. Intelligenzprüfungen an Strafgefangenen. [Intelligence tests of prisoners.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(8) Aug. 1931: 472-481.—The unsatisfactory conclusions concerning the intelligence of criminals, the weakness of their will, cannot be validated without scientific data. The author made several investigations (Butzbach and Saarbrücken prisons) and concludes that in performance tests the prisoners fall below the average level of normal individuals, that recidivists as a group score lower as the rate of recidivism rises. The author recognizes that innumerable factors enter into the development of intelligence. He attempts to correlate two of these factors with the tests given, viz. occupation and age.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1523.** SELLING, LOWELL S. Restlessness in a delinquent group. *Psychol. Clinic.* 20(3) May 1931: 92-93.

### DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 106, 1330, 1391, 1562, 1611)

**1524.** ARONSON, JOSEPH D. Incidence of tuberculous infection in some communities of the South. *Amer. J. Hygiene.* 14(2) Sep. 1931: 374-393.

**1525.** COLLINS, SELWYN D. The health of the school child—a study of sickness, physical defects and

**mortality.** U. S. Pub. Health Service, *Pub. Health Bull.* #200. Aug. 1931: pp. 159.

**1526. FERGUSON, G. H.** Refrigeration and its health aspect. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(9) Sep. 1931: 467-473.—The enormous increase in refrigeration in recent years has created a new and serious public health problem for the public health engineer to handle. Such essentials as proper insulation, cleanliness, and the harmful effects of the refrigerant upon the food or by leakage in the room, should be considered on account of their health protective features.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

## MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 1252, 1457, 1518-1519, 1521, 1551)

**1527. BRENNEMANN, JOSEPH.** The menace of psychiatry. *Amer. J. Diseases Children.* 42(2) Aug. 1931: 376-402.—The menace lies in the too intensive injection into the lay mind, which cannot usefully assimilate it all, of a mass of complicated, confused, and as yet unsatisfactorily organized material.—*H. Lasker.*

**1528. BURKHARDT, HANS.** Was wissen wir über die Vererbung psychischer Anomalien? [What do we know about the inheritance of psychic anomalies?] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(3) 1931: 164-168.—The probability of acquiring manic-depressive insanity for persons without demonstrable hereditary taint is estimated to be 4.1 in 1,000. On the other hand, of the descendants of a manic-depressive parent, only one third is normal, while one third succumbs to the same psychosis, and one third is affected in a lighter degree with cycloid psychopathology. Twice as many persons are affected with dementia praecox as with manic-depressive insanity.—*Herbert Baldus.*

**1529. GORDON, A.** History of homosexual difficulties and triumphs. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 131 Feb. 5, 1930: 152-156.

**1530. JENNICH, LORRAINE.** Puerperal psychoses: A descriptive study of thirty patients. *Smith College Studies in Soc. Work.* 2(1) Sep. 1931: 64-76.

**1531. LANG, THEO.** Zur Frage der Geistig-Gebrechlichen in Deutschland und der durch sie verursachten Kosten. [The problem of mental defectives in Germany and their cost.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6(3) 1931: 187-189.—That the official number of 230,112 mental defectives in Germany as determined by the census is less than the actual number, is shown by a newly constructed individual examination administered in different parts of the country. The author determines the cost of mental defectives by the loss of work days, and shows a loss of 331 million RM annually.—*Herbert Baldus.*

**1532. SHAW, F. H.** Sexual neurosis. *Texas State J. Medic.* 26 Nov. 1930: 513-516.

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 975, 1458, 1544, 1561, 1588)

**1533. BOUGHTON, ALIC C.** The Cincinnati clinic: A report. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(9) Sep. 1931: 251-252.—The Cincinnati clinic is unique in being the only one in the world operated by an academy of medicine. The work comprises four aspects: (1) a contraceptive clinic in the general hospital, (2) sterilization, (3) diagnosis and treatment of sterility, (4) preparation and examination of fitness for marriage and parenthood. Of

the first 500 cases, 56% have more than four living children; 82% have been married five years or over; 52% of the patients are between the ages of 25-35. Two-thirds, or 338 of the 500 cases, had one or more children by the age of 21. The 44% of patients having less than four living children had an income of \$5.20 per-capita per-week; the remaining 56%, having more than four living children, had an average per-capita per-week income of only \$2.11. In 89% of the cases the income was below the minimum charity budget; 120 cases were dependent upon charity. In 52% of the cases there was real overcrowding (definition: more than two persons cook, wash, etc., as well as sleep in bedrooms); 277 shared toilet facilities with other families. The average number of social agencies assisting these families was seven, five being health agencies. (There is a table showing the length of time and number of agencies assisting these families.) One case was aided by 21 agencies over 18 years; another by 23 agencies over 16 years.—*Norman E. Himes.*

**1534. BOYDEN, MABEL GREGG.** The mothers' health clinic of Alameda County, California. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(10) Oct. 1931: 286-288.—This report on the first 500 cases at the above clinic classifies the data according to the degree of dependency (investigated) of the applicants. Of the 500 cases, 107 (Class A) were distinctly charity cases whose fees were paid by someone else, usually a social agency; 228 (Class B) could barely pay the cost of contraceptive supplies; 58 (Class C) "could pay a little more," 49 "could almost, but not quite, pay the services of a private physician," Class E, 53 cases, could afford the fees of private physicians, but preferred to be instructed at the clinic.

### COMPARATIVE FECUNDITY OF CLASS GROUPS

Class of case	A	B	C	D	E
Average pregnancies per mother	5.78	4.22	4.0	2.5	2.47
Miscarriages per mother	.79	.76	1.1+	.76	.97
Living children per mother	4.55	3.23	2.3	1.93	1.8
Dead children per mother	.41	.10	.29	.23	.71
Stillbirths per mother	.087	.026	.19	.13	.15

### COMPARATIVE AGES OF CLASS GROUPS

Class of case	A	B	C	D	E
Average age of mother	30.0	28.7	28.6	28.4	29.4
Average age of father	34.3	34.5	33.1	32.2	33.9
Average number of yrs. married	9.9	7.7	7.5	6.0	7.2

More than 25% show unemployment for periods of three months or more. Social agencies sent 57.8% of the cases, private physicians about 7%. The reasons for seeking advice were chiefly economic. A high percentage of patients had used some form of contraceptive, often undesirable or dangerous, prior to the clinical visit. From the above data it would seem that the lower class families are eager and anxious to help themselves by having families of a size more commensurate with their economic means, if only they have the opportunity.—*Norman E. Himes.*

**1535. KELLY, ELEANOR E.** What social work is not. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(8) Aug. 1931: 891-894.—Social work does not merely signify social secretarial work,—the doling out of material relief nor the making of unnecessary inquiries. The social worker does not concern herself directly with the physical care of the patient. All efforts are based on a desire to be of service and to meet the need with the most effective, constructive plan possible.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**1536. McCORD, ELIZABETH.** Treatment in short time contacts. *Family.* 12(6) Oct. 1931: 191-193.—A short time contact, even though no actual relief of any sort is given, may have value to the client in somewhat the same fashion that takes place in the psycho-analytic process. Furthermore it may produce in the client's mind the impression that his problem is not so hopeless as he had thought and that there really is a possible solution.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**1537. SHEFFIELD, ADA E.** "Gestalt" and case study. I. The "situation" as the unit of family case study. *Soc. Forces.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 465-474.—The major attention of social case work is shifting from the individual to the social situation. This change is caused by the inadequacy of the individual-centered approach as it presents a distorted picture of the social facts and thus unfavorably affects treatment. The theory of case work as represented in its literature has lagged behind this practice, with the result that the practice is empirical and uncertain. To correct this, it is suggested that the situation should be defined as to its content and scope, that is, a description of the factors in the situation to be included in the treatment, and their functional grouping be related to the problem with which social case work deals. To this program should be added an analysis of the social implications outside the situation, partially to secure the information and aid they may give, but also to give society in general the benefit of the specific experience. The last concept in the situation is the time span which it takes on as it progresses through different phases, each one somewhat changing its characteristics. A further complication in social case work is that each total situation is made up of a number of sub-situations, interknit with one another and related to the principal one, so that a change in one affects the entire constellation. Three illustrations of a specific situation pattern—home as a cushioned retreat for the man—are given.—*F. S. Bruno.*

**1538. TIEBOUT, HARRY M.** Danger points in child guidance clinic work. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(8) Apr. 1931: 508-516.

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 524, 1293, 1297, 1299, 1350)

**1539. RICHMAN, LEON H.** Educating foster parents. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(4) Jun. 1931: 32-35.—The education of foster parents is an important element in the program of child placing agencies. The Jewish Home Finding Society of Chicago organized the foster parents into a club with the objective of enhancing the morale of the foster parents by impressing them with the dignity of their vocations. The club is conducted by the foster parents themselves. During the year 1929-1930, nine meetings were held at which problems bearing on various phases of child study were discussed. These meetings helped to evolve a more enlightened attitude on the part of the foster parents to their work.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**1540. RUDEL-ZEYNEK, OLGA.** Le chômage de la jeunesse en Autriche. [Unemployment of the young worker in Austria.] *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 11(65) May 1931: 475-481.—The effect of unemployment on children under working age in Austria is intimately bound up with low wages and standard of living generally. The problem of the young worker is more acute in large towns than in rural districts. In March, the number of young workers who were in receipt of allocations amounted, in the whole of Austria, to 265,617 young men and 68,424 young women. Relief for the young unemployed is being organized by the Central Bureau for Child Protection and Youth Welfare (*Zentralstelle für Kinderschutz und Jugendfürsorge*), which has come

to an understanding with other youth organizations with a view to founding a general relief organization under the title of *Jugend in Not*. The clubrooms arranged by these organizations were visited, during last winter, by 79,324 young men and 6,350 young girls between the ages of 14 and 21, the majority of whom were not in receipt of any salary. To prevent further unemployment, means adopted were: (1) the exploitation of all chances of employment on the land, opening of a new school for agricultural laborers, a diminution of the number of temporary laborers coming from abroad, building of dwellings for agricultural laborers, raising the general level of premiums; all these measures were aimed at facilitating emigration of young people to the land; (2) proper vocational guidance and professional training in trades where the number of young workers is insufficient; (3) placing of young girls with a view to their learning house-keeping and domestic management.—*Joanna C. Colcord.*

**1541. UNSIGNED.** Jugendliche Wanderer. [Juvenile wanderers.] *Metallarbeiter-Ztg.* 49(19) May 9, 1931: 152.—Housing of homeless young people in a special shelter was decided on by the city of Frankfurt-am-Main in 1926, and undertaken on the present scale by the Youth Office in 1927. At a relatively small cost—the receipts from various sources nearly balance the \$8,750 appropriated yearly—overnight lodgings have been furnished to all applicants since. The number of young people sheltered has increased from 8,005 in 1928 to 11,101 in 1930.—*Horace B. Davis.*

**1542. WASHINGTON, FORRESTER B.** A deluxe summer camp for colored children. *Opportunity.* 9(10) Oct. 1931: 303-307.—*E. L. Clarke.*

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 956, 1113-1115, 1242, 1291, 1300, 1533-1534, 1587-1588, 1635)

**1543. FREUND, MICHAEL.** The community chest and its influence on the Jewish community. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(4) Jun. 1931: 27-32.—The Bureau of Jewish Social Service recently sent out a questionnaire to all chest-affiliated federations. About two-thirds of them replied. Allowing for few exceptions, federations concerned with problems of dependency, delinquency, health and leisure time use, as they affect the Jewish group locally, usually affiliate with community chests, while organizations concerned with Jewish education, Palestine work or with any other interests of a distinctly cultural survival character derive their funds independently. The function of the federation in the chest is dual: it coordinates Jewish social service and represents it in the chest; it also organizes the Jewish group for the support of the general community social welfare activities represented in the chest. Chest allotments are disbursed through the federation. Almost all chest-affiliated federations have received increased allotments from the chest subsequent to the first or the second year of joining and many federations have expanded their services under community chests. As to Jewish contributions to the community chests only fragmentary data are available.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**1544. HAMILTON, GORDON.** Refocusing family case work. *Family.* 12(6) Oct. 1931: 174-183.—The present depression has made it necessary for the family welfare agency to take stock of its position not only from the financial point of view but from a functional point of view. It has been necessary for the agency to review carefully the tasks which it is asked by its clients and the community to perform, in order intelligently to plan for the future.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**1545. HOLLIS, FLORENCE.** The function of a family society. *Family.* 12(6) Oct. 1931: 186-191.—The Committee on Function of the Family Society of Philadelphia made a study of the intake of this agency for the month of November, 1930. Out of 800 cases, 597 or 74.6% were primarily in need of financial relief. Health conditions or personality maladjustments were only supplementary needs, the former in 10.7% of the 597 cases and the latter in 19.4%. Of the entire group, 52.1% required economic assistance only. Even though this figure might be somewhat lower in normal times, it raises the question as to whether or not the family agency cannot attempt to go farther in coordinating its services with the more specialized public and private agencies, retaining a greater bulk of its effort and financial resources for advisory functions. There is need for further analysis along these same lines.—*H. R. Hosea.*

**1546. LURIE, H. L.; GOLDSMITH, SAMUEL A.; KOHS, S. C.** The present status of Jewish social work: A symposium. I. The need for critical examination. II. Fundamentals. III. Financial or intellectual bankruptcy? *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(4) Jun. 1931: 3-12.—Jewish federations and other Jewish organizations find it very difficult to raise funds during the period of depression. The community chests are relatively more successful. The author questions whether the Jewish population group which contributes money for Jewish causes is economically less stable than the population group that supports community chests or whether contributions to Jewish causes in the past were near the maximum. During the past winter Jewish dependency has increased, though not so rapidly as the relief load of public and non-sectarian agencies. The socio-economic changes the United States is undergoing at present affect and will continue to affect the Jewish group relatively much more than other population groups. The reason for this is the peculiar position of the Jew between labor and high bourgeoisie. The experience of the Jews in Poland, where radical changes in occupations are taking place, is a warning as to what may be in store for the Jewish group in America. The general community may have felt the depression, according to available social service statistics, more sharply at the beginning, but within the Jewish group seems to be going on a process of attrition, which will continue for some even after the depression is over. There is probably a close relationship between dependency and the number of years any one population group is in the country. It is very likely that the Jewish group, which has within it a small percentage of immigrants who have been in the country less than 15 years, has adjusted itself economically upon the same basis as the native population and the older immigrant groups in urban localities. Jewish social workers more willingly than in the past turn over the responsibility for Jewish dependents to the resources of state and municipality. The financial crisis that faces Jewish social work has its roots in the intellectual bankruptcy of Jewish leadership.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

**1547. REED, ELLERY F.** Net as compared with gross relief per case per month in Jewish agencies. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 8(1) Sep. 1931: 40-41.

**1548. UNSIGNED.** The Baltimore Clinic of Jewish Child Placement Executives. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(4) Jun. 1931: 22-25.—The purpose of the clinic is to provide opportunity for an unbiased study of the work of child placement by local and non-local executives.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

#### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 1296)

**1549. BIGGERSTAFF, MARGARET.** Some problems of organization of occupational therapy in a public

tuberculosis sanatorium. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(4) Aug. 1931: 251-256.

**1550. PATTERSON, W. L.** Occupational therapy in a state hospital for the insane. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10(5) Oct. 1931: 281-290.

**1551. RICHMOND, FRANK C.** The criminal feeble-minded. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(4) Feb. 1931: 537-552.—Society appears to be indifferent to the criminal feeble-minded although the criminally insane are incarcerated in special institutions. The feeble-minded criminal constitutes the real heart of the problem of delinquency. The states of New York and Massachusetts are the only jurisdictions attempting to deal with this problem. A program for the social control of feeble-mindedness would include specialized training of all intellectually subnormal children either through the agency of the public schools or through institutions and, in the event that they could not be returned to unsupervised community activity, through permanent segregation. Feeble-minded inmates of penal, reformatory and correctional institutions should prior to expiration of sentence be adjudged as to their mental capacity and, if deficient, should be committed to a proper institution. If the deficiency is chronic and the return to society is contraindicated the detention should be indeterminate. In other cases the inmate could be returned to society, following sterilization, under the supervision of the law. The legal machinery for the organization of such proposed means of relief has been provided in Wisconsin.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**1552. SELLIN, THORSTEN.** Prison tendencies in Europe. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 21(4) Feb. 1931: 485-498.—Leadership in penal reform is no longer confined to the United States. Europe has developed reforms in penal administration which make her the leader in the newer trends. The two tendencies discussed are the development of clinical study of the adult offender as the basis for his prison treatment and the organization of this treatment in the light of such study. In Germany a criminobiological laboratory was opened by the Bavarian government in the prison of Straubing. Riga, the state of Saxony, the police department of Vienna, Rome, Brussels, the Karlau Prison in Austria, and the criminological institutes of the Soviet Union are among the centers where these new research clinics have been or are being established. Belgium, Germany and the Soviet Union have made conspicuous progress in the reorganization of their prison systems. These reforms stress the protection of society against crime by a scientific study of the criminal. The classification of various offenders is considered to be one of the outstanding problems of prison administration. The differentiation of institutions which must accompany a scheme of classification is to be found in the types of prisons, such as the receiving prison, the advanced prison and the discharge prison (briefly described). In Germany particularly, the need for professional social service in the prisons is stressed. The Ministry of Justice at Warsaw has established a training school for prison personnel. Professional organizations among prison guards and officials have also been established. (Bibliography.)—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

#### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 1254, 1296, 1503,  
1518-1519, 1550, 1563)

**1553. BERRY, CHARLES SCOTT.** The aims and methods of education as applied to mental defectives. *J. Psycho-Asthenics (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930).* 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 68-72.

**1554. DOLL, EDGAR A.** Mental hygiene aspects of special education. *J. Psycho-Asthenics (Proc. &*

Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930. 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 73-81.

1555. FAGLEY, R. C. The value of occupational therapy in treatment of mental cases. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 10(5) Oct. 1931: 291-298.

1556. MILLIAS, WARD W. A consideration of the aspect of emotion in the efficiency and the training of mental defectives. *J. Psycho-Asthenics (Proc. & Addresses Ann. Session, Washington, May 5-7, 1930)*. 35 Jun. 1929-Jun. 1930: 82-93.

1557. OBERNDORF, C. P. Recreation activities for outpatient psychiatric cases. *Medic. J. & Rec.* 131 Feb. 5, 1930: 148-149.

1558. PRATT, GEORGE K. Professional opportunities in psychiatry. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 97(13) Sep. 25, 1931: 910-913.

1559. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E. Mental hygiene and the college. Levels of mental hygiene work. *Mental Hygiene*. 15(3) Jul. 1931: 532-541.—As long as the compromise is realized, mental hygiene work in college can be successfully carried on at different levels. The chief difference between mental hygiene as practiced by the teacher, the student adviser, and the religious director and mental hygiene as practiced by the psychiatrist is that the latter has more specific knowledge of the significance of certain attitudes and modes of conduct; is able to distinguish between the superficial and unimportant, and the significant. The importance of specific training for psychiatric work in college is emphasized.—*H. Lasker*.

1560. ZIEGLER, LLOYD H. Mental hygiene and its relationship to the medical profession. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 97(16) Oct. 17, 1931: 1119-1122.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 9, 957, 964, 966, 1088, 1158, 1292, 1329, 1351, 1525, 1560, 1572)

1561. EMERSON, L. Problems of medical charity. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 27 Aug. 1930: 676-680.

1562. HASTINGS, SOMERVILLE. Can we afford to leave the nation's health to private enterprise? *Labour Mag.* 9(12) Apr. 1931: 543-547.—The net annual loss from sickness in Great Britain through decreased earning power and the cost of treatment is nearly £300,000,000. The state has already entered upon some 17 lines of health activity (sanitation, notification and quarantine, health visiting, tuberculosis sanitaria, etc.).—*W. B. Catlin*.

1563. McCARTNEY, J. L. Mental hygiene in public health program. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 202 Jun. 26, 1930: 1237-1243.

1564. SCHNEIDER, KURT. Soziale und forensische Gesichtspunkte zur Fieberbehandlung Paralytischer. [Social and forensic points of view on the fever

treatment of paralytics.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95(6-8) Sep. 4, 1931: 350-358.

1565. UNSIGNED. Extent of rural health service in the United States, 1927-1931. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(37) Sep. 11, 1931: 2173-2187.

1566. VERNET, JOSEPH. Médecine et missions. Esquisse de la situation. [Medicine and the missions—outline of the situation.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 204(17) Sep. 5, 1930: 549-572.

#### SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 3-19682, 19798)

1567. DANNEMANN, H. P. G. Die Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten. [The campaign against venereal disease.] *Hamburgische Schr. z. Gesamten Strafrechtswissenschaft*. (13) 1928: pp. 160.

1568. HOLLISTER, HOWARD K. Sex education in the Y.M.C.A. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(7) Jul. 1931: 207-208.—(Describes the program of the national and local organizations of the Y.M.C.A. Literature found useful is mentioned.)—*Norman E. Himes*.

1569. PENLINGTON, J. N. The licensed women of Japan. *Current Hist.* 34(6) Sep. 1931: 887-891.

1570. PINNEY, JEAN B. A second look at first principles. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 17(1) Jan. 1931: 1-36.—(Some comments on progress in social hygiene, with a record of work for the year 1930.)

1571. SNOW, WILLIAM F. Social hygiene and the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. *J. Soc. Hygiene*. 17(1) Jan. 1931: 36-55.

#### REHABILITATION

(See also Entries 956, 962, 968, 1480, 1549, 1555)

1572. DOANE, J. C. Methods of acquainting the medical profession with the value of occupational therapy. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 10(1) Feb. 1931: 13-18.

1573. KIDNER, T. B. Occupational therapy, its development scope and possibilities. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation*. 10(1) Feb. 1931: 1-11.

#### HOUSING

(See also Entries 3-17320, 17322, 17667, 17687, 18020, 18961-18962, 19295, 19825; 1291, 1294, 1463, 1541)

1574. ENGELBRECHT, H. C. Tale of one city. *World Tomorrow*. 13(12) Dec. 1930: 504-505.—(Vienna's solution of the housing problem.)

1575. UNSIGNED. Housing conditions of agricultural workers in Sweden. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(1) Jul. 1931: 75-87.

# RESEARCH METHODS

## MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

### GENERAL

**1576.** SHIPMAN, GORDON D. Science and social science. *Soc. Forces*. 10(1) Oct. 1931: 38-48.—The fundamental reason why the social sciences have failed to become satisfactory or scientific is not because of inadequate methods in the ordinary sense of the term but because they have failed to develop adequate and accurate symbols adapted to the materials to be investigated. Symbols are employed in science for three purposes, to bring facts and relationships into the focus of attention, as vehicles of the thinking process, and to store up and transmit knowledge. The symbols of ordinary language are inadequate on all three counts: they cannot be used to describe the relationships with which social science is concerned; they are too ponderous and too much encumbered with emotional connotations to serve as vehicles of the thought process; and, due largely to their inability to represent all the dimensions of experience, they cannot adequately store up or transmit knowledge. An adequate symbolization for social science will have the following characteristics: (1) the symbols must be moving or dynamic; (2) they should be multiple and simultaneous; (3) they will be non-pronounceable; and (4) they will depend for representation upon complicated mechanical devices. No one knows what the capacity of the human mind to grasp meanings may be, if the meanings are conveyed by adequate symbols.—*F. N. House*.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3-8425-8426, 8428, 11485; 1622)

**1577.** HENNEY, FREDERIC A. Photomapping methods used in Europe. *Military Engin.* 23 (129) May-Jun. 1931: 238-243.

**1578.** HETTNER, ALFRED. Methodische Zeit- und Streitfragen. [Contemporary problems concerning geographical methods.] *Geog. Z.* 35(4-5) 1929: 264-286; (6) 1929: 332-345.—In Spethmann's dynamic geography man is the center of interest as dependent upon his environment, and pure historical causes have been minimized and the work of personalities overlooked. But we must realize that historical events have a geographical basis, and on the other hand geographical conditions are the result of a development. Climate is considered more important than geological phenomena. According to this conception of geography, interpretation of the landscape is the object of geography. It also requires minute investigation. Regional geography utilizes the comparative method. General geography deals with the application of individual phenomena. Formerly we spoke of geographical conditions and environment, today we use the term *geopolitik*. Haushofer's distinction between political geography and *geopolitik* was not clear. *Geopolitik* explains political

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3-19194, 19209)

**1582.** REMY. Statistik und Eisenbahn. [Statistics and railways.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (39) Sep. 24, 1931: 1055-1057.—Review of a book under this title by Dr. K. Steuernagel, covering statistics in general and the problems of railway statistics in particular.—*H. J. Donker*.

phenomena as foreordained by geographical conditions. Ratzel's human geography was highly dynamic, not static. Economic geography is not a special science, but a phase of geography.—*Werner Neuse*.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 1625)

**1579.** STERNBERG, L., and FINDEISEN, HANS. M. A. Castrén als Altaist und Ethnograph. [M. A. Castrén as Altaist and ethnographer.] *Ethnol. Studien*. 1 (3) 1931: 167-189.—Castrén was the first professor of ethnography to raise it to the position of a well-qualified science. At the same time Sternberg endeavored to give this theory a wider ethnographical basis. Castrén's position as a linguist is acknowledged as is also his significance as an ethnographer. (Bibliography.) —*Herbert Baldus*.

**1580.** STOKES, J. F. G. An evaluation of early genealogies used for Polynesian history. *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (1) Mar. 1930: 1-42.—A constructive criticism of chronological deductions made by A. Fornander and Percy Smith from comparisons of Polynesian genealogies. There is a wide disagreement in genealogies preserved in different parts of Polynesia: as to the number of generations between respectively corresponding names; the succession of human names down to the traditional separations through migrations; and due to the substitution of cosmogonic and mythical names for human names. Specific examples are given. The usefulness of these genealogies depends upon the degree of accuracy with which cosmogonic and human names can be separated.—*W. C. McKern*.

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 1423)

**1581.** CAVAN, RUTH SHONLE; HAUSER, PHILIP M.; STOUFFER, SAMUEL A. Note on the statistical treatment of life-history material. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (2) Dec. 1930: 200-203.—In the process of analyzing life-history narratives it became necessary to discover whether different judges would interpret the narratives in the same way. Accordingly, a long list of factors presumably covered by the life-histories was arranged, with descriptive categories under each. The three authors then each read independently the same random selection of 117 narratives, classifying the material in the narratives under the various factors and categories. Contingency coefficients were computed to show the degree of agreement between the judges. These coefficients range from .680 to .808 on tables for which the theoretical upper limit for contingency coefficients was .816 to .866.—*Ruth Shonle Cavan*.

### STATISTICAL METHOD

### STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 3-19194, 19209)

**1583.** SHEWHART, W. A. Statistical method from an engineering viewpoint. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (175) Sep. 1931: 262-269.—Modern statistical method enables the engineer to do what he wants to do within limits which are economical. The engineer regards statistical method as composed of three divisions: (1) Development of criteria for determining when variations in a phenomenon must be left to chance. (2) Estimation or prediction when variations in a phenom-

enon must be left to chance. (3) Presentation of data from which prediction is possible. Intuition and judgment are required to divide a set of data into rational sub-groups before it can be used.—*George C. Campbell.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

1584. GUMBEL, E. J. Probleme der Strafvollzugsstatistik. [Problems of statistics on the execution of sentences.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissench. u. Sozialpol.* 64(1) Aug. 1930: 122-135.—The article is a discussion of the present inadequacy of the reports and statistics of penal administration. Nowhere is any information given as to how the sentence pronounced by the judge really works out. We can not estimate the effectiveness of the various forms of penal administration until we can present facts that represent significant features. The author suggests what features might be considered significant and how they might be treated statistically in order to present true pictures of modern penal administration.—*I. A. Haupt.*

1585. WILLCOX, WALTER F. An attempt to measure public opinion about repealing the eighteenth amendment. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(175) Sep. 1931: 243-261.—Examination of two polls conducted by the *Literary Digest* in 1922 and 1930 together with certain special samples indicates them to be representative. Five states were ready to vote wet rather than moist

or dry in 1930. If the choice were to be limited to wet and dry the question arises as to how the moist vote would divide. Four methods were tried. An average between assigning the moist votes to the other two categories in the ratio which the wet and dry votes bore to each other and assigning 97% of the moist votes to the wets was considered reasonable since it showed substantial agreement with the results of 31 state referenda held between 1919 and 1930. This method indicated that in 37 states the majority vote would be wet in a referendum in 1930. A considerable shift toward the wet side was noted since 1922, in 47 states. The rate of change indicated that five other states would vote wet by 1939.—*Murray W. Latimer.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1581, 1585)

1586. JOHNSON, CHARLES S. Measurement of racial attitudes. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(2) May 1931: 150-153.—The study is concerned with the development of a method of studying racial attitudes quantitatively and in relating these attitudes to types of group contact and such factors as age, sex, years of schooling, religion, political party affiliation and immediate ancestry. Some 7,000 subjects were tested and these results related to objective measurements of certain social institutions and interpretative documents.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entry 1547)

1587. FRANKEL, EMIL. Government provision for social work statistics on a national scale as viewed by the public welfare officials. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 400-410.—The importance of adequate data as a factual basis for social work planning was strongly emphasized at the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. The lack of standardization of social work statistics in this country is generally deplored. Contributions toward standardization are being made by many national societies. There seems to be general agreement that minimum uniform social statistics can be obtained and should include an individual record with detailed information, statistical tables of nationally standardized form, and compiling by the state welfare department of its statistics from standardized reports submitted by the agencies under its supervision. The state welfare department is in a key position because of its legal supervisory powers, resources and leadership. A federal clearing house for social statistics would be the final step in a coordinated national service; the Federal Children's Bureau seems to be the logical body to assume such responsibility because of its demonstrated effectiveness in social statistics.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

1588. HURLIN, RALPH G. Quality of current family case work statistics. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(4) Jun. 1931: 25-26.—The author questions the reliability of the family case work statistics which are now being compiled by several statistical agencies. Statistics of gross relief expenditures per case per month are very inadequate for comparison, as they include items which are not applied for relief and whose amounts vary from agency to agency.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

### COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entries 686, 847, 849, 851, 982, 1584)

1589. BOHÁČ, ANT. Národnost při druhém sčítání lidu. [Ethnic nationality in the second census of popula-

tion (Czechoslovakia).] *Statistický Obzor.* 12(1-2) Feb. 1931: 14-30.—Review of the debate over the methods to be followed in enumeration of nationality—nationality of preference (subjective test), or mother tongue (objective test). The formula adopted marks a step in progress over the census of 1921. (From French summary.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

1590. COATS, R. H. Enumeration and sampling in the field of the census. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(175) Sep. 1931: 270-284.—The Dominion Statistician of Canada discusses some of the problems involved in choosing between enumeration and sampling when planning the census. Satisfactory results for "primary attributes" of the population can be secured only by enumeration. This is particularly true for a country like Canada where the various attributes of the population are unevenly distributed. The "primary attributes" are those for which the absolute numbers are of first importance in every day use. These commonly appear in four groups: personal characteristics (family, sex, conjugal condition, age), political status (birthplace, nationality, language, race), social status (illiteracy, religion), and economic status (occupation, earnings). The errors of sampling for such attributes as these are illustrated by results of attempts to sample birthplace and age. Sampling may be used satisfactorily for studying such secondary attributes as rentals and standards of living. Further classification and analysis of the results of enumeration will provide increased controls for sampling. Thus in the field of the census, enumeration and sampling may go hand in hand.—*Lucy W. Kilough.*

1591. REIF, G. K metodě statistiky nezaměstnatosti. [The methods of statistics of unemployment.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12(3-4) Apr. 1931: 159-165.—An analysis and comparison of methods employed in different countries. The improvement of the statistics is not so much a problem of statistical method as of legislative and administrative reforms. (From French summary.)—*R. M. Woodbury.*

## CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entries 3-18962)

1592. TRUESDELL, L. E. Tabulation of family data from the 1930 census. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (175) Sep. 1931: 325-330.

1593. UNSIGNED. Die Nachprüfung und Neubearbeitung der amtlichen Tariflohnstatistik. [The verification and new classification of official wage rate statistics.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(27) Sep. 25, 1931: II559-II561, II564.

1594. UNSIGNED. Die Nachprüfung und Neubearbeitung der amtlichen Tariflohnstatistik. [The verification and new classification of official wage rate statistics.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs.* 40(2) 1931: 94-109.

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

1595. BAKER, G. A. The relation between the means and variances, means squared and variances in samples from combinations of normal populations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 333-354.—The present paper aims to give some idea of the relation between means and variances, means squared and variances, of samples from a population that is the combination of normal populations. The case of samples of two is investigated, and it is shown that in general the probability relations between means and variances, means squared and variances, will approximate those for the case of samples of two. Also empirical random sampling results for two special populations are given. It seems that the simplest regression relation that is generally applicable to the means and variances, means squared and variances, from combinations of normal populations is parabolic. For small samples and for certain values of the parameters of the samples population the regression relations may involve exponential terms that are quite important. As the sample size increases, it is expected that this exponential term will decrease in influence. It seems plausible that even with large samples the regression relation will remain essentially parabolic. It is not expected, however, that the determination of a good approximation to the regression relations will serve to give an adequate notion of the probability relations.—Paul R. Rider.

1596. BATEN, WILLIAM DOWELL. Correction for the moments of a frequency distribution in two variables. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 309-319.—Corrections for a bi-variate distribution analogous to Sheppard's corrections for moments of a distribution of one variable are developed. Incidentally, the analogue of the Euler-Maclaurin summation formula is derived for two variables.—Paul R. Rider.

1597. FLASKÄMPER, PAUL. Beitrag zur Logik der statistischen Mittelwerte. [Contributions to the logic of statistical averages.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(3) 1931: 379-404.—The author considers the average of a set of numbers first as a "replacement function," that is as a number which for certain purposes may be considered as replacing each of the numbers of the set. Then he considers the average in relation to its property of indicating a central point, or measuring a central tendency. A vertical division divides the subject in another way into two parts, one discussing absolute numbers, the other relative numbers. Some suggestions are given as to extensions of the concept of an average. The author postulates that each statistical problem has its own unique average and the logic of the situation demands that the problem seek its proper average.—A. R. Craithorne.

1598. MOUZON, EDWIN D., Jr. Equimodal frequency distributions. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(2) May 1930: 137-158.—The object of this paper is to determine a set of frequency curves, each of which will give a better

fit near the mode than is often found in the existing methods. The curves used were derived from the Pearsonian differential equation  $dy/dx = y(x-a)/F(x)$ . In Pearson's system of curves it is assumed that  $F(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2$ , and the constants  $a$ ,  $b_0$ ,  $b_1$ ,  $b_2$  are determined by equating the moments of the raw data to the moments of the theoretical distribution. Here it is assumed that  $F(x)$  is of third or lower degree, and  $a$ , which is the mode of the theoretical distribution, is set equal to the mode as determined from the observed data. The method is particularly adapted to economic data. It is illustrated by an application to a distribution of ratios of revenue to net worth in traction companies.—Paul R. Rider.

## CORRELATION

(See also Entries 1601, 1603)

1599. DILGER, J. Gruppeneinteilung bei der Gausschen Kurve. Korrelation. [Group division with the Gaussian curve. Correlation.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 225-228.

1600. WOOD, ERNEST RICHARD. A graphic method of obtaining the partial-correlation coefficients and the partial-regression coefficients of three or more variables. *Supplementary Educ. Monog.* (37) Jan. 1931: pp. 72.—The significance and importance of partial-correlation is briefly explained. Kelley's and Hull's methods of solution are summarized and the usefulness of Miner's and Holzinger's tables suggested. A triple form chart is devised and its construction and use explained, justified, and tested for simplicity, speed, and accuracy. In the test for simplicity 274 students, entirely ignorant of correlation, were taught its use in 25 minutes; they then solved a median of 5.75 problems each in a fifteen-minute period with an error of less than  $\pm .025$ . Data presented in detail indicates that the validity of the graphic method is high. A graphic method is also given for finding the standard deviation. (Bibliography of 45 titles.)—Walters C. Eells.

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 1515, 1590, 1595)

1601. CRAIG, CECIL C. Sampling in the case of correlated observations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 324-332.—In considering the distribution of characteristics of samples of  $N$ , there are many important cases in which the assumption of independence in the observations is not justifiable. This paper explains a method, based on semi-invariants, for calculating the characteristics of the sought distributions in such cases, which is preferable to the method based on moments when the observations are normally correlated. In the case in which it is further assumed that only consecutive observations are correlated, certain new results are given, viz., the third semi-invariant of the variance, and the mean and the variance of the third and fourth moments about the mean.—Paul R. Rider.

1602. HOTELING, HAROLD. The generalization of "Student's" ratio. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(3) Aug. 1931: 360-378.—"Student's" ratio is the mean of a sample divided by its standard deviation, the origin being the mean of the sampled population. Joint comparisons of correlated variables, and variates of unknown correlations and standard deviations, are required not only for biologic purposes, but in a great variety of subjects. The eclipse and comparison star plates used in testing the Einstein deflection of light show deviations in right ascension and declination; an exact calculation of probability combining the two least square solutions is desirable. The comparison of the prices of a list of commodities at two times, with a view to discovering whether the changes are more than can reasonably be ascribed to ordinary fluctuation, is a

problem dealt with only very crudely by means of index numbers, and is one of many examples of the need for such a coefficient as the author proposes. He generalizes "Student's" distribution to take account of such cases.—*Paul R. Rider.*

1603. MINER, JOHN RICE. The standard error of a multiple regression equation. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2 (3) Aug. 1931: 320-323.—The author obtains the standard error of a multiple regression equation by using the standard error of a function. A particular example is considered.—*Paul R. Rider.*

1604. PIAGGIO, H. T. H. Probability and its application. *Math. Gaz.* 15 (214) Jul. 1931: 404-411.—(A descriptive survey of the elements of the mathematical theory of probability and statistics, with critical comments.)—*M. H. Stone.*

### CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

1605. BAILEY, JOSHUA L., Jr. A table to facilitate the fitting of certain logistic curves. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2 (3) Aug. 1931: 355-359.—This table may be used in fitting a curve of the form  $y = k / (1 + e^{a+bx+cx^2+dx^3})$ .—*Paul R. Rider.*

1606. EDGEOTT, G. L. Frequency distributions with given statistics which are not all moments. *Metron.* 9 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 25-36.—The purpose of this paper is to find analytic representations which have statistics in common with raw data which are not all moments or reducible to moments. A Pearson Type I and a Pearson Type III curve are fitted to frequency distributions by omitting the moment equation of highest order in the usual procedure, and requiring instead that knowledge of the median shall furnish one of the equations for the estimation of parameters. A further step is taken in applying the Edgeworth method by making the theoretical distribution have the same arithmetic mean, median, third quartile, and standard deviation as the data.—*H. L. Rietz.*

### TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

1607. POWELL, RALPH W. Successive integration as a method for finding long period cycles. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1 (2) May 1930: 123-136.—A method is developed for finding the period of cycles in statistical data of longer period than can be found by ordinary periodogram method. It consists of computing the progressive summations of the deviations of the observed data from normal. Then the progressive summations of these accumulated discrepancies are found, and so on to the third or fourth integration. This method of successive integration of discrepancies will reveal the approximate period of long-period cycles if they are present. Even if no long-period cycle is present, the method will give a fictitious cycle, but there are tests for determining whether the cycle found is real or fictitious.—*Paul R. Rider.*

### RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 3-19706; 790)

1608. FREUDENBERG, KARL. Kritisches zu einer Sterblichkeitsstatistik. [Criticism of a study on mortality statistics.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (2) May 1931: 111-113.—The author attacks the statistical method used by Rehn in his paper, *Das deutsche Chirurgenproblem*, as well as the inconclusive results of his investigation in the mortality figures among the surgeons of Germany.—*Boris Stern.*

1609. LINDER, ARTHUR. Zur Methodik der vergleichenden Alterssterbeziffern von Todersursachen. [On the method of comparative death rates according to causes of death.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (2) May 1931: 113-115.—The index for the group will depend on the whether the mortality increases or decreases

with the age of the individuals in the group. It will also vary with the increase or decrease in the total numbers constituting the age group. Roesle shows in his investigation of cancer mortality among men in the age group 65-74, that the index number of mortality in this group has risen from 115 for 1903-1907 to 122 for 1923-1927. This increase may be partly due to a larger representation of the higher brackets in the age grouping for 1923-1927 as compared with 1903-1907. To guard against such errors Linder provides a formula to measure the trend of the mortality index within a certain age group, from causes which affect differently the representatives of the various ages included in the group. Applying this to the four possible variations he concludes that: (1) The group index will show a decreasing tendency if the mortality increases with the age of the individuals within the group and the total figures for the group are also increasing with the age of the individuals in the group. (2) The mortality index will increase if the mortality increases, but the total number within the group decreases with the age of the individuals comprising the group. (3) The mortality index will increase if the mortality decreases with age, but the total number in the group also decreases with the age of the individuals in the group. (4) The mortality index will decrease if the mortality decreases with age, but the total numbers affected are increasing with the age of the individuals within the group.—*Boris Stern.*

### INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 3-18926, 18931, 19215, 19302, 19304, 19759, 19840; 733, 883, 933, 995, 1602)

1610. GINI, CORRADO. On the circular test of index numbers. *Metron.* 9 (2) Aug. 15, 1931: 3-24.—Attention is directed to the fact that many authors consider the circular test as the final test in determining the value of an index number. On the other hand, Irving Fisher considers that the circular test cannot and should not be satisfied except under special conditions. Contrary to certain statements of Fisher, it is shown that by adopting a uniform system of weights there is obtained a category of index numbers fulfilling the circular test, and that further the circular test may be fulfilled by index numbers constructed on a method which does not imply the adoption of uniform weights for all the pairs of times or places for which the comparison is made.—*H. L. Rietz.*

1611. ROESLE, E. Gesundheitsbarometer. [Health barometers.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (3) 328-341, discussion 368-371.—Mortality statistics fail to tell much about the health situation, particularly for the ages between the very young and the very old. The study of morbidity statistics is no longer of importance only to physicians and biologists but has become an international economic problem. Current sickness statistics are confusing. There is no uniformity as to a unit. Sometimes it is the sick person, sometimes the case of sickness. The author makes suggestions for bringing more clarity and common sense into the collection of morbidity statistics and proposes as an index of health, the ratio of the number of persons who have remained well during a calendar year to the total number observed. The main part of the paper is a discussion and justification of this index. The reported discussion of the paper included the criticisms of five members of the *Deutsche Statistische Gesellschaft*.—*A. R. Crathorne.*

### GRAPHIC PRESENTATION

(See also Entries 3-19041, 19839; 648, 1600)

1612. HUHN, R. von. A trigonometrical method for computing the scales of statistical charts to improve visualization. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (175) Sep. 1931: 319-324.—The visual impression made by a statistical

chart greatly depends upon the average angle of inclination of the trend line. This in turn is fixed by the proportion between the scales on the two axes. The hypothesis is made that there is a "best" average angle of inclination, probably between 30° and 45°, for quickly giving a correct impression of the trend. This hypothesis might be tested in a psychological laboratory. Simple trigonometrical methods are given for determining the proportion between the scales on the two axes such that the average angle of inclination is the assumed "best" angle.—George C. Campbell.

### MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entries 3-19837; 1600)

1613. CARDINI, ALDO. Metodi rapidi di calcolo statistico. [Rapid methods of statistical calculation.] *Riv. Italiana di Stat.* 2 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 305-311.—Rapid methods for calculating, in the case of frequency distributions with equal class intervals, the arithmetical mean, the standard deviation, and the coefficient of linear correlation. The concept of average error is described.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

### ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 3-18152, 19139; 846)

1614. CARUS, ERICH. Mathematische Grundlagen der Unfallversicherung mit Prämienrückgewähr.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### GENERAL

1619. GRAVES, MORTIMER. The need and plans for Chinese studies in the United States. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 152 Nov. 1930: 370-377.—Chinese history and culture have been neglected as fields of study in the United States. The present cultural and intellectual renaissance in China, and the great influence of the Chinese in culture history merit such studies. Up to now the student of Chinese life has received little encouragement. His work has few mediums of circulation. Moreover, a livelihood is hardly to be had by the professional student of Chinese culture. At the present time Chinese studies are being prosecuted more intelligently and systematically than previously. And such national learned societies as the American Historical Association and the American Oriental Society are devoting some attention to Chinese life and lore. The Harvard-Yenching Institute especially is encouraging Chinese studies. The American Council of Learned Societies is actively promoting the study of China. The Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill University and the Chinese collection in the Library of Congress constitute the two best sources of Chinese materials on the Western Hemisphere. The accessibility of these sources is being constantly improved.—W. O. Brown.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entry 3-18369)

1620. CLASSEN, W. Die Geopolitik auf der höheren Schule. [Geopolitik in high school.] *Geog. Anz.* 32 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-21.—High school students show great interest in extra curricular classes dealing with geopolitical questions. Certain other psychological factors like the awakening of the ego and the discovery of the "calling" in the adolescent may have prompted the enthusiasm. The teaching of geopolitik meets educational requirements and sponsors exact thinking. The topics discussed in class were not outlined beforehand, but taken up at random as political or economic news

[Mathematical basis for accident insurance with return of premium.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 149-160.

1615. INSOLERA, FILADELFO. Die Prämienreserven und die Veränderungen der Sterblichkeit in der Zeit. [Premium reserves and secular changes in mortality.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 126-127.

1616. JANKO, JAROSLAV. Konstrukce úmrtnostních tabulek obyvatelstva na podkladě sčítání lidu. [Construction of life tables on the basis of the census of population.] *Statistický Obzor.* 12 (3-4) Apr. 1931: 129-140.

1617. ZWINGGI, ERNST. Mathematische Grundlagen der Unfallversicherung. [Mathematical basis for accident insurance.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 137-149.

### INTERPOLATION

1618. REILLEY, J. F. Osculatory versus non-osculatory interpolation—a comparison by means of remainder terms. *Record Amer. Inst. Actuaries.* 20 (1) Jun. 1931: 8-16.—The error in various formulas of interpolation is examined and the accuracy of results compared between osculatory and non-osculatory formulas. After using formulas, numerical illustrations are given and in each case the osculatory method gives the more accurate result.—Walter G. Bowman.

suggested. The discussions led the students to a high degree of objectivity and, by taking recourse to various other fields, contributed indirectly to the teaching of subject matter such as German and history.—Werner Neuse.

1621. HOCHHOLZER, HANS. Begriffsbildungen und Arbeitsmethoden der Kulturgeographie. [Concepts and methods of cultural geography.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1931: 202-217.—Frequently "cultural geography" has been used as synonymous with anthropo-geography. However, there can be an anthropo-geography among a people that have not developed a culture. Cultural geography requires chorological consideration. However, culture can not always be defined in terms of the physical background. Anthropo-geography must frequently serve as the basis for cultural geography, although man himself may be the cause of the development of certain cultural characteristics. The ultimate goal of cultural geography is synthetic, the interpretation of culture in its space relations. Cultural geography accordingly may be looked upon as possessing structure. The various parts of the structure are many, but among them may be cited two parts, namely race and people. However, a people may possess a number of racial components; or political units may be made up of various peoples. In fact, since man is dynamic, the various elements in the structure of organization of his society are constantly in a state of flux. Many phases of cultural geography are of mutual interest to the geographer and the historian. However, the geographer confines himself to the relationship between the elements in the cultural organization and the natural environment, and at all times treats his subject from the chorological standpoint. In the broadest sense cultural geography involves the changing relationships which constantly occur between the structural aspects of culture in their spacial setting and the functioning of its subdivisions.—Eugene Van Cleef.

1622. SOŠNICKI, K. Stanowisko geografji w systemach nauczania i wychowania. [Geography in our educational systems.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 8 (4) 1930: 272-

294.—Geography, quondam servant of history, has won her place in the front of studies, and now seems to be losing it. From the days of humanism through Komen-sky to the pietists and the 18th century, it steadily gained ground. At first it was purely physical and factual, later social implications enter. Rousseau gave us a pedagogy of geography. Salzmann took his pupils on excursions, and discussed civics. In Gatterer we have the natural emphasis, free from history, while Gedike represents the reaction, so on through Pestalozzi, with Humboldt and Herder at the extremes. Ritter reconciles them, making geography a guide for life. Peschl objects that this is unscientific, and Ratzel, with his synthesis, introduces anthropo-geography. This is both scientific and cultural. In Prussia, geography is the nucleus of many studies, and special help for mental processes is sought here. We thus have a sort of sociology—especially in America—which assumes the place of the humanities. It sees things in process of becoming, and helps by stressing the collaboration of all mankind for granting of creature comforts (Bagley and Keith).—W. J. Rose.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

1623. SCHMIDT, AUG. F. Wilhelm Mannhardt og Danmark. [Wilhelm Mannhardt and Denmark.] *Danske Studier*. (1-2) 1931: 41-48.—A brief sketch of the German mythologist's life and parts of the correspondence growing out of his interest in gathering data on folklore from Denmark.—Oscar J. Falnes.

1624. TOZZER, ALFRED M. Alfred Percival Maudslay. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 403-412.—Dr. Maudslay, whose studies of the Maya ruins, hieroglyphic inscriptions, and carvings were important additions to the researches in these fields, was born March 18, 1850 and died Jan. 22, 1931. His interest in archaeology was aroused while traveling in the West Indies, Panama, Guatemala, and other Central American countries, and his writings on the archaeology of this area at the beginning of this century served as a pioneer guide to later research there.—Irvin S. Corman.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 153, 361, 494, 553, 572)

1625. BADE, W. F. Ceramics and history in Palestine. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (2) 1931: 1-19.—There are three reasons for the preeminence of ceramics for ascertaining the facts of human history: (1) The fictility of clay makes for easy manipulation and its abundance encouraged men to use it lavishly. Ancient man left much evidence of his life in pottery. (2) Its durability after firing makes clay a reliable witness to the industries of primitive man, for the impression of baskets, fabrics, mats, etc. have been made in wet clay which preserved the pattern. (3) Pots, bowls, lamps, vases, and plates break easily. Lacking a way of mending, the broken pieces were thrown away with the waste. Its worthlessness tempted no one to carry it away. The presence of undisturbed potsherds in remains makes possible the dating and characterizing of the various strata. Pottery reveals culture, because the potter unconsciously imitated the social life of his day. Moreover, the pottery products from any group would be the same because of the tendency toward conformity. An innovation means the introduction of new racial elements or commercial intercourse with a new people. An invasion will be seen in the wholesale destruction of terra cotta objects; the newcomer will make pottery similar to the traditional form and to his own style. Examples of the use of ceramics in solving historical problems and in dating are given.—Fred Gladstone Bratton.

1626. FEBVRE, LUCIEN. Histoire et géologie: une

entr'aide. [History and geology: of mutual assistance.] *Rev. de Synthèse*. 1 (2) Jun. 1931: 163-166.—Hugo C. M. Wendel.

1627. PIERCE, BESSIE L. Propaganda in teaching the social studies. *Hist. Outlook*. 20 (8) Dec. 1929: 387-389.

1628. STÄHLIN, OTTO. Das Seminar für klassische Philologie an der Universität Erlangen. [The seminar for classical philology at the University of Erlangen.] *Erlanger Univ.-Reden*. 1 1928: pp. 49.

1629. TISSERANT, EUGÈNE. Riunione per il coordinamento delle ricerche internazionali negli archivi Vaticani. [Conference for the coordination of international research in the Vatican archives.] *Bull. Internat. Committee Hist. Sci.* 3 (pt. II) (12) Jun. 1931: 159-174.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1487, 1491)

1630. BLACK, JOHN D. (ed.). Research in public finance in relation to agriculture. *Scope and method. Soc. Sci. Res. Council Bull.* #1, Advisory Comm. Soc. Econ. Res. in Agric. 1931: pp. 178.—The objectives of the bulletin are to mark off this field of economic research, indicate its interrelations with other fields of research, outline its content, describe the research projects already undertaken in this field, point out additional projects that might be undertaken, review and evaluate the methodology employed in projects completed or under way, and suggest methods and procedures that may be used to advantage in different types of projects both old and new. In general, the projects included in the list may be described as having to do with the part of public collections which comes from farm people and with the part of public activities and expenditures which is in their behalf. The bulletin is the result of the combined efforts of 23 investigators in the United States. An introductory statement on basic principles, concepts and measures includes a brief history of research in public finance relating to agriculture and a short statement of sources of research data is included. Detailed project outlines, not all fully developed, are presented for 45 projects as follows: 6 projects involving the description of the system of public finance and taxation of a state; 2 projects explaining differences in rate of taxation and tax burdens; 2 projects comparing tax burdens of farmers with those of other classes or occupations; 3 projects involving the distribution of benefits from public activity between city and country and relating this to their respective tax contributions; 4 projects involving the sphere of public activity in relation to agriculture; 4 projects relating to the shifting and incidence of taxation; 6 projects in public enterprise, organization, and management; 6 projects relating to tax administration; 5 projects relating to particular forms of taxes affecting agriculture; and 7 miscellaneous projects.—M. R. Benedict.

1631. HECHT, W. Ziel und Methode der deutschen Wirtschaftsenquête. [Aims and methods of the German economic inquiry.] *Ann. d. Betriebswirtsch.* 5 (1) 1931: 1-6.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entry 1278)

1632. COLLINS, ARTHUR. Research into the theory and practice of public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (3) Jul. 1931: 335-348.—Topics which require considerable investigation are unemployment relief grants, zones of local government, government purchasing, sales by local authorities, and departmental costs in local government. Departments, councillors, private

endowments, organizations of officials, and the Institute of Public Administration have resources which might be employed for these purposes.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1633.** ROBERTS, J. R. H. Research into the theory and practice of public administration. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (3) Jul. 1931: 349-352.—The universities of London, Liverpool, and Manchester conduct research in public administration. The following supplementary suggestions may be made: a closer study of the methods adopted in other countries; a comparative study of industry and government; a comparison of central and local methods.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**1634.** SMITH, YOUNG B. Legal history research. *New York State Bar Assn. Bull.* 2(7) Sep. 1930: 391-398.—Colonial American judicial precedents have seldom been observed even when they were known, and resort has been made to *a priori* procedure. Today a general survey will avail less than studies in special fields. Although there has been a wealth of published material available, there has been little scientific research. In order to understand the legal situation it is necessary to trace the course of English law from 1607 on and to see if the laws made in the colonies were "repugnant" to those of the homeland. The projects at present contemplated are: (1) historical investigation of the classification of crimes and the relation of such classification to penalties; and (2) a study of the development of chancery in America.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

#### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 1438, 1474, 1548, 1558)

**1635.** HAYNES, ROWLAND. Research as a joint social work project. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931:

426-438.—Research is more than fact-finding and must demonstrate relations between facts. Descriptive research, which aims simply to get an accurate picture of the situation, depends for its success on such factors as a carefully shaped questionnaire, skilful interviewing, a fair and clear presentation of the final data. Comparative research requires the summarizing of points of likeness and difference between two or more pictures. The causal type of research, in addition to the accuracy of the preceding types, requires knowledge of the elements of inductive reasoning and the methods of science. Each group of social agencies can contribute something to this research process. Individual agencies can, for instance, assist in selection of problems, methods of interviewing and testing validity of results. Councils of social agencies can assist where research extends beyond the single agency. Teachers in schools of social work are in a position to know what the social sciences have to contribute. National agencies can furnish access to such a wide variety of facts that distortions due to localized influences are offset. The National Conference of Social Work could play an important part in suggesting trends of needed research.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

**1636.** NAHRHAFT, OTTO. Der Erste Internationale Religionspsychologische Kongress. Veranstaltet durch die Internationale Religionspsychologische Gesellschaft, abgehalten in dem kleinen Festsaal der Universität Wien vom 25. bis zum 30. Mai 1931. [The First International Congress on Religious Psychology. Sponsored by the "Internationale Religionspsychologische Gesellschaft," and held at the University of Vienna, May 25-30, 1931. *Z. f. Religionspsychol.* 4(3) 1931: 97-108.]

#### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

(See also Entry 3-18101)

#### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

**1637.** JANEFF, JANKO. Kant und das Problem der Geschichte. [Kant and the problem of history.] *Philos. Hefte.* 2(3) 1930: 133-139.

**1638.** PETRIE, FLINDERS. History in art. *Antiquity.* 5(19) Sep. 1931: 277-290.—The phenomena of art extend over all history and much pre-history, and are more available for comparison than those, e.g., of religion, politics, science. Eight or nine revolutions of civilization are in our view. (A group of representative works on art for study from the historical attitude, is offered.) History may be analyzed into cycles, defined by the growth and decay of artistic skill. The "Great Year" of the Etruscans, something over a millennium, corresponds to the period between the recurrent achievement of the most distinctive epoch in stone sculpture, the best preserved art; the latest date was A.D. 1240. The apex in sculpture seems invariably to have preceded the high point in painting, then literature, music, mechanics, theoretic science, and lastly wealth, until wealth attracts a more vigorous people and the cycle is repeated. Within the "Great Year" occur lesser cycles, each marked by a climax of "lavishness," material, moral, and artistic, of about 125 years' duration. Larger than the "Great Year" is the period

marked by the rise and decline of an "ethnocracy," as the Aryan, Semitic, etc.; but human civilization itself is the phenomenon of one cycle among many which successively dominated the world.—*Alvin Abelès.*

**1639.** STURZO, DON LUIGI. Historismus und Transzendenz. [Historicism and transcendence.] *Philos. Jahrb. d. Görres-Gesellsch.* 43(2) 1930: 161-173.

#### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entry 3-11642)

**1640.** KELLER, PAUL. Soziologie als Wirklichkeitswissenschaft: eine Buchanzeige. [Sociology as a factual science: a book review.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Gesch.* 11(4) 1931: 477-486.—The article is a critical review of Hans Freyer's book: *Sociology as a factual science, a logical basis of the system of sociology.* Freyer's book is an attempt to reorganize sociology. The title indicates his program, namely to present sociology as a factual science in contrast to a merely formal sociology. He puts sociology on a philosophical basis in order to overcome the idea that sociology is merely an interesting form of observation or a possible point of view. The object of sociology is a certain social order in its structure, development, and tendencies, and the mode of thinking is of historic-sociological character.—*Rosa Ernst.*

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